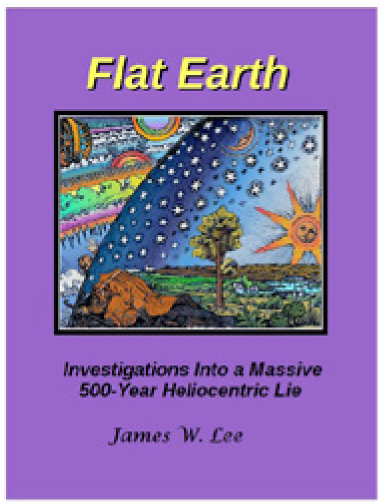
THE ONE WORLD TARTARIANS

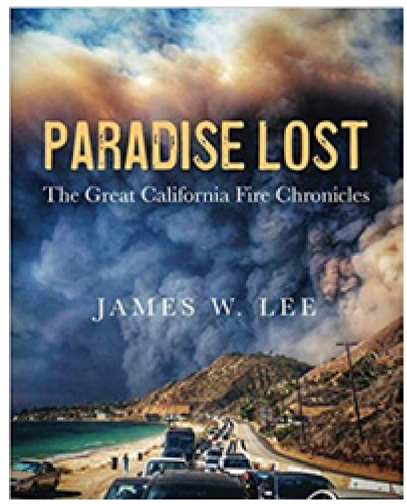
THE GREATEST CIVILIZATION EVER TO BE ERASED FROM HISTORY

JAMES W. LEE

Other Books by James W. Lee





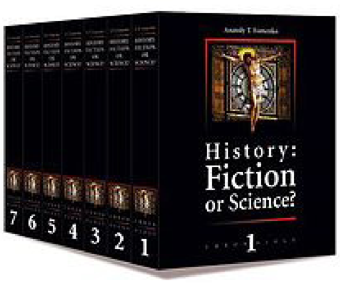


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DEDICATIONS

I would like to dedicate this book to all you open minded "Truthers" who seek learning and knowledge, wherever it may lead you. This book is like no other revisionist history book you will ever have read. It should, and will open your mind, if your mind is open, to some truly incredible revisionist his-story.

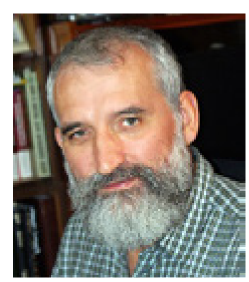
Also, I would like to give a shout out and huge THANK YOU to all those most excellent re-Searchers who have brought the Tartarian narrative to the light so that we may all upload and download this exciting new narrative about who our ancestors once were. Not limited to, but in the forefront of my gleaning of knowledge are the likes of Martin Liedtke at Flat Earth British, Jon Levi and Marcia Ramalho of The Blue on Face Book. Other most excellent websites that I have learned so much from are Stolenhistory.org and wewarrior.wordpress.com. Also, Philipp Druzhinin, Richard Lopez, Subphotonic,UAP, Observation Deck Darryle Marble, the North American Mud Evidence Group, Mudflood & Hidden History Researchers, and many more missed.





A.T.Fomenko

Starting from 1975 a group of mathematicians, mainly from the Moscow State University, were engaged in the development of this problem. Interesting results were received and published both in scientific periodical print and in separate monographs. We underline, that new concept of chronology is based, mainly, on analysis of historical sources with the methods of modern mathematical statistics and vast computer calculations. Anatoly Fomenko is a full member (Academician) of the **Russian Academy of Sciences** (1994), the **International Higher Education Academy of Sciences** (1993) and **Russian Academy of Technological Sciences** (2009), as well as a doctor of physics and mathematics (1972), a professor (1980), and head of the Differential Geometry and Applications Department of the Faculty of Mathematics and Mechanics in **Moscow State University** (1992). Fomenko is the author of the theory of topological invariants of an integrable **Hamiltonian system**. He is the author of 180 scientific publications, 26 monographs and textbooks on mathematics, a specialist in geometry and topology, **variational calculus**, **symplectic topology**, **Hamiltonian geometry and mechanics**, and **computational geometry**. Fomenko is also the author of a number of books on the development of new empirico-statistical methods and their application to the analysis of historical chronicles as well as the chronology of antiquity and the Middle Ages. Mr. Fomenko is the author of extensive writings in his original fields of mathematics, and is also known for his original drawings inspired by **topological** objects and structures.



G.V.Nosovskiy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface		xi
Intro Deduction		1
Chapter 1	**Who Were the Tartarians?** Reclaiming their past… Tartary language, flag, crest, Emperor's, and its own Universal Language…The Most Ancient Writings of the Tartarians**…** Tarturus in "The" King James Bible… History is a Lied Agreed Upon… Tartar History	13
Chapter 2	**Maps & Flags of the Great Tartary** Griffins, Symbol of The Great Tartaria	37
Chapter 3	**Mudflood's & Liquefication** Why All The Half-Floor First Floors?... Civilizations 200 ft. Below the Sea… The Great Reset of 1811-1812… The Island of California … Jesuits and Freemasons Founded the "New" California… The Legend of San Francisco and Conflicting Population Numbers…1850's Los Angeles, California.	47
Chapter 4	**Tartarian Culture** Kings of Tartary… The Elegant and Beautiful Women of Tartary… The First Natives of America ~ Black Moors… Destroying the Identity of the Black Moor Tartarians… Another Huge NWO Lie ~ The Transatlantic Slave Trade Out of Africa…4.25 million African Slaves Shipped to Brazil & Mexico?... Toltecs, Mayans, Aztecs, etc...All Were Black Moors…Dressed to the Nines in the 1900's.	69
Chapter 5	**Flat Earth Tartarians** Earliest World Map of Flat Earth (1587)	83
Chapter 6	**Energy Star Forts** Starforts of Energy, Frequency and Vibration**…** Over 71 Starforts in the USA Were Built in the 1850's Alone Starforts Worldwide.	87
Chapter 7	**Healing Centers** Tiergarten, Germany. Animal Healing Center for the World… Cymatic Gardens to Heal the Soul…The Healing Resonance of Churches…Magnificent Opus Healing Pipe Organs	97

Chapter 8	**The Magnificent Worldwide Tartarian Architecture** Columns and Statues of Elaborate and Elegant Design…Magnificent Stained-Glass Architecture…Dome is Ohm…Grand Arches...Grand Worldwide Tartary Architecture… Private Residences Now Occupied by the Elite	105
Chapter 9	**Impossible Engineering** The USA Canal System… Great Wall of China…The Grand Canal of China… Precision Cut Massive Stones Worldwide by Whom, With What Tools?... Deep In the Ground Cathedrals and Water Works… Underground Travel Through Pneumatic Tubes… Washington D.C.'s Underground Tunnel Systems How Did They Build These Castles?	123
Chapter 10	**Grand Interiors of Elegance and Beauty** Great Tartary Libraries…	139
Chapter 11	**Peace on Earth – Free Energy Everywhere** The Origins of Electricity…Wireless Technology & Weather Modification in the 19th Century… Harvesting Lightning…Harvesting Magnetricity Through Copper Domes… Copper Extracting and Processing Was Not Easy, Even Today…Skyscrapers Are Energy Harvesters…Wireless Poles and Lamps..Worldwide Round Stone Energy Towers…Tartary Power Stations…Pyramid Power…Grand Canyon, USA Pyramids The Tibetan Thunderbolt ~ The Most Powerful Weapon in the Universe	141
Chapter 12	**Free Travel Anywhere** Flying Machines & Refueling Stations…Harnessing the Ether; Sailing Anywhere...Vimana Flying Machines California Airships of 1852… Compressed Air Trains…Compressed Air Cars…Wirelessly Heating Castles, Cathedrals and Estates…Gas Lit Lamp Posts…Robots of 1883…	169
Chapter 13	**There Were Giants Among US** Giants Across USA…Giants Doorways…Fossilized Giants?...	185
Chapter 14	**From Russian With Love** History Science of Fiction?...The Romanov's Did It…The White Cities of Russia…	193
Chapter 15	**The Great Tartary Railway Train Systems** Origins of the Transcontinental Railways…The First Trains Worldwide… Amazing Railway Terminals Luxurious Traveling…1895 Mail Order Everything Delivered by Rail	199

Chapter 16 **Tartar U.S.A.** 209
State Capitols Buildings…US Postal Buildings…Horse n' Buggy Construction; NYC 1880…The Destruction of US Tartary Buildings…Freemason Occupation

Chapter 17 **Grand Exhibition's & Amusement Parks** 221
The Great London Exhibition**…**Paris Exposition Universelle…Brussels International Exposition… National Exposition of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro… USA Expositions and Exhibitions from 1838 -1930…Women's Public Art & Architecture…Infant Incubators at the World's Fairs**…**The Incredible Light Shows of Electricity - The Button That Turned on The Columbian Exposition Electricity…Construction and Destruction of the Chicago World's Fair in 1893…

Chapter 18 **The Western Capitol of Tartary; San Francisco** 247
The Cliff House…Sutro Bath Houses…1894 California Midwinter International Exposition 1915 Pan-Pacific Exhibition**…**San Diego's 1915 Panama–California Exposition…The Boardwalk Santa Cruz, Ca.

Chapter 19 **Children 4 Sale; All Aboard the Foundling Trains** 263
Foster Care Was Created to Harvest Children…Origins of US Foundling Homes…Foundling Wheels

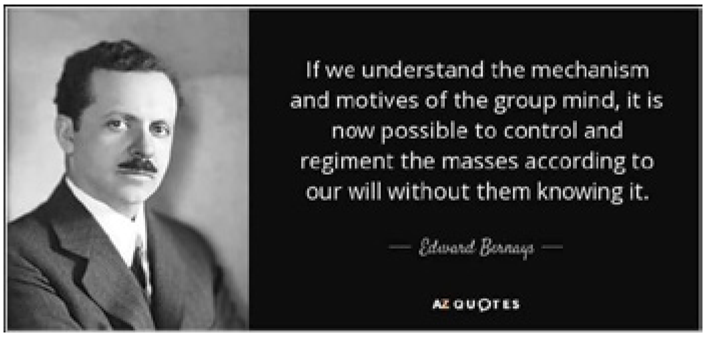
Chapter 20 **Insane Insane Asylums of the 19th Century** 267
Worldwide Asylums… USA Insane Asylums of the 19th Century…Burning and Burying the Evidence

Chapter 21 **The Destruction of Great Tartary** 279
Tarty Star Wars…Under City Buried Boneyards…Destruction of Structures …Destruction of the Tartarian People…Technological Genocide?...The American Holocaust …The Great Fires in History

Appendix I **List of Tartarian Architecture Worldwide (Gothic)** 297

Appendix II **List of World Fairs and Exhibitions 1790 – 1930** 315

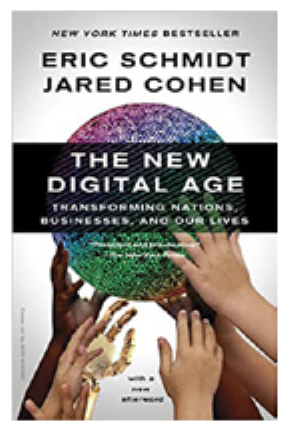
PREFACE



Firstly, please do not believe anything written in this book to be true. Re-Search for yourselves what you find to be truthful or not using your own discernment and judgement.

Secondly, assume nothing to be true. The ancients had a term called "tabula rosa" which means to start anew with a fresh open mind where everything and anything is possible. The New World Order (NWO) I call those that eliminated the history of the Old World Order (OWO) Tartarians use the one-symbol frequently. This is because they say "that in the land of the blind, the one-eyed man is King". The two eyes represent a subjective and objective viewpoint. So, they cover up the subjective to just look at the world objectively, in cold, calculating terms. (In the 1920's Edward Bernays was under the employment of Nelson Rockefeller, one of the wealthiest men in the world at the time. Rockefeller founded the modern-day school system and owned the school text book companies as well.)

Digitalization ~ The Modern Day Burning of Alexandria



Those who are truthers have understood that the NWO has had the ability to alter images, or photoshop, for decades and decades. A prime example being the obvious photoshopped images of Earth from 'space'. Google's secret effort to scan every book in the world, codenamed "*Project Ocean*". Back in 2004 Google decided to digitalize every single book they could find and then replace hard cover books with online books on Kindle…as in 'kindling' a fire aka book burning. Thusly, they could effectively alter and control any digitalized books and images to portray the 'story' the NWO wish to tell/sell us. By 2004, Google had started scanning. In just over a decade, after making deals with Michigan, Harvard, Stanford, Oxford, the New York Public Library, and dozens of other library systems, the company had scanned about 25 million books. It cost them an estimated $400 million. It was the first project that Google ever called a "M*oonshot*." What made the system so efficient is that it left so much of the work to software. Rather than make sure that each page was aligned perfectly, and flattened, before taking a photo, which was a major source of delays in traditional book-scanning systems, cruder images of curved pages were fed to de-warping algorithms, which used the LIDAR data along with some clever mathematics to artificially bend the text back into straight lines. Effectively, now that most get all their news and information on his-story from online, the "official" narrative is only held in cyberspace and if, when, the internet no longer becomes viable, those that own books, and oral narratives will be the only ones to provide an "Alternative History" of our not so distant past. On a sidenote, please keep in the forefront of your minds that Eric Schmidt is the former CEO of Google and now is employed by the CIA and NSA.

INTRO DEDUCTION



Once upon a time there was a highly advanced civilization today known as Great Tartaria. She was disappeared from our history books less than a century ago. Its vestiges are still everywhere. This civilization dominated technologies more advanced than the present ones. Its geopolymer concrete was eternal and grew stronger over time. Its gigantic iron and glass structures, surmounted by domes and metal needles, were present on every continent. Associated with mercury, they distributed free atmospheric energy to everyone. Its towers and railway stations are still in operation. Unfortunately, the technology of free energy from the Aether was destroyed and "imprisoned" and old technology reintroduced, like cables and wires to distribute energy and make handsome profits.

The story goes that Nikola Tesla had 'discovered' the technology to connect to the Aether and provide unlimited power to everyone, anywhere, at any time. You could travel by boat, car or plane for free by simply accessing Natures magnetrical energy that is omnipresent and we have not been 'allowed' this free energy to all due to our capitalist capitalizing system of greed and domination by those in power even to this day. So, for over 100 hundred years we have been denied a benevolent system of free energy to all. Mr. Tesla, if he even existed, was a front man to hide the Tartarian free energy devices you will see detailed extensively in this book.

The Fake History has been called the Ancient architecture as "Moorish revival" or "Mauresque" and "Islamic". And also "Colonial", "Medieval", "Neoclassical", "Baroque", "Romanesque", "Gothic", "Beaux Arts", "Eclectic", "Tudor", "Renaissance", "Palladian", "Richardsonian Romanesque", "Chicago School" or "Victorian". And labeled them as fashionable styles, to hide the old and true function of its columns, arched openings, pinnacles, rose windows, naves ornamented with iron columns, towers, and domes. In addition to having cut the ends of the pinnacles in the photographs or add crosses that did not exist before.

His-story tells us that the first power stations were first established in Cairo, Egypt in 876, according to Wikipedia. It is the largest and oldest in Egypt, in its original form. All Tartaria power stations, small and large, had pipe organs to harmonize and heal the population through sound waves, what is now known as "cymatics". The churches and cathedrals we see throughout the world all share similar design patterns that were designed with sacred acoustic geometry to maximize vibration, tone and resonance to heal and help download higher consciousness. After the Great Purge of the Tartarians, the religious orders, spearheaded by the Romanov's, reconstituted these amazing structures into Presbyterian, Catholic, Anglican, Mormon synagogue, mosque temples ecetera.

Russian scholar Antony Fomenko wrote a most important series of a 7-volume book series called, 'History, Science of Fiction' where he proves that modern written history dates only back

to 1200 AD. This dovetails with the creation of the trilateral New World Order (NWO) founding of the Vatican, City of London and Washington D.C.



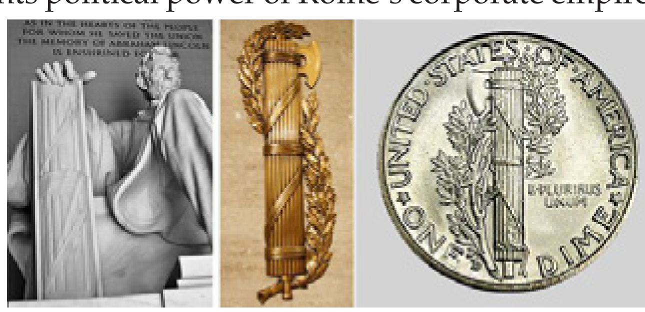
I refer you to the UNITED STATES CODE (note the capitalization, indicating the corporation, not the Republic) Title 28 3002 (15) (A) (B) (C). It is stated unequivocally that the UNITED STATES is a corporation.

The United States is defined as a federal corporation under US code 3002 section 15. The Virginia Company was turned into the United States during the non-occurring Revolutionary War by the Freemasonic Founding Fathers who were serving the Grand Lodge of England. The Virginia Company was issued by the British royal family from the City of London Corporation for North American settlements. **In 1213** King John surrendered the Kingdom of England to the Holy See under the Golden Bull. In 1215 under direct papal authority King John issued the Magna Carta (Latin for Great Charter) and that established the one-mile square block called the City of London Corporation as a sovereign entity from England and London. The Holy See uses Latin for official documents and the Vatican uses Latin as its official language. *Novus Ordo Seclorum is Latin and translates to New Order of the Ages* and is on the United States Great Seal and United States one dollar bill. Washington DC is located in both Virginia and Maryland. That is Virgin Mary Land. **DC was originally called Rome in 1669** which is stated in the Catholic Encyclopedia. DC is Roman architecture and Capitol Hill is named after Capitoline Hill in Rome. The ancient Roman fasces symbol is all over federal buildings and federal seals. The federal government is based on the Roman Republic which was a fascist empire.





Roman fasces, where the word "fascist" comes from. They had bundled caning rods and an axe for anyone who disagreed with Roman Laws. The Colonna family ceremonially rule over Capitoline Hill which represents political power of Rome's corporate empire. The column symbolizes the political support that maintains their claim to governmental land ownership. Washington DC is Roman architecture and has the Roman fasces symbol all over US federal buildings and US seals. **Fascism means a centralization of power**. Capitol Hill is named after Capitoline Hill in Rome.







The NWO also rewrote his-story during the revision of history during the epic reset between the mid-1800's until the 1930's when Court Hofjuden David Rockefeller, along with the Rothschilds (Red Shield) began the many stories of the Big Bang, Evolution and the his-story of religious myth and lore. The Court Hofjuden were/are the Akanashi Jewish people who were conscripted by the Vatican to be allowed to make the all the money and all the fame, as long as the Vatican, Jesuits and 13 Satanic Bloodlines would be provided with information and power. The Vatican set up confessionals, for the same purpose and runs a worldwide spy spook agency called "The Entity" which owns and controls all major spy agencies including the CIA, NSA, Mi6, Mossad, etc. This is all part of their "One World Order" as stated in Latin on the back of US dollar bills.

The Old World Order were the benevolent Tartarian's. One of their only primary directives was that "What you take back from Nature, you give back more!". Their Nature/Nurtures was based on Isis, the Moon Goddess, who created and provide for all. One can only conclude, given the extremely similar structures we see throughout the world, that all lived in common language and were all related in common thought, intention and design. They had healing centers for animals. They had passive relations with all life because they had advanced their consciousness to emanate Love and benevolence to all. Their flag was of a Griffin, which was a real animal! The Griffin is part human, part eagle, part lion, and part androgynous bull. It appears, from their maps and legend, that there also existed Centaurs, flying turtles and Unicorns.

They then, we can only surmise, that the entire Tartarian people were destroyed when the NWO learned how to use the Tartary technology and use it to destroy the entire culture and erase their existence from modern his-story books of today. If yo look carefully at the photos and images in this book, you will see these massive buildings that would mean their were hundreds of millions, maybe even tens of billions of Tartarians that were "eliminated" when the healing technology was used to destroy. We find millions of bones buried under cities and massive insane asylums, where they likely imprisoned the adult Tartars, after they had separated them from their children (to be sold for slave labor and shipped on "foundling trains), that had crematories and large graveyards on their sites.

And did the once Great Tartarians enjoy a one common language, as the Tower of Babylon suggests? Britain has over 44 dialects alone! So now do we 'languish in our languages' created by the NWO order and Phoenicians so that now our definitions are to 'deaf Phoenicians' and we "babble on and on" with all the varying dialects, idioms and Roman Latin etymologies?



The New World Order we see unfolding today likely genocided the Tartars, under the Spiritual mind and body control of Lucifer and Satan. Some of these mind-controlled NWO are called "Blue Bloods" due to their blood being of higher copper content than non-RH negative blood line humans. The Rh-negative bloodline allows genealogical DNA traits to passed on, whereas any "contamination" of positive + bloodlines corrupts the purity of the bloodlines. Most are not even aware that all US Presidents have negative blood and their lineage can be traced back to King Charles II of the 17th century and Vladmir the Impaler aka the original Dracula!

Throughout the world, invading forces that defeated Tartaria appropriated their palaces and red power stations and turned them into universities, museums, theaters, banks, prefectures, chambers of commerce, stock exchange, churches, high school, courts, banks, post offices, libraries, opera theaters, biomedical research institutes, casinos and tourist attraction, as well as cathedrals, synagogues and churches and rewrote their history chronicled in the collective "Wikipedia". And they continue to paint the structures that extract energy from the Aether with the same colors as Tartaria. And keep destroying. Tartaria was the whole world: Asia, Africa, Europe, Oceania and the Americas were part of a single High Civilization and had the architecture focused on the extraction of magneticritical energy. Great Tartary was then divided into civilizational categories like the Ottoman Empire, Byzantine Empire and Ross Empire. These changes were then 'archived' into the likes of throne room of the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow, the National Archives of Britain and in the Library of Congress in Washington.



The NWO parasites also interrupted the astronomical clocks of Tartaria because they used the geocentric model to represent the solar system. In the Tartarian astronomical clocks, the earth was at the center of Gods Creation. These clocks were complex calculating machines. They used terms like "computus" and to operate them sophisticated mathematical knowledge was required. The invaders invented the heliocentric model and the Copernicus character, among many others, to be able to recreate the history of humanity and erase traces of their recent crimes and destruction of the great civilization of Tartaria.



Prague's astronomical clock

To be very clear, Tartaria was the Whole World with a unified language and design. How could the many pyramids found all over the world incorporate the same thought and designs, if the Tartars were not all connected somehow?

Where are the Design Plans? We will see over and over again how 1) Fires were said to destroy most of the structures, 2) Architectural drawings and blueprints are never made available, 3) Iron forgery plants not located, 4) Where the stones, bricks, copper, iron, etc. came from or 5) How these massive structures and incredible engineering feats were accomplished. Would they not be sharing all their amazing know how with us all? Yet, you will find very little, if any, available literature on any of the above.

The Architecture to Extract Energy The world architecture for electromagnetic energy extraction derives entirely from the High Civilization Tartar Aryan. It is characterized by the use of arch openings, columns, domes and towers. In addition to details such as rose windows and muqarnas, symbols of the vibration of electromagnetic energy, which acts on molecules and changes the behavior of cells. Formerly these waves could act in healing, levitation and transport, besides provoking feelings like harmony and euphoria. This energy can now be used in another way. The architecture of the Tartaria undergoes slight modifications and influences according to the local characteristics of climate, culture and material resources but maintains the basic principles throughout the world.

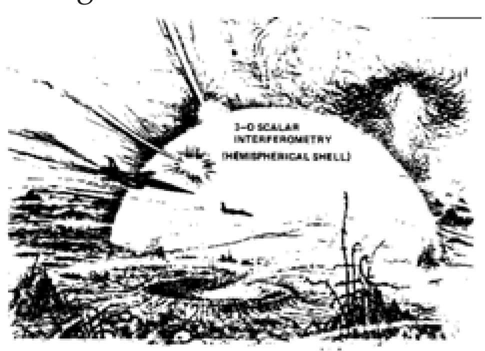


Figure 8. The Tesla Shield

You will find that pyramids, theaters and Colosseum's all had water channels running under them directly where the sound energy was directed. The Star Forts seem to have been designed to create a micro-domes that protected the inhabitants and resonate harmony. This was detailed in Tesla's 3-dimensional shell is created by interfering two Fourier-expansion, 3-dimensional scalar hemispherical patterns in space so they pair-couple into a dome-like shell of intense, ordinary electromagnetic energy. The air molecules and atoms in the shell are totally ionized and thus highly excited, giving off intense, glowing light. Anything physical which hits the shell receives an enormous discharge of electrical energy and is instantly vaporized -- it goes pfft! like a bug hitting one of the electrical bug killers now so much in vogue.

The elite survived by utilizing them during the resets. Look at some old depictions of star forts that were surrounded by walls of mud and remained mostly undamaged. Imagine a society that created free energy with the classical arts and our jobs were musical in nature. On the Solfeggio scale 528 Hz is significant. These sound frequencies we created made plants, humans and animals grow larger and maintained a temperate climate. All cities located at strategic points on Earth along canals, rivers, seas, lakes and oceans were Star Fortress and had electromagnetic energy extracted from the ether. The energy was then captured through towers and obelisks and stored in the red and white striped power stations of the High Civilization lately called Great Tartaria.



They always had a water fountain nearby. The electromagnetic energy was extracted and stored in toroid coils at the power plant summits, covered with copper, positioned below the towers. Star Fortress' coordinated the distribution of water, gas and electromagnetic energy throughout the Earth, ran the world food and transport system, was responsible for all communications, health, education, culture, and well-being.

Underground tunnels, magnificent communicating vessels with platforms and palaces, interconnected all the cities around the world, running in disruption. ***Through them were billions of people, luggage, objects, correspondence. On the surface, well-planned cities, magnificent buildings, huge parks, power plants, music, culture, art. In the sky, immense airships for those who prefer to observe the world from a bird's point of view.*** An inaccessible world, forever lost, whose traces can only be found in yellowed photographs, in the contemplation of buildings whose architecture seems incomprehensible by todays standards of understanding 'modern' civilization.

Great Tartaria had no colonies. It was a One World civilization, united in common understanding and speaking the same language - Tartar (Arabic) and Sanskrit. A One World civilization without frontiers, with independent nations, ruled by qualified princes, elected by a local council of wise men but counseled by women.

'Colonies' were an invention of the British-Jesuit-Empire, which defeated this once beautiful civilization, enslaved their white and black people, addicted them to opium and other drugs, turned the fragile nations into colonies to rob and destroy it and erased all the worldwide White Cities. Then, they installed their puppets in every government and rewrote all of his-story. Public schooling founded by the Rockefeller and Rothschild "Court Hofjuden's" successfully reprogrammed our historical narrative once the children were separated from their parents. It is said that once one generation believes something to be true, the next generation *assumes* it be true.

The Tartar-Aryans are the cradle of civilization as the survivors and descendants of Hyperborea. Hyperboreans were the first inhabitants of the Earth. The Scythian-Tartar-Aryans are the survivors from Hyperborea. They taught to the world their advanced technologies, always respecting the local culture and religion and promoting interracial alliances through marriages - since the miscegenation was one of the characteristics of their Ancient Golden Civilization. This is why the DNA Tartar-Aryan is in all peoples from Earth. That is why the roots of the Russian language are in all artificial languages created in 19-20th century by the Jesuit parasites 'scholars' led by Joseph Scalager. In exchange for low taxes, Tartary would offer the protection of its armies - the fearsome Golden Horde. But we were defeated by DEW and chemical weapons that were only used for benevolent purposes by the Tartarians. The elimination of the Tartarians occurred less than 150 years ago!

Look at today's Russia - officially called the Russian Federation - and you will understand how the world was in the Old Days. Now, within the present Russian borders, live more than 150 different ethnicities whom coexist with different degrees of knowledge and development - and their people speak 200 different languages and dialects. The Russian literacy is 98%. The remnants of the once Great Tartary still can be seen there.

In the days of Tartary technologies and understanding of the use of frequency, vibration, and energy, the keys to the Universe, were far more advanced than current ones we understand today. Nikola Tesla was said to have discovered "free energy", yet the Tartarians had mastered these universal energies. How did they construct and build out their incredible cathedrals and

buildings? Did they have gigantic machines to print exquisite ornament to buildings and others for making canals to join oceans?

Creation Mythology or Tartarian Advanced Manifestation?

When rotating inside coils, magnetic fields create electrical charges in a mercury vortex. Hindu energetic complexes exhibit this function at the top of their structures. “In a coil of multiple turns of wire, the magnetic field of the turns adds in the center of the coil, creating a strong field”, says Wikipedia. “Coils” can still be seen at the top of the power supply centers in India. Religions refer to these energy factories as” temples.” Parmanand complex in Indonesia had originally 240 Power Stations in a concentric mandala layout. Power plants have metal hoops where the “toroidal coil” works. Perhaps the “mass dumper” of the Taipei Tower accumulates this function.



Modern towers are already built with the domes themselves and they are positioned below the pole that stands up to contact with the ether. This metal sphere represents the favorite geometric object of the fictional character “Tesla”, reports Wikipedia. The star fortress in Haiti, Taj Mahal, Hagia Sofia, Pantheon or Tower of Jewels were production plants and distribution of atmospheric energy, as well as thousands of “cathedrals”, “temples” and palaces around the world. In fact, you will see the 47 story Tower of Jewels in many world exhibitions, including the 1915 San Francisco Pan Pacific Exhibition.

All over the world the technology of energy extraction through the atmosphere still works perfectly in castles, buildings, palaces, greenhouses, lighthouses, kiosks, fountains, “mosques”, fortresses, towers, bridges and “cathedrals” that kept the old technological apparatus intact. This apparatus includes elaborate roof grids and small window-like openings, metal ornaments in the corners of buildings, pointed antennae with ornaments or balls with mercury, metals embedded in masonry and geopolymer concrete, jars containing mercury, cornices, spires, roofs with copper ornaments and structural foundations in iron, among others. This apparatus is also present in the current skyscrapers.



The Tartary civilization was likely destroyed in the 19th -20th century through floods, energy weapons (DEW) and scheduled mass exterminations and the Earth was suddenly deserted by billions of people. All the architecture and technology of this superior civilization was stolen and passed into the hands of the NWO who created the current ignorant civilization. Could it be that these alleged events of the 1800’s were the final book burning, history removing, knowledge of the Tartarian people?

Horse and Buggy Lies So the story goes…



Before the invention of the automobile (**1885**) and the airplane (**1903**)

Before the invention of trains and automobiles, animal power **was** the main form of travel. **Horses**, donkeys, and oxen pulled wagons, coaches, and **buggies**. The **carriage era** lasted only a little more than 300 years, from the late seventeenth century until the early twentieth century.

We are told/sold that horse and buggy were the primary vehicles to haul the stones and bricks from quarries to build the incredible edifices seen in this book? And construction of towers as tall as 47 stories were erected without any found engineering design plans, and had statues, lighting and elegant detail by common workers who, in many cases in the west, had just arrived in those cities?

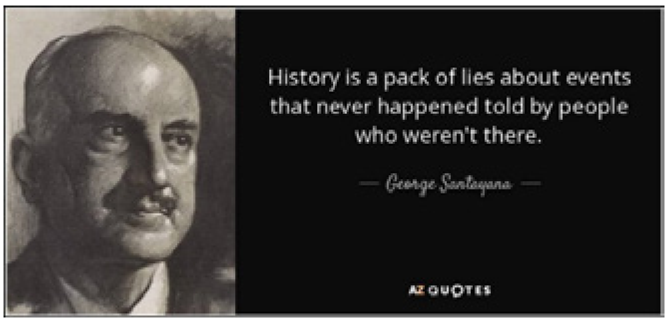
Communications Telegraph & Telephone Systems

Think of all the telegraph poles and then, telephone poles that had to be strung throughout cities and countries! Yet, you will repeatedly see in the cities of Tartary, that many communication poles were wireless and installed everywhere as early as the 1850's. **Only in 1851** did railways start to use telegraphy. Prior to that, telegraph wires strung along the tracks were seen as a nuisance, occasionally sagging and causing accidents and even fatalities. First commercial telegraph line completed. The Magnetic Telegraph Company's lines ran from New York to Washington in **1846.**

The final phase of the telegraph's integration occurred between **1857 and 1866**. In this period the members consolidated into a national monopoly. **By 1864** only Western Union and the American Telegraph Company remained of the "Six Nations." The United States Telegraph Company entered the field by consolidating smaller, independent firms in the early 1860s, and operated in the territory of both the American Telegraph Company and Western Union. By 1866 Western Union absorbed its last two competitors and reached its position of market dominance. The period from 1866 through the turn of the century was the apex of Western Union's power. Yearly messages sent over its lines increased from 5.8 million in 1867 to 63.2 million in 1900. Over the same period, transmission rates fell from an average of $1.09 to 30 cents per message.

Western Union's greatest threat came from a new technology, the telephone. Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876, initially referring to it as a "talking telegraph." The telephone was used in the 1880s only for local calling, but with the development in the 1890s of "long lines," the telephone offered increased competition to the telegraph. In 1900, local calls accounted for 97% of the telephone's business, and it was not until the twentieth century that the telephone fully displaced the telegraph. As you will also see the US mail service only began in the early 1850's. The **first airmail was transported in 1870** by letters in free balloons! The first stagecoaches to deliver mail on a 2,800-mile southern route between Tipton, Missouri and San Francisco, California, specified as a 24-day run but often taking months. So how did all hundreds of World Exhibitions and Fairs communicate to set up and bring millions of people to their events from all around the world?

The destruction caused by Hindenburg marked the surprising and sudden end of the balloon era. Two years later, the Second World War began, aimed at destroying the threatening and magnificent German industrial park, redefining all geopolitical borders and killing and moving as many civilians as possible. Britain did not admit the idea that Germany supplanted the British-controlled economy in the colony they had founded under the name of the United States (Virginia Corporation). For this, bankers funded the rise of the Hitler myth, a character represented by several "actors". Among them, Kermit Roosevelt., the second child of Theodore Roosevelt (Cecil Rhodes)



It is said that his-story is written by the Victors and you will find yourself repeating over and over, as you peruse this book saying to yourself, "wow, I was never taught any of this!". It is what we are not taught, is likely the truth of what really happened. That the Tartarian history has been nearly completed scrubbed from modern his-story proves out this point, as well as Flat Earth, we've never been to the moon and no planes hit the Twin tower on 9/11. One can only conclude that all of his-story is a lie and that we are self-granted permission to create a "Tabula Rosa" in our minds, or to erase what we thought we knew and look at the information and documentation provided in this book for a new understand of HER-story. Of a One World benevolent society living in elegance, beauty and harmony connected deeply Spiritually, mentally and physically with Nature in Love and Peace. May we one day soon find again and re-Member and re-Turn back to these amazing people called the Tartarians.

What If? By Marcia Ramalho

1. You know that the man did not go to the Moon. That the Titanic did not "sink" under the command of jesuit captain "Edward Smith". That the owners of the ship pretended it sank just to receive high insurance. That the purpose was never to disappear with some tycoons who opposed the creation of the FED because they owned the FED and therefore did not need to die.
2. You know that the Federal Reserve is a private Central Bank created in 1913 for currency issuance, inflation control and interest rates and thus responsible for the all world economic depressions and the real U.S. debt of 75 trillion.
3. You know that attacks on RMS Lusitania, Pearl Harbor and the incident in the Gulf of Tonkin were planned to justify the entry of the U.S. into Vietnam and World Wars. That "Hitler" was a creation of Wall Street bankers to kill the largest number of Russians and Germans and boost the "holocaust" myth. That the creation of a false flag called "Dreyfus Affair" gave rise to prejudice and a new word - "antisemitism" - which would be very useful for wearing wolves into the skin of lambs.
4. You know that the sumptuous ship RMS "Lusitania" - built by Tartarians - was the fastest Atlantic crossing vessel and was taken by the Parasites and their agents, the Grey Men. That the ship had his engines fully powered by electricity from the "Aether" and so had to "sink"

two times by the Parasites to be converted and reappear years later with less a chimney and under new names. That the "Lusitania" was indeed the "Titanic" , the RMS "Majestic" and the RMS "Queen Elizabeth".

5. You know that an elite Nazi scientist was taken in the post-war to work in the U.S. through "Operation Paperclip". That the Nazi Allen Dulles was the CIA director and created the terrorist network responsible for attacks on European capitals since 1980, known as NATO "Gladio Operation". That Winston Churchill caused tens of millions of deaths and no fire knocked down the Two Towers in NY.
6. You know that there were no weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. That interventions in Kosovo and Afghanistan were to make stratospheric profits with heroin and coke. That children in Sandy Hook did not die. That ISIS is the mercenary army set up by American-French-British-Israeli intelligence agencies to fight for the creation of the "Greater Israel". That Gaddafi and Assad did kill their own people. That more than 80 countries suffered brutal intervention from the Deep State. That "climate change" means weather engineering programs to cause 99artificial hurricanes, earthquakes and floods.
7. You know that traces of smoke in the sky of "chemtrails" contain aluminum nanoparticles going straight to your lungs. That "sustainability" and "transparency" mean pesticides and hidden destruction. That the profusion of antennas modify magnetic resonance to cause diseases. That the media distribute poor quality propaganda in the shape of news. That thousands of counterfeit operations are created to justify more wars, looting, genocide, displacement, restriction of civil liberties, deliberate harm to health, sale of organs, trafficking of children and huge profits.
8. What if the magnificent civilization of Tartaria was destroyed with the help and planning of inhuman shadowy forces? What if History taught in schools is a gigantic soap opera fraud, with phantom dynasties, events displaced in time and thousands of years that did not exist? What if the "Middle Ages" were actually a Tartarian Golden Age that ended just 100 years ago? If the Colossus of Rhodes is the Statue of Liberty?
9. What if the defeat of Great Tartaria was recorded in the official history under the names of "The Fall of Troy", "The Fall of the Roman Empire", "Fall of Constantinople", "Dissolution of the Ottoman Empire", "Wars for American Independence", "Collapse of the Qing dynasty" (early 1900s), "Downfall of the Russian Empire" (1917), "Defeat of Austro-Hungarian Empire" (1918) and "World War I" (1919)?
10. What if a "Great Flood" happened 150 years ago and the world was culturally and technologically much more advanced than today? If unknown Parasites generated the cataclisma and took advantage of chaos to seize power? What if between 1865 and 1876 our ancient civilization wrecked under waves of more than 300 meters and now the buildings have their first floor buried under meters of sand and mud, whose vestige to this day can be easily spotted in cities all over the world?
11. What if Etruscan, Inca, Mayan, Chinese emperors and Egypt "pharaohs" had coexisted in the "Middle Ages" with all other great civilizations to form a single harmonious culture, with the same language and DNA, though they have gone down in history with dozens of invented names by Jesuit-Benedictines-Cistercians "historians"? What if Hyperborea in the Arctic Circle were the land of our great divine ancestors?

12. What if Jesus Christ were the Byzantine emperor Andronicus Komnenos, born in Crimea in 1152, son of Russian princess Irina, married to French Agnes - mother of his numerous children - and died in 1185, aged 33? If Buddha, St. George, Apollo, Pythagoras, Genghis Khan, Rurik, and Alexander the Great were replicas of his image, without existence in real life?
13. What if the Church has created a wrong solar system theory and blessed all the wars and heinous crimes to kill the Human Spirit? If a group of Parasites are the inventors of a false Christianity and other religions? If these religions worship Satan pretending that they are worshiping God? If "Solomon's Temple" is the Hagia Sofia in Istanbul? If the city initially called Yoros (Jerusalem), Troy and Constantinople, is the true Rome?
14. What if there were no ancient Greek and Roman Empire? If the worldwide "rock-carved" megaliths are mere Tartarian created concrete, which becomes more resistant over the centuries? If the real pyramids of Egypt were dismantled by a French mercenary army? If "Solomon's Temple" is the Hagia Sofia in Istanbul? If the Wall of China was not built 7000 years ago and Mao Zedong was a German liberal politician?
15. What if the history of Great Britain was stolen from Tartarian history so that the insignificant island would acquire the brilliance it never possessed? If the "perfidious Albion" was a land of thieves and pirates? If King George VI was the "dead" Duke of Clarence and was crowned two times with different names? If the Tsar Nicholas II of Russia was his brother who fled to London after being "assassinated" by the Bolsheviks? If they were both children of Roosevelt, two times president of U.S. under different names?
16. What if the Bible was written in the 19th century? If the "40 years of Moses in the wilderness" were the years in which the treasurers subordinate to the Scythian-Tartar-Arian rulers were confined as punishment for the usury and robbery crimes committed against the Great Tartarian Empire?
17. What if some German-Dutch merchants and Imperial financial agents had rebelled against Great Tartaria and decided to create countries, mafias and monarchies where they could reign and enslave the rest of the world, calling themselves "the chosen ones", "enlightened ones" and "elected ones"?
18. What if "History" is an intricate novel written and performed by very strange people? What if these people are in contemporary photographs using old clothes and other disguises to fabricate nonexistent historical characters and ghostly families? What if all this has the purpose to fill the void of our very fully destroyed recent past and history? What if they can live more than we can?
19. What if the "Dark Ages" were the apogee of advanced Tartarian culture whose traits were systematically erased by the German Calvinist dinasty Romanov-Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, from the "House of Wettin"? If Prince Albert was the tycoon Cecil Rhodes-Teddy Roosevelt and "Queen" Victoria was Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston?
20. What if the true and only French Revolution happened after 1870 and Napoleon III was a simple untalented painter named Alexandre Cabanel who fled to England with his brushes after delivering France for the newly formed German Empire?
21. What if Alexei Nikolaevich, the Tsesarevich of Russia of the "House of Romanov"- murdered in 1918 by the Bolsheviks according to official narrative - has ruled Russia from 1917 to 1980 under the names of Alexander Kerensky, Alexey Kosygin and Joseph Stalin?

22. What if Einstein, Poincaré, Faraday, Marconi, Hertz and Maxwell - among many others - were characters played by some Grey Men who destroyed the existing High Technology of Tartaria to give us expensive crumbs in return?
23. What if all worldwide skyscrapers are secretly collecting and using the free Electromagnetic energy and we are paying for nothing? What if Nikola Tesla had not invented anything at all and "Mark Twain" had played his role?
24. What if obelisks, churches, mosques and cathedral were extremely old Tartarian power plants for the extraction of clean, free, healthy and wireless electromagnetic energy and the generation of all types of waves, mainly infrasound? What it they were destroyed or endowed with crosses by the Parasites to conceal the original purpose?
25. What if Tartarian palaces were illuminated more than 700 years before a Grey Man called "Thomas Edison" began to deprive mankind of free energy and erect monopolies to the benefit of few? What if the American "JP Morgan" was also the maternal grandfather of President John F. Kennedy, the Brazilian "Baron of Rio Branco", a member of the Rockefeller clan and the French "author" of Les Misérables?
26. What if the highly advanced global civilization of Tartaria has been completely disassembled and later destroyed by the Parasites between 1900-1940 with direct energy weapons (DEW)?
27. What if the images were later retouched to include false lighting poles and wires? If they "populated" the ruins with the dead people striding carefree among the wreckage? If they have inserted "telegraph and cable" placards in the photos even though San Francisco was totally wireless? If they added fake cranes on top of buildings to pretend, they were under construction, and fake skeletons of buildings in a city that could be over 1000 years old?
28. What if San Francisco was a Tartarian Imperial city with more than 10 royal palaces, artificial islands and a strategic port facing Eurasia and connecting the Americas? If their elaborated buildings had much more than 500 years old and the sophisticated technology would contradict the story of the "foundation of the city in 1776" and all the Official History fairytale and so it had to be mercilessly burned and erased?
29. What if the Parasites who took over world power were made up of hybrid-androgynous men and women, with adopted children created in laboratory and genetically modified? What if they systematically falsify their own deaths to play new characters?
30. What if communism, capitalism, socialism, and liberalism were socio-economic theories created to conceal the same form of oppression on the six continents? If highly positioned Grey eminences acted as "Mussolini", "Hitler", "Lenin", and "Trotsky" in performances that never left the photographic paper, movies, encyclopedias or the terrain of illusionism to happen in real life?

CHAPTER 1

WHO WERE THE TARTARIANS?



The official history is hiding a major world power which existed as late as the 19th century. Tartary was a country with its own flag, its own government and its own place on the map. Its territory covered most of the modern world we know today, yet somehow it was ever so quietly incorporated into Russia, and some other countries. Sometime in the 18th century Tartary Muskovite was the biggest country in the world covering over 3,050,000 square miles!

Tartary appears to have been one county, then split up into areas like "Petite Tartary", "Eastern Tartary", "Russian Tarary/ Muscovite Tartary", "Chinese Tartary", "Mongol Tartary".

According to the 1979 Webster's Dictionary, there's no such place as Tartary or Tartaria, unless we accept the word Tartarus, which according to Webster is described as *being a place in Hades reserved for the worst of offenders.* Webster had to admit that *tartar sauce* was a thing, and also defines the word *tartar* as 'a native or inhabitant of Tatary' but then adds, 'a person of ill or violent temper', and *one that proves to be unexpectedly formidable* as alternative definitions. Once it gets to tartar on teeth causing decay, it becomes clear that there was deliberate intent to remove Tartary from all his-story.

In Greek mythology, Tartarus is the deep abyss that is used as a dungeon of torment and suffering for the wicked and as the prison for the Titans. There were well established Giants throughout the Tartary territory. The Tartarians are thought to have been "Breatharians," a being who does not rely on the digestion and burning of calories from food/water, but instead rather receives energy straight from the Aether, much how plants get food for energy. The Aether is thought to be the very fabric of the space time continuum that some would associate with electrons, the wind, the holy spirit, the atmosphere, and the gasses in the atmosphere such as oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen.

Since Tartarians quite possibly had a completely altered digestion system than the one we now have, they had no need for toilets in their bathrooms. Additionally, there were no sewer systems or waste treatment plants found. Were they able to make their bodies so efficient, there was no waste created? The Tartarians were masters of masonry, brickwork, steam punk style technology, universally free energy, and grand architecture. Their Roman & Gothic style architecture can still be found in the current guise as water ducts, city halls, banks, water stations, cathedrals, churches, hospitals and similar public and city works type buildings. Their buildings were structurally sound and many are still in excellent condition today.

And where did they grow their food not found with no gardens present in many of the castles with little access to farmland?

Tartaria (originally pronounced "Tataria" without the first "r") is the name of the pre-Mongolian empire that originated in northern Asia before spanning the entire northern hemisphere. Great Tartaria was the largest empire during its time and would have still been the largest empire today. The denotation of lost souls spending eternity in Tartarus the underworld is due to the Tartarian Empire having been buried and wiped out during the liquefication mud flood events, earthquakes, volcanos and weather manipulation using directed energy devices (DEW) to bury her-story along with eliminating the Moon calendar and replacing it with the Roman Catholic Sun Gregorian calendar in **1582**.

The world of the Tartarians is literally the world under our world. The Tartarians (or Tartars) were the indigenous people (quite possibly founded by Noah's sons) making up the world renowned Tartarian empire. Amongst the Tartarians were tall people, *averaging some eight to twelve feet in height*. They would have been considered giants to our current average height of only around six feet; however, back then the height of ten feet was the average. Like the civilizations before them whose heights averaged twelve feet, fifty feet, two+ miles, etc…each preceding civilization had an average taller height than the civilizations coming after them and each succeeding civilization had an average shorter height than the civilizations predating them. Statures are diminishing after each deluge and with each new astrological age we enter.

Moscow Tartary was conquered by the Romanovs in the middle of the 19th century. Samarkand, the capital of the Independent Tartary, was seized by the Romanovs army in **1868.** According to the maps of the 18th century, the border of Moscow Tartary was very close to Moscow. Such a dangerous proximity greatly concerned the Romanovs. It is possible that it was the reason for Peter the Great to make the decision to relocate the capital further away in St. Petersburg to the swampy coasts of the Gulf of Finland. Here the new capital of the New World Order was built – St. Petersburg. This location was convenient for the Romanovs. The capital was far away from the Hordian Tartary known as the 'Great Horde'..and the subsequent term "hoarding" meaning to take more than you need, which was completely against the Tartary mantra of "just give back more than you take". In the case of an invasion from the Siberian-American Horde, it would be easier to flee to the West from St. Petersburg than from Moscow.

Only having defeated 'Pugachev', the Romanovs got an opportunity to exile the convicts further – to cold Siberia. And even further – to the Far East, to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, to Sakhalin island. Moscow Tartary spanned the Urals, Siberia, Central Asia, The Far East, **Alaska and North America**. The conflict between Moscow Tartary and Romanov Russia (originally small in size) ended in the second half of the 18th century with the famous, allegedly 'peasant', war against 'Pugachev's'. The Romanovs succeeded in agreeing peace separately with Turkey and defeating the Great Tartary. Only after this the European emigrants who had settled on the Atlantic seaboard of North America, ventured West, inland over the continent. For decades they seized the North American territories of Moscow Tartary left without any governmental authority. Today this has been beautifully, but incorrectly narrated on in the Hollywood movies about 'the very noble' white frontiersmen and the 'very bad' Indians. If fact, the Native Americans were Mongolian descendants of Tartary! From Wiki: *Pugachev's Rebellion; also called the Peasants' War 1773–75 or Cossack Rebellion) of 1773-75 was the principal revolt in a series of popular rebellions that took place in the Russian Empire after Catherine II seized power in 1762.*

The history of war against 'Pugachev' as it is known today is a pure invention of the victors – the Romanovs. 'Pugachev's rebellion' was a brutal war between the Romanov Russia and the Siberian-American Russian State. This Kingdom retained the old Russian-Horde customs and had its own czar with his capital in Tobolsk. The Siberian czar was hostile towards the Romanovs, considering them illegitimate rulers of the Western part of Russia. The Romanovs strived to possess Siberian Muscovy at all costs. They understood very well that the Russian people on the whole didn't support them and many would rather prefer the regime of Tobolsk to the Romanovs' St. Petersburg. That is why the Romanovs turned the very existence of their Siberian neighbor into a national secret. To preserve this secret, the infamous Secret Police was created, where the executioners tortured and hanged those who 'knew too much'.

As a result, in 1776 (straight after the defeat of 'Pugachev') the United States of America emerged on May 1st, 1776 where Freemason Adam Weishaupt established their territorial claims. The Romanovs went about voraciously rewriting her-story and slicing up the vast territories of Moscow Tartary including Russia, Ural, Siberia, the Far East. In America – Alaska. Washington and Oregon were ceded to the Romanovs in 1819 and the rest of North America – to the USA. Up until now the native Russian population of America is being persistently forced to forget their language and their past.

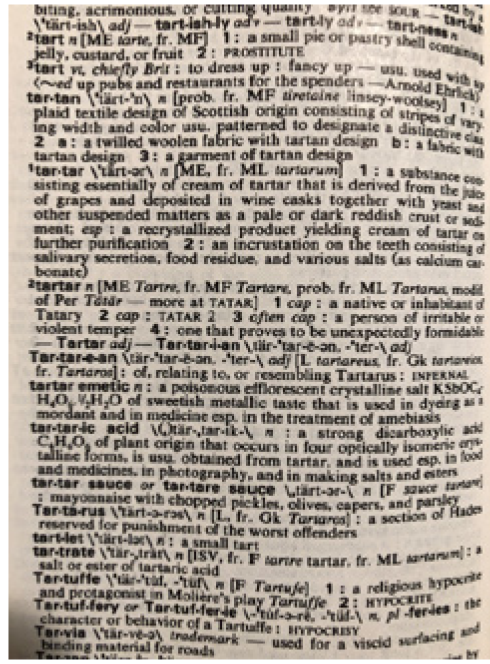


Note how many cities were named Moscow in the USA in the early 1800's

Reclaiming Their Past

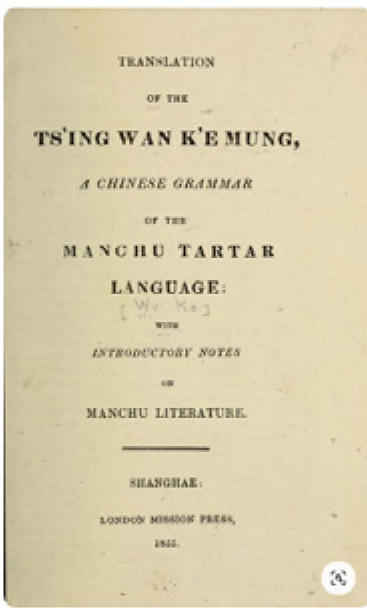
On August 30, 1990, Tatarstan announced its sovereignty with the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of the Tatar Soviet Socialist Republic and in **1992** Tatarstan held a referendum on the new constitution, 24 and 62 percent of those who took part voted in favor of the constitution. In the 1992 Tatarstan Constitution, Tatarstan is defined as a Sovereign State.

Tatar became a name for populations of the former Golden Horde in Europe, such as those of the former Kazan, Crimean, Astrakhan, Qasim, and Siberian Khanates. The form Tartar has its origins in either Latin or French, coming to Western European languages from Turkish and the Persian language (tātār, "mounted messenger"). From the beginning, the extra r was present in the Western forms, and according to the Oxford English Dictionary this was most likely due to an association with Tartarus. The Persian word is first recorded in the 13th century in reference to the hordes of Genghis Khan and is of unknown origin, said to be ultimately from tata, a name of the Mongols for themselves. The Arabic word for Tatars is تاتار. Tatars themselves wrote their name as تاتار or تاطار. The Chinese term for Tatars was 韃靼; Dádá, especially after the end of the Yuan period (14th century), but also recorded as a term for Mongolian-speaking peoples of the northern steppes during the Tang period (8th century). The name Tatars was used as an alternative term for the Shiwei, a nomadic confederation to which these Tatar people belonged. All Turkic peoples living within the Russian Empire were named Tatar (as a Russian exonym). Some of these populations still use Tatar as a self-designation, others do not.


biting, acrimonious, or cutting quality — tart·ish \'tärt-ish\ *adj* — tart·ish·ly *adv* — tart·ly *adv* — tart·ness *n*
²tart *n* [ME *tarte*, fr. MF] 1 : a small pie or pastry shell containing jelly, custard, or fruit 2 : PROSTITUTE
³tart *vt*, *chiefly Brit* : to dress up : fancy up — usu. used with *up* (~*ed* up pubs and restaurants for the spenders —Arnold Ehrlich)
tar·tan \'tärt-ᵊn\ *n* [prob. fr. MF *tiretaine* linsey-woolsey] 1 : a plaid textile design of Scottish origin consisting of stripes of varying width and color usu. patterned to designate a distinctive clan 2 a : a twilled woolen fabric with tartan design b : a fabric with tartan design 3 : a garment of tartan design
¹tar·tar \'tärt-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *tartarum*] 1 : a substance consisting essentially of cream of tartar that is derived from the juice of grapes and deposited in wine casks together with yeast and other suspended matters as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment; *esp* : a recrystallized product yielding cream of tartar on further purification 2 : an incrustation on the teeth consisting of salivary secretion, food residue, and various salts (as calcium carbonate)
²tartar *n* [ME *Tartre*, fr. MF *Tartare*, prob. fr. ML *Tartarus*, modif. of Per *Tātār* — more at TATAR] 1 *cap* : a native or inhabitant of Tatary 2 *cap* : TATAR 2 3 *often cap* : a person of irritable or violent temper 4 : one that proves to be unexpectedly formidable — Tartar *adj* — Tar·tar·i·an \tär-'tar-ē-ən, -'ter-\ *adj*
Tar·tar·e·an \tär-'tar-ē-ən, -'ter-\ *adj* [L *tartareus*, fr. Gk *tartareios*, fr. *Tartaros*] : of, relating to, or resembling Tartarus : INFERNAL
tartar emetic *n* : a poisonous efflorescent crystalline salt $KSbOC_4H_4O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ of sweetish metallic taste that is used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine esp. in the treatment of amebiasis
tar·tar·ic acid \(,)tär-,tar-ik-\ *n* : a strong dicarboxylic acid $C_4H_6O_6$ of plant origin that occurs in four optically isomeric crystalline forms, is usu. obtained from tartar, and is used esp. in food and medicines, in photography, and in making salts and esters
tar·tar sauce *or* tar·tare sauce \,tärt-ər-\ *n* [F *sauce tartare*] : mayonnaise with chopped pickles, olives, capers, and parsley
Tar·ta·rus \'tärt-ə-rəs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Tartaros*] : a section of Hades reserved for punishment of the worst offenders
tart·let \'tärt-lət\ *n* : a small tart
tar·trate \'tär-,trāt\ *n* [ISV, fr. F *tartre* tartar, fr. ML *tartarum*] : a salt or ester of tartaric acid
Tar·tuffe \tär-'tüf, -'tüf\ *n* [F *Tartufe*] 1 : a religious hypocrite and protagonist in Molière's play *Tartuffe* 2 : HYPOCRITE
Tar·tuf·fery *or* Tar·tuf·fer·ie \-'tüf-ə-rē, -'tüf-\ *n*, *pl* -fer·ies : the character or behavior of a Tartuffe : HYPOCRISY
Tar·via \'tär-vē-ə\ *trademark* — used for a viscid surfacing and binding material for roads

Volga Tatars, Astrakhan Tatars, Lipka Tatars, Crimean Tatars. Daghestan Tatars who lived in the mountains. Nogai Tatars, includes the Karagash subgroup of Nogais—Kundrov Tatars. Siberian Tatars, Altay Tatars, including the Tubalar or Chernevo Tatars. Chulyms or Chulym Tatars, Yenisei Tatars (also Abakan Tatars or Achin Tatars), still use the Tatar designation. Kuznetsk Tatars and the Azerbaijani people: Caucasus Tatars (also Transcaucasia Tatars or Azerbaijan Tatars). The name Tatar is also an endonym to a number of peoples of Siberia and Russian Far East, namely the Khakas people.

Tartary had its own language, flag, crest, its own emperor, and of course its own people Universal Language


TRANSLATION

OF THE

TS'ING WAN K'E MUNG,

A CHINESE GRAMMAR

OF THE

MANCHU TARTAR

LANGUAGE:

WITH

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

ON

MANCHU LITERATURE.

SHANGHAE:

LONDON MISSION PRESS,

1855.

"Tartary, a vast country in the northern parts of Asia, bounded by Siberia on the north and west: this is called Great Tartary. The Tartars who lie south of Muscovy and Siberia, are those of Astracan, Circassia, and Dagistan, situated north-west of the Caspian-sea; the Calmuc Tartars, who lie between Siberia and the Caspian-sea; the Usbec Tartars and Moguls, who lie north of Persia and India; and lastly, those of Tibet, who lie north-west of China." - Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. III, Edinburgh, **1771, p.** 887.

Now compare to the description given by **Wikipedia,** "Tartary (Latin: Tartaria) or Great Tartary (Latin: Tartaria Magna) was a name used from the Middle Ages until the twentieth century to designate the great tract of northern and central Asia stretching from the Caspian Sea and the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, settled mostly by Turko-Mongol peoples after the Mongol invasion and the subsequent Turkic migrations."

Greek mythology Tartarus is both a deity and a place in the underworld. In ancient Orphic sources and in the mystery schools, Tartarus is also the unbounded first-existing entity from which the Light and the cosmos are born. In the Greek poet Hesiod's *Theogony*, c. 700 BC, Tartarus was the third of the primordial deities, following after Chaos and Gaia (Earth), and preceding Eros, and was the father, by Gaia, of the monster Typhon. According to Hyginus, ***Tartarus was the offspring of Aether and Gaia.***

Roman mythology In Roman mythology, Tartarus is the place where sinners are sent. Virgil describes it in the *Aeneid* as a gigantic place, surrounded by the flaming river Phlegethon and triple walls to prevent sinners from escaping from it. It is guarded by a hydra with fifty black gaping jaws, which sits at a screeching gate protected by columns of solid adamantine, a substance akin to diamond – so hard that nothing will cut through it. Inside, there is a castle with wide walls, and a tall iron turret. Tisiphone, one of the Erinyes who represents revenge, stands guard sleepless at the top of this turret lashing a whip. There is a pit inside which is said to extend down into the

earth twice as far as the distance from the lands of the living to Olympus. At the bottom of this pit lie the Titans, the twin sons of Aloeus, and many other sinners. Still more sinners are contained inside Tartarus, with punishments like those of Greek myth.



Or let us take the matter of history, which, along with religion, language and literature, constitute the core of a people's cultural heritage. Here again the Communists have interfered in a shameless manner. For example, on 9 August 1944, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, sitting in Moscow, issued a directive ordering the party's Tartar Provincial Committee "to proceed to a scientific revision of the history of Tartaria, to liquidate serious shortcomings and mistakes of a nationalistic character committed by individual writers and historians in dealing with Tartar history." 12/ In other words, Tartar history was to be rewritten--let us be frank, was to be falsified--in order to eliminate references to Great Russian aggressions and to hide the facts of the real course of Tartar-Russian relations. And this was no isolated case. In every Muslim area within the USSR, historians, on orders of the Communist Party, have rewritten history to distort the facts so that the Russians appear always in a good light. Needless to say, histories which present the facts truthfully have been withdrawn and destroyed, so that the present and future generations of Muslims are forever denied the chance of learning the true facts of their nations' past.

To add some serious credibility (or to take away some) to the revised his-story, below we ***find an excerpt from the CIA document*** declassified in 1998 and ***created in 1957*** about the conspiracy to eliminate Tartary from his-story.

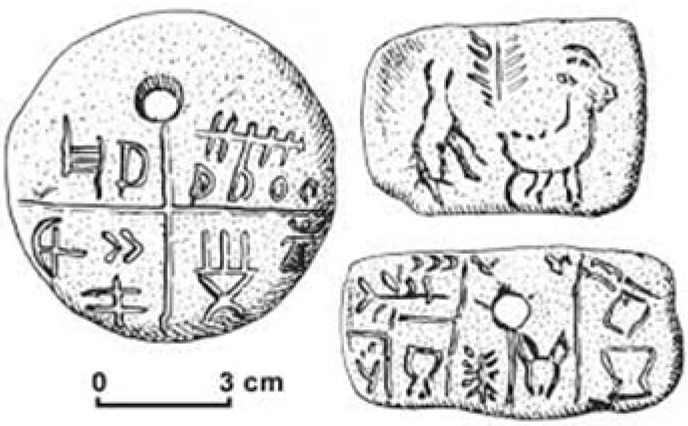
The Most Ancient Writings of the Tartarians

In 1961, archaeologist Nicolae Vlassa discovered what may be direct evidence of the earliest forms of writing in the world. While conducting an archeological excavation at a Neolithic site in Romania, Vlassa's team uncovered three small clay tablets containing indecipherable etchings, now known as the Tartaria Tablets. There have been varying interpretations of the meanings of the etchings on the tablets. Some believe the etchings are a primitive form of writing, while others believe they are pictograms, random scribbles, religious symbols, or symbols of ownership.



The tablets are each about 2 ½ inches across. Two are rectangular, and one is round. The round tablet and one rectangular tablet have holes drilled through them. The clay tablets were unbaked and were discovered along with 26 clay and stone figurines, a shell bracelet, and damaged human bones. Some believe that the tablets were actually found within a sacrificial burial pit. The tablets are inscribed on only one side, and the inscriptions resemble a horned animal, an unclear figure, a vegetal motif, a branch or tree, and a variety of mainly abstract symbols.

There is much scholarly debate as to the meaning of the inscriptions on the tablets. Some scholars have concluded that the



inscriptions are an early form of writing. They base this conclusion upon four assumptions. First, the inscriptions appear to be sequenced in rows. Second, each character appears to have one unequivocal meaning. Third, there are standard shapes that were used by scribes on other artifacts from the Danube civilization. And fourth, the symbols create a rectilinear shape that is comparable to other archaic writing systems. While these assumptions lead to the conclusion that the inscriptions were an early form of writing, it is not known what type of writing they represent. Overall, analysis of the Tartaria Tablets has led to many interesting hypotheses about early human culture, and the emergence of communication by writing. While ancient artifacts may initially appear to answer many questions about human civilization, in this instance, it is clear that some finds ultimately lead us to more questions than answers.

Tarturus in "The" King James Bible

In the KJV bible it reads that after this life we will go to places such as Abaddon, Hades, heaven, hell, **Paradise**, Sheol, and ***Tartarus***. The vast majority of people believe that there is a life after this one. What are these places? The Old Testament talks about Sheol, the recesses of Sheol, Abaddon, and heaven, while the New Testament uses the terms Hades, hell or Gehenna, the abyss or Tartarus, and the lake of fire, Paradise, and heaven. This study is designed to explain these terms and help you understand what the KJV bible is saying. Abaddon is another horrible place. It is the place where the angels who sinned in Genesis 6:1-4 are bound. They were and are particularly disobedient evil angels who sinned by having relations with women. This statement is supported by comparing Jude 6-8 with 1 Peter 3:18-20; 2 Peter 2:4-8 and Luke 8:31. By comparing these verses we discover that these angels sinned before Noah built the ark in Genesis 6. They sinned in Genesis 6:1-4. Jude 6-8 with 1 Peter 3:18-20; 2 Peter 2:4-8 provide the chronology. As a result, these angels were imprisoned in Abaddon (Old Testament name) or **Tartarus** (New Testament name).

Tartarus is another New Testament name for Abaddon. The Greek word Tartarus appears in 2 Peter 2:4. For if God did not spare angels when they sinned, but sent them to hell [**Tartarus**], putting them into gloomy dungeons to be held for judgment. 2 Peter 2:4 (NIV) Here we are specifically told that it is a place where the bound angels exist.

The Tatar Union of the Godless was an organization in the Muslim republics during the purges by the Soviet Union. From **1928 to 1937**, Burhan Mansurov served as the chairman of the organization. The territory presently known as Tatarstan made demands for greater Tatar autonomy within the USSR, which came into conflict with the advocates of a federal system grouped around Joseph Stalin. In 1928, the leaders of the Tatar Union of the Godless were arrested, stripped of Bolshevik Party membership, and some were sentenced to death.

From the book "*Chronicles of Border Warfare*" by Alexander Scott Withers:

* Tartarian Native Americans are considered Hebrew Israelites. It's very possible that the true Hebrew Israelites are Scythian/Tartarian, based on older maps as reference when Tartar (Scythia) encompassed all of Russia, parts of Europe, and Asia. Seems like this is an open secret within the Native American community.
* More than one nation in America had Scythian or Tartarian extraction.
* Native Americans were trafficked to other parts of the globe, including China.
* Native Americans resemble that of Scythians, Tartars, and Samoyed people.
* Continent of Brazil was peopled by Carthaginians and Israelites (Israelites meaning people of the North, aka Scythians)
* Native American descendants were possessed of an extraordinary divine spirit by which they foretold future events; and that this was transmitted to their offspring, provided they obeyed the sacred laws annexed to it.

"History is a Lied Agreed Upon", the NWO His-torians Tell Us and written by the Victors.

Absolutely nothing was invented or discovered by "scientists and intellectuals" of the 19th and 20th century.

The high civilization Tartar Aryan extracted electromagnetic energy from the Aether through star fort-strongholds, complexes of temples, domes, towers, minarets, and obelisks that used copper. The energy was processed and stored in toroid coils at the power plant summits, covered with copper, and always positioned below the towers. When rotating inside coils, magnetic fields create electrical charges in a mercury vortex. Hindu energetic complexes exhibit this function at the top of their structures. "In a coil of multiple turns of wire, the magnetic field of the turns adds in the center of the coil, creating a strong field", says Wikipedia. Copper has high electrical and thermal conductivity and has been mined since the beginning of human history. Venetians ("Phoenicians") mined copper in New World (America) and Cornwall. Copper ingots used in the Middle East and Europe complex were mined and molted in facilities in the Americas. According to the American Indian oral tradition, copper was mined by "red haired white-skinned 'marine men' who came from across the sea". And mines of Almaden in Spain, Huancavelica in Peru and New Almaden in California, provided the mercury.

ON THE TARTAR HISTORY by by Martino Martini, 1654. (Translated from Latin)



Preface quote:

"...I should be able to short writing my soul out of the war with the Tartars. it is a war with the neighboring Cofaccis Europe by the Tartars…"

P.19 forward - TARTARIA

Tartars (the oldest in the Asiagenis and the many people already four thousand years the Chinese an enemy) instead of being carried on an active campaign spent, does nevertheless exert winners. I am Tartar call people who came to the northern parts of the infamous wall beyond China, stretching from west to east, three hundred miles and more ermanica continued as a series of demands were excluded from Dào government attack. China people themselves, from ancient times because of the failure of the letter R. call Tat (*note of translator: instead of Tart). She is an old Tartary, then east to now the Europeans recognized, and Western ideas, where Samahania, Tanya, niuaht, Niulhan and like the throne of a lower Tartars and the Kingdom Cascarnimirum to the sea to the east over Japan, where the side Anian the United Queuira separated, if however, this is not the water, and no restraint. But it is not the mind, dwell in this place, all the eoure to describe the wars with China, in recent years, but only that which is in my presence a job after completing school. The other is the epitome Sinicarum history the same way. In order to order, how and in what manner these have been born, a little deeper to ask. Tartar even once occupied China.

It is clear, therefore, Tartar old Tartary occidentaliores (of which John Paul the Venetian and Ayton) when almost the whole of Asia into their province, China also waged (the region Catayo and Mangin John Paul the Venetian and Ayton call) In front of a great Tamerlani times China, took prisoner, who never had, to some writers, as faultily. Fuilssent the Tartars were driven out of the Sinai, when he was close, indeed, has flourished, at what time, of course, about the yeere of the Lord, M.CCCC.VI Taqungus, the second Taimingae The family is Imerator, in peace to the whole of China to His authority, I mean, of all the provinces, which are enclosed within the wall of a great: Dào have waged war against the Tartars, the Venetian touches, (as is clear from the Chinese History and Chronology). In these last years, the conquerors after the expulsion of the Tartars at all, the whole, the most powerful empire, the family of the extinction of a Sunga Imperial authority, have taken possession of, in the year of course M.CC.LXXVIII (1278)? and so peacefully for many years, sais 70. nouastabilita family whose members will ïuenit they called, from the flag. continuous succession. In the meantime, Sinicis (the Chinese), with other delights they were broken off, put on the character of the Chinese translation, and little by little the riches of the tartaric unlearned times, too, were weakened in peace, China is by flight.

Revisionist History of 'MOST ANCIENT' CHINESE HISTORY by A. Fomenko, "History, Science or Fiction?"

(The 7-volume series is like no other in revisionist history. Here is an excerpt referring to their only partial list of scholarly studies of many, many books and documents.)

"In particular we thoroughly researched the following texts: the Bible (both the Old and the New Testaments), Talmud, Torah, the New and the Old Testaments 'Apocrypha', Koran, the Book of Mormon, Popol Vuh (the Sacred Book of the American K'iche Mayan people, Herodotus, Titus Livius, Claudius Ptolemy, Homer, Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus, Publius Cornelius Tacitus, Marcus Tullius Cicero, Plutarch, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Aristophanes, Ovid, Polybius, Pausanias, Virgil, Seneca, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Josephus Flavius, The Aggadah (Aramaic tales), Appian of Alexandria, Apollodorus, Eutropius, Sextus Aurelius Victor, Aelius Spartianus, Iulius Capitolinus, Aelius Lampridius, Paulus Orosius, John Malalas, Marco Polo, Giovanni da Pian del Carpine, the Epic of 'ancient' India 'Mahabharata', the Epic of the 'ancient' Persia 'Shahnameh' (Ferdowsi), the 'ancient' Germanic heroic verse, the 'ancient' Old Norse Edda 'Elder Edda', Geoffrey of Monmouth, Nennius, The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Raphael Holinshed, Saxo Grammaticus, The Legend of King Arthur, The Legends of Alexander the Great, The Legend of Troy, the old French Legends, some important Muslim sources, going further Niketas Choniates, Anna Komnene, Procopius of Caesarea (and some other Byzantine authors), Geoffrey of Villehardouin, Robert de Clari, 'The Primary Chronicle' (or 'Tale of Bygone Years') and the other major Russian chronicles (including the Siberian chronicles), the Russian epic multivolume 'The Illustrated Chronicle of Ivan the Terrible'(Litsevoy Svod) (not long ago finally published by the Moscow publishing house Akteon), Mavro Orbini, Philostratus (Life of Apollonius of Tyana), Iamblichus Chalcidensis, Diogenes Laertius, Porphyry of Tyre, Bartolomé de las Casas, Bernal Díaz del Castillo, the works by some of the Church Fathers, the old chronological works and tables (Joseph Juste Scaliger, Dionysius Petavius, Matthew Blastares and many others."


CHINESE AND TARTAR MALE HEAD-DRESSES.

China and Tartary Were interlinked throughout modern history dating back to 1200 AD. There are a lot of preconceptions attached to Chinese history. Today it is thought that it is exceptionally ancient, that its dating is absolutely reliable, that in many ways it precedes European history. The common misconception is that allegedly Chinese chronology is solidly based on various 'Ancient Chinese' astronomical notes, which allow us to unequivocally date the 'Ancient Chinese' events. We analyse the Chinese astronomy and history. We show that dating the first astronomical observations in China to allegedly the sixth millennium BC is a serious error, as the alleged reference to the sunspots on the Chinese crockery of allegedly the fourth millennium BC. The Chinese astronomy of allegedly the second millennium BC on the shells and turtle shells also belong to the same phantoms. As it becomes clear, the FIRST observatories and astronomical permanent service appeared in China not earlier than the 19th century.

THE MOST ANCIENT Chinese horoscope of the grandson of the Yellow (Huangdi) Emperor Xuanyan-shi (who allegedly ruled in 2637-2597 B.C.) in fact dates to the 6th March 1725 according to Julian calendar, i.e. the XVIII century! It appears that the earliest Chinese Yellow Emperor who introduced the epoch of the 'Great Beginning' in China is the first Manchurian dynasty Shì-Tzu-Zhang-Huángdì Shun-Chih (1644-1662), i.e. lived in the 17th century, and not at all in the 'deepest antiquity'. The astronomical facts prove, that the MOST ANCIENT (Chinese 60-year calendar cycle) was in fact introduced for the first time not until the XIII century.

We have devoted a large section in [5v2] to the Chinese comets – the most important backbone of the Chinese chronology. We have studied the Chinese comet catalogues in detail. To conclude that the only comet, based on which it could have been possible to try and attempt to prove the validity of the Chinese chronology, is Halley's Comet. The rest of the comets are absolutely useless for the verification of the chronology of China as well as of any other ancient chronology. The early history of China up until the ***15th century is in fact the history of Europe, Mediterranean, including Byzantium***. The historical chronicles narrating about Europe were brought to China by the Hordian conquerors not until the 14th-15th centuries. Later, after the 17th century, in China, these chronicles were erroneously understood as giving an account of allegedly 'ancient Chinese history'. It was easy to make a mistake particularly because in China for writing they used hieroglyphs, i.e. simply pictures. The understanding of the pictures-hieroglyphs intrinsically depends on the language. The same hieroglyphs are read entirely differently depending on who is reading them: a Chinese, a Japanese, a Vietnamese, etc.

Aqueduct of Xalpa, Xalpa, Mexico; "Built by Jesuits in 1767"



The proper nouns are represented by the hieroglyphs by way of finding similar sounding hieroglyphs IN THE APPLIED LANGUAGE. Hence the spelling, and therefore the reading, contemporary to us, of an old Chinese name considerably depends on who exactly translated ORIGINALLY into the hieroglyphic script: a Japanese, a Chinese or a Korean … Besides, the language evolves too. A name which used to sound one way would acquire a completely different sound in several hundreds of years in the evolved language – even if the HIEROGLYPHS, which it was written with, remained the same.

Mr. Fomenko has this remarkable theory that history has shifted and when it does it duplicates with different names and locals but essentially the exact same story can be decoded and identified with its medieval origin. What's intriguing is these shifts aren't random: There's a Greco-Biblical shift of 1800 years...There's a Christian-Roman shift of about 1000 years...And there's a 333 year shift and also a 100 year shift that when applied corrected, relate directly back to historical dates preceding the first records of history found anywhere beginning in 1200 AD.

The New Chronology
A Brief summary

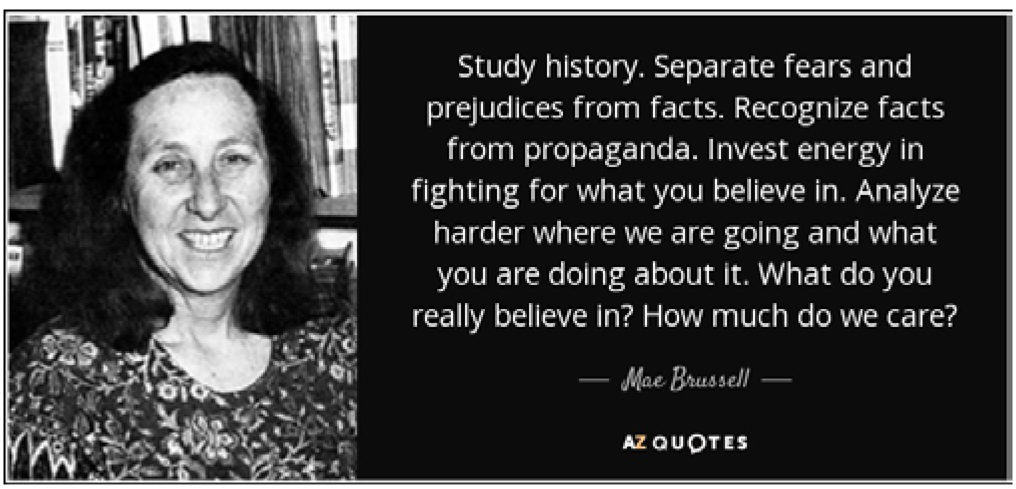
In volumes 1, 2 and 3 of *History: Fiction or Science?* Anatoly Fomenko and his colleagues assert that:

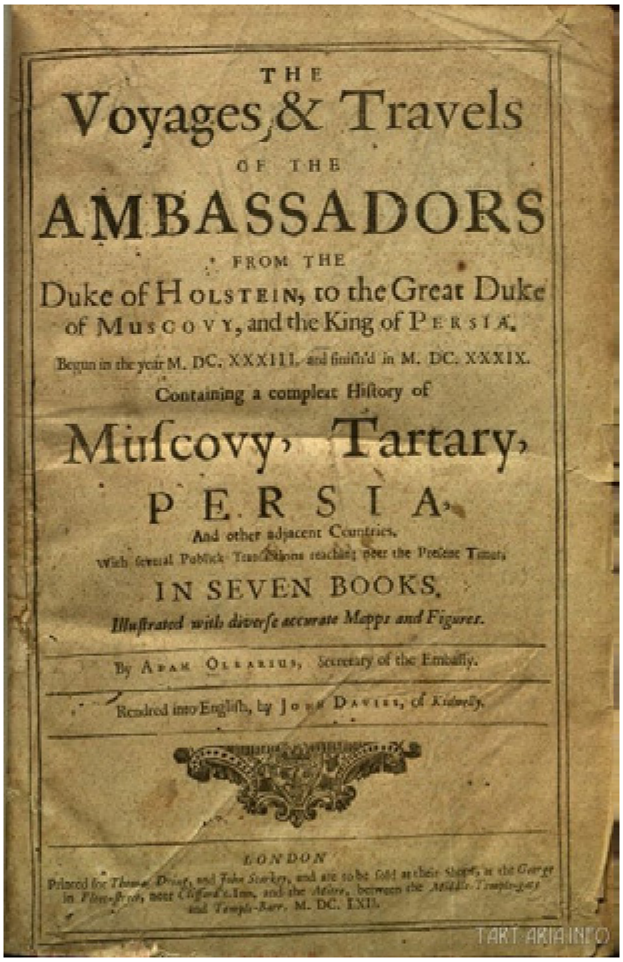
1. That different accounts of the same historical events are often 'assigned' different dates and locations by historians and translators, creating multiple "phantom copies" of these events; these "phantom copies" are often misdated by centuries or even millennia and end up incorporated into conventional chronology;
2. That this chronology was largely manufactured by **Joseph Justus Scaliger** in *Opus Novum de emendatione temporum* (1583) and *Thesaurum temporum* (1606), and represents a vast array of dates produced without any justification whatsoever, containing the repeating sequences of dates with shifts equal to multiples of the major cabbalistic numbers 333 and 360;
3. That this chronology was completed by **Jesuit** Dionysius Petavius in *De Doctrina Temporum*, 1627 (v.1) and 1632 (v.2);
4. That **archaeological** dating, **dendrochronological** dating, **paleographical** dating, numismatic dating, **carbon dating**, and other methods of dating of ancient sources and artifacts known today are erroneous, non-exact or dependent on traditional chronology;that their use in conjunction as 'confiming' one another is a statistical fallacy - probabilities can't be added.
5. That there is not a single document in existence that can be reliably dated earlier than the 11th century; that most 'ancient' artifacts may find other then consensual explanation;
6. That histories of **Ancient Rome**, **Greece** and **Egypt** were crafted during the **Renaissance** by **humanists** and **clergy** mostly on the basis of documents of their own making;
7. That the **Old Testament** is a rendition of events of the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries AD in Europe and Byzantium, containing 'prophecies' about 'future' events related in the New Testament, which is a rendition of events of 1153 to 1186 AD;

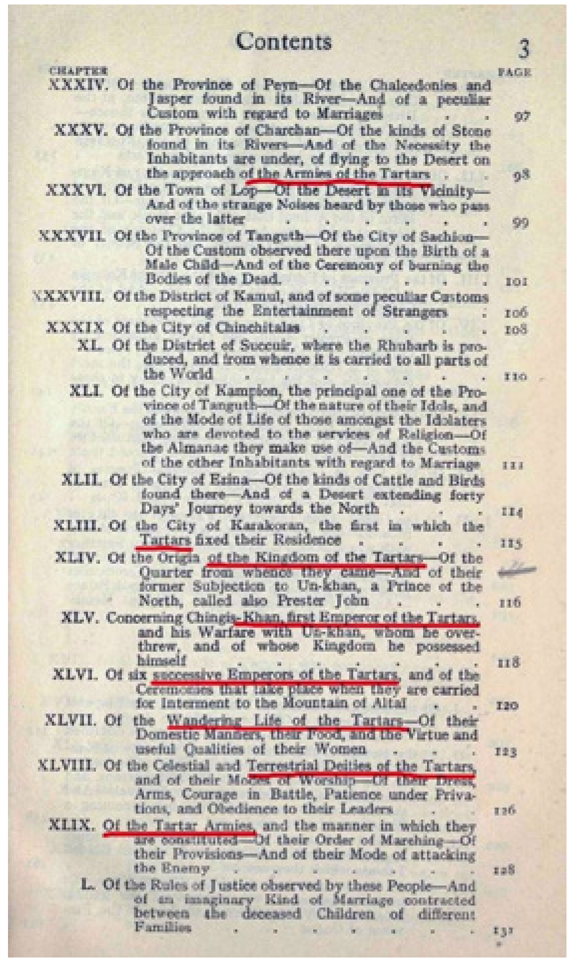


8. That the history of religions runs as follows: the pre-Christian period (before the XI century and JC), Bacchic Christianity (XI-XII century, before and after JC), JC Christianity (XII-XVI century) and its subsequent mutations into Orthodox Christianity, the Catholicism, and Islam;
9. That the most probable prototype of historical Jesus was Andronicus (allegedly AD1153 to 1186), the emperor of Byzantine; known for his failed reforms, his traits and deeds reflected in 'biographies' of many real and imaginary persons;
10. That the **Almagest** of **Claudius Ptolemy**, traditionally dated to around 150 AD and considered to be the corner stone of classical history, was compiled in sixteenth and seventeenth centuries from astronomical data of the ninth to sixteenth centuries.

11. That 37 complete Egyptian horoscopes found in Denderah, Esna, and other temples have unique valid astronomical solutions with dates ranging from 1000 AD and up to as late as 1700 AD;
12. That the **Book of Revelation** we know of contains a horoscope that is dated to 25 September - 10 October 1486 compiled by cabbalist **Johannes Reuchlin**.
13. That the horoscopes found in Sumerian/Babylonian tablets do not contain sufficient astronomical data consequently they have solutions every 30-50 yrs. on the time axis and are therefore useless for purposes of dating;
14. That the Chinese tables of eclipses are useless for dating as they contain too many eclipses that did not take place astronomically; that Chinese tables of comets even if they were true can't be used for dating;
15. That all major inventions like powder and guns, paper and print were made in Europe in tenth to sixteenth centuries;
16. That Ancient Roman and Greek statues, showing perfect command of the human anatomy are fakes crafted in the Renaissance when, according to Fomenko, such command was for the first time attained.




THE
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OF THE
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Contents 3

CHAPTER		PAGE
XXXIV.	Of the Province of Peyn—Of the Chalcedonies and Jasper found in its River—And of a peculiar Custom with regard to Marriages	97
XXXV.	Of the Province of Charchan—Of the kinds of Stone found in its Rivers—And of the Necessity the Inhabitants are under, of flying to the Desert on the approach of the Armies of the Tartars	98
XXXVI.	Of the Town of Lop—Of the Desert in its Vicinity—And of the strange Noises heard by those who pass over the latter	99
XXXVII.	Of the Province of Tanguth—Of the City of Sachion—Of the Custom observed there upon the Birth of a Male Child—And of the Ceremony of burning the Bodies of the Dead.	101
XXXVIII.	Of the District of Kamul, and of some peculiar Customs respecting the Entertainment of Strangers	106
XXXIX	Of the City of Chinchitalas	108
XL.	Of the District of Succuir, where the Rhubarb is produced, and from whence it is carried to all parts of the World	110
XLI.	Of the City of Kampion, the principal one of the Province of Tanguth—Of the nature of their Idols, and of the Mode of Life of those amongst the Idolaters who are devoted to the services of Religion—Of the Almanac they make use of—And the Customs of the other Inhabitants with regard to Marriage	111
XLII.	Of the City of Ezina—Of the kinds of Cattle and Birds found there—And of a Desert extending forty Days' Journey towards the North	114
XLIII.	Of the City of Karakoran, the first in which the Tartars fixed their Residence	115
XLIV.	Of the Origin of the Kingdom of the Tartars—Of the Quarter from whence they came—And of their former Subjection to Un-khan, a Prince of the North, called also Prester John	116
XLV.	Concerning Chingis-Khan, first Emperor of the Tartars, and his Warfare with Un-khan, whom he overthrew, and of whose Kingdom he possessed himself	118
XLVI.	Of six successive Emperors of the Tartars, and of the Ceremonies that take place when they are carried for Interment to the Mountain of Altai	120
XLVII.	Of the Wandering Life of the Tartars—Of their Domestic Manners, their Food, and the Virtue and useful Qualities of their Women	123
XLVIII.	Of the Celestial and Terrestrial Deities of the Tartars, and of their Modes of Worship—Of their Dress, Arms, Courage in Battle, Patience under Privations, and Obedience to their Leaders	126
XLIX.	Of the Tartar Armies, and the manner in which they are constituted—Of their Order of Marching—Of their Provisions—And of their Mode of attacking the Enemy	128
L.	Of the Rules of Justice observed by these People—And of an imaginary Kind of Marriage contracted between the deceased Children of different Families	131



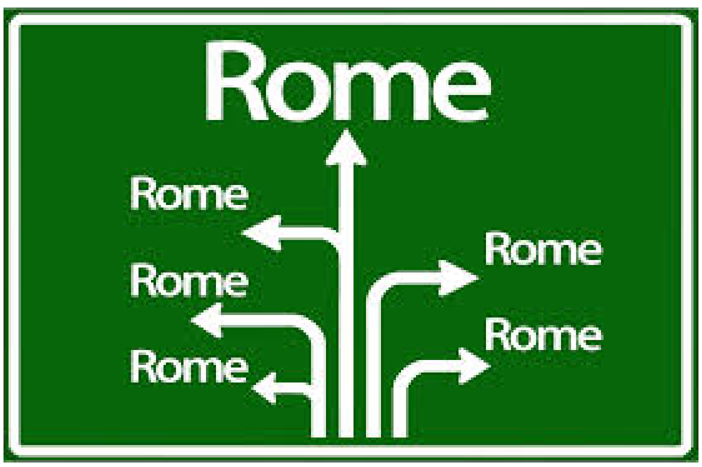
Wikepedia's attempted debunking of Mr. Fomenko's work:

"The **new chronology** is a pseudohistorical Russian conspiracy theory which argues that events of antiquity generally attributed to the civilizations of the Roman Empire, Ancient Greece and Ancient Egypt, actually occurred during the Middle Ages, more than a thousand years later. The theory further proposes that world history prior to 1600 AD has been widely falsified to suit the interests of a number of different conspirators including the Vatican, the Holy Roman Empire, and the Russian House of Romanov, all working to obscure the "true" history of the world centered around a global empire called the "Russian Horde". Central to Mr. Fomenko's new chronology is his claim of the existence of a vast Slav-Turk empire, which he called the "Russian Horde", which he says played the dominant role in Eurasian history before the 17th century. The various peoples identified in ancient and medieval history, from the Scythians, Huns, Goths and Bulgars, through the Polyane, Duleby, Drevliane and Pechenegs, to in more recent times, the Cossacks, Ukrainians, and Belarusians, are nothing but elements of the single Russian Horde.

He claims that Jesus lived in the 12th century A.D. and was crucified on Joshua's Hill; that the Trojan War and the Crusades were the same historical event; and that Genghis Khan and the

Mongols were actually Russians, that the lands west of the 13 colonies that now constitute the American West and Middle West were a far eastern part of "Siberian-American Empire" prior to its disintegration in 1775, and many other theories, that contradict the conventional historiography to say the least.

Fomenko claims that the most probable prototype of the historical Jesus was Andronikos I Komnenos (allegedly AD 1152 to 1185), the emperor of Byzantium, known for his failed reforms, his traits and deeds reflected in 'biographies' of many real and imaginary persons.[18] The historical Jesus is a composite figure and reflection of the Old-Testament prophet Elisha (850–800 BC?), Pope Gregory VII (1020?–1085), Saint Basil of Caesarea (330–379), and even Li Yuanhao (also known as Emperor Jingzong or "Son of Heaven" – emperor of Western Xia, who reigned in 1032–1048), Euclides, Bacchus and Dionysius. Fomenko explains the seemingly vast differences in the biographies of these figures as resulting from difference in languages, points of view and timeframe of the authors of said accounts and biographies. He claims that the historical Jesus was born in Cape Fiolent, Crimea, on December 25th, 1152 A.D. and was crucified on March 20th, 1185 A.D., on Joshua's Hill, overlooking the Bosphorus.



Mr. Fomenko also merges the cities and histories of Jerusalem, Rome and Troy into "New Rome" = Gospel Jerusalem (in the 12th and 13th centuries) = Troy = Yoros Castle. To the south of Yoros Castle is Joshua's Hill which Fomenko alleges is the hill Calvary depicted in the Bible. Fomenko claims the Hagia Sophia is actually the biblical Temple of Solomon. He identifies Solomon as sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (1494–1566).

However, according to Mr. Fomenko the word "Rome" is a placeholder and can signify any one of several different cities and kingdoms. He claims: the "First Rome" or "Ancient Rome" or "Mizraim" is an ancient Egyptian kingdom in the delta of the Nile with its capital in Alexandria, that the second and most famous "New Rome" is Constantinople, and that the third "Rome" is constituted by three different cities: Constantinople (again), Rome in Italy, and Moscow. Also according to his claims, Rome in Italy was founded around AD 1380 by Aeneas and Moscow as the third Rome was the capital of the great "Russian Horde".

THE EPOCH OF THE XIII CENTURY
Excerpt 'History Science of Fiction' Chapter 8

1. THE DIVISION OF THE REMAINS OF RUSSIA-HORDE BETWEEN THE ROMANOVS AND THE USA, WHICH OCCURRED IN THE WRECKAGE OF THE AMERICAN TERRITORIES OF THE EMPIRE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ROMANOVS' VICTORY OVER 'PUGACHEV'.

In the XVIII century there existed another 'Tartar' state – the Independent Tartary with its capital in Samarkand [1118], v.2, p.682-684. It was another large 'splinter' of Russia-Horde. Unlike Moscow Tartary, the fate of this state is known. It was conquered by the Romanovs in the middle of the XIX century. Samarkand, the capital of the Independent Tartary, was seized by the Romanovs army in 1868 [183], part 3, p.309. Before the defeat of Pugachev the entire Siberia was on the whole a country independent of the Romanovs. There were a number of states. Only after the victory over 'Pugachev' the Romanovs began to 'place' on the map of Russia the countries' names famous in old Russian history – the countries-provinces of the 'Mongol' Empire [4v2], ch.2:20.

For example, Perm and Vyatka. In fact, mediaeval Perm is Germany, and mediaeval Vyatka is Italy. These names of the old Imperial provinces were on the Russian coat of arms. After the break-up of the Empire the Romanovs began the re-writing the history of Russia. In particular it was necessary to relocate these names from Western Europe to some place far off, into the wilderness. Which was done. But only after the victory over Pugachev. Notably, it was done rather quickly. The Romanovs began to replace the coats of arms of the Russian cities and regions only in the second half of the XVIII century. On the whole in 1781 [4v1], ch.10:2 and [4v2], ch.2:20. The change of the coats of arms began 6 years after the victory over Pugachev – the last independent Hordian Czar, or the military commander of the Czar of Moscow Tartary.

According to the maps of the XVIII century, the border of Moscow Tartary was very close to Moscow. Such a dangerous proximity greatly concerned the Romanovs. It is possible that it was the reason for Peter the Great to make a decision to relocate the capital further away, to the swampy coasts of the Gulf of Finland. Here the new capital was built – St. Petersburg. This location was convenient for the Romanovs. Now the capital was far away from the Hordian Tartary. Besides, in the case of an invasion from the Siberian-American Horde, it would be easier to flee to the West from St. Petersburg than from Moscow. Mind you, for some reason they didn't fear invasion from the sea to the WEST. In St.Petersburg it is possible to board a ship made ready at the doorstep of the Czar's castle and quickly embark to Western Europe - to friends and relatives, to the historical motherland of the Romanov house.

The official explanation of the Romanovs for relocating the capital of Russia from Moscow to St. Petersburg was not very convincing. They said that Peter I was 'cutting a window through to Europe', since it was easier to trade from there. But it was possible to trade from the shores of the Gulf of Finland without moving the capital there. They could have simply built a large trading port, and a city next to it. But why did they need to make it the capital of the country?

Furthermore, Siberia becomes a place for the exiled only after the Romanovs' defeat of Pugachev at the end of the XVIII century. Prior to this they exiled people to Solovki, i.e. Solovetsky Archipelago. In any case to the North, but not to Siberia. Let us see when the regular exiles to Siberia began. In particular, Tobolsk became a place of exile only since 1790, when A.N.Radishev was

exiled there [797], p.1092; [4v1], ch.11.Since then Tobolsk has become the PERMANENT place of exile. For example, the Decembrists were exiled there. But prior to 1790 over almost the entire XVIII century nobody was exiled to Tobolsk for some reason [4v1]. Ch.11. The vast governmental system of Siberian exile and Siberian hard labour was created only in the XIX century.

USA

Let's go back to the question of when and how the USA was established. 'During the War of independence of North America in 1775-1798… an independent state – the USA was formed' [797], p.1232. And here we realise, that it SURPRISINGLY COINCIDES WITH THE END OF THE WAR WITH 'PUGACHEV' IN RUSSIA. 'Pugachev' was crushed in 1775. Everything falls into place. ***'The War of independence' in North America was the struggle with the weakening Russian Horde***. The Romanovs attacked the Horde from the West. And from the East in America - it was attacked by the Americans 'fighting for independence'. Today we are told that the Americans purportedly fought for their 'independence from Britain'. In fact it was a battle for the parceling of the vast American land of Moscow Tartary left without any central administration. In order not to miss the carve-up, the American troops were eager to get to the West and North-West. George Washington became the first president of the USA in 1776 [796], p.1232. It appears that he became the first new ruler in the American lands of the Russian Horde. The facts of the war with the 'Mongol' Horde were wiped clean from the pages of the textbooks on the American history. As was the fact of the existence of Moscow Tartaria on the whole. The war between the USA and the remains of the Horde *continued up until the second half of the 19th century*. Alaska, which remained Russian for a particularly long time, was 'bought' from the Romanovs by the Americans only in **1867** [797], p.1232.

Thus, the USA was established in 1776
from the American splinter of the 'Mongol' Empire.

Since Moors were the Tartarians according to the Gothic Architecture all over the world, but mainly in the Americas, this means that modern-day Europeans did not build any of these Greco-Roman/Gothic structures in Old World America, because a previous advanced American civilization called Mu'urs (Moors) and Berber Indians (India), all one and the same people, because they are both the Khmer (Khan/Khem/Shem/Kam/Ham/Sam/I Am) people from India Superior that civilized the world. In this post is a map of India Superior in the Americas. This map is very significant, because it demonstrates that the Americas is Asia Major/Asia Proper, aka, the Orient (the East).

It actually makes perfect sense that Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome was in Old World America, because the Americas is the True Old world, and the birthplace of civilization, as we have already proven correct, in my previous blog post, "The Americas is Atlantis and the Origin of the Ancient Egyptian Civilization." This means that everything in the near East is just a reflection of the great Westerner (the far East: The Orient).

Also, they found Greek and Roman coins in the Americas, so there is nothing new about the Americas and Greece and Rome was also in Old World America. It's hard for people to understand that everything in the near East is just a reflection of everything that we had first in the

Americas. Yes, including Egypt (Atlantis), because Egypt was a global blackamoor civilization:

The Americas is old Egypt Tameri (the land of the Muurs/ the land of Mary), because the Ancient Egyptian god Ptah (a predynastic Egyptian deity /Atlantean god) is from the Americas. Yes, Ptah (Judah) is from the Americas, because his Territory was Ptah/Utah/Judah territory which covered Mexico and several states: California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Texas. Additionally, Ptah was also the chief god of Luxor in Memphis, Tennessee, which was in the Americas. Please read this old Facebook post, which demonstrates that Ancient Luxor was in Old World America:

UK flag (1801), represents a lot, combines Saint Andrew and Saint George flags, three typical masonic colors (most powerful nations blue, white, red -UK, USA, France, Russia). White represents pureness (sacred command), Red represents legislation control (financial), Blue represents military power (like NATO flag). Octogon templar symbolism it's clear on the Union Jack flag. As UK-London it's the core of actual royalty (the beehive for the bee-queen).

What is interesting here it's what happened in old times with black people's nobility, as it seems has been erased out of the official history. Nobility, Nobel comes from "celestial heaven" (so people related to the stars), Небо (Nebo) in Russian (Heaven). Nibelungs sagas from Germany can be explained through this etymology. Specifically, on this because the "bizarre" fact that the coat of arms of German city Coburg shows a sort of black prince or black people royalty branch (by the way phonetically Coburg=CB=KB=Kaaba).

Diving into old metaphysical Egyptian (coptic, again CP=KB) concepts, the KA it's the life force or spirit (inner energy which keeps us alive, this is easy to draw or imagine within a kyrlian photography showing the blue aura all living things has), and the BA it's the soul, or what survives this physical matrix beyond the death. So here we could go through "beyond death notions", entities (angels or demons) and the ancient knowledge to communicate with

them (remember, and there should be a reason for that, all traditional religious systems, and of course abrahamic religions forbid any attempt to do this).

So "Moorish" has two meanings:

-related to navigation skills (mariners)

-dark skin people (maroon, brownish, or even black people)

This brings to me the fact that the ancient Phoenicians, maybe they were not simply "dark skin" but even black people. I don't want to focus this (as much people does) in a racial debate. Ancient world had white, black or yellow kings. I'm interested to know why black people fell in a sort of unfortunate disgrace world-wide.

Some his-storyticians argues that those black people coat of arms (so many in Germany for instance), can be explained simply as a little faction of nobility gained through war as black people were used in military forces. But as we know aristocracy is a very closed circle. I can understand they were used in war and rewarded in some way by that but not widely set in high nobility positions.

North America Moors Elimination and Rewriting of American His-Story
(Credit to Marcia Romalho at The Blue on Face Book)

The territories of Canada, United States and Mexico were known as India Superior and were populated by the same people that was wiped out across the ocean during the Russian Revolution (**1917**), and German Revolution of **1918-1919.** The Russian Revolution alone may have exterminated a 5 decade long bloodbath that slaughtered 100 million Russian Tartarians. As the Old World Order Tartarians were eliminated the New World Order Romanov's then divided the Imperial territory as Canadian, American and Mexican lands, seized the world power and rewrote the history of Americas.

After take possession of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, the NWO agents reached New Amsterdam (actual New York), Washington and the Great Lakes of North America, settling in Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit. From there, they organized the massacre of tens of millions of buffaloes, cows and wild horses and transformed the assembly lines of the electric car factories into oil cars. It was necessary swept away all the fertile lands from its original inhabitants. It was then that the massacre of men and animals began.

The NWO ordered the 'native Indians', (remember, Christopher Columbus was such a great navigator that he thought he landed in India..hence "American Indians"were named!), to leave their lands and march without water or food for days we know as the Trail of Tears. The aim was to exterminate them, without spending ammunition. Others were killed on their own land through blankets impregnated with smallpox. Perhaps many of them went to feed Chicago's meat industries, mixed with those of their herds. According to the Игор Шкурин essay in Tartaria-Info, "approximately 50,000 people worked in the slaughterhouses and about 1,200 animals were slaughtered per hour". By this time, all factories, industries and properties had already changed hands and would slowly be brought together into future corporations. Sugar, beer, cotton, alcohol, corn, weapons, banks, paper money, oil companies, casinos, financial services, vehicles, railways, corporate facilities, health system, airplanes, grocery stores, education and research, cement, copper, steel, tourism, information technology, energy, gold, diamonds, bomber planes.

In the South, where there had never been segregation, slaves or "Black subordination" before, the carnage was equally total. What the Official History reports as a "reconciliation between the North and the South after the Civil War" never existed. The massacre was necessary so that the NWO could take over all the lands and retell the history, concealing the destruction and remitting it to a remote past. Legends like Mark Twain then would emerge, signing novels that would describe a racism (non-existent) through the eyes of Tom Sawyer and beautiful (real) balloon rides in the adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

The Original American Moors Were Likely Islamic

Islam was in America and had a big influence on America, because you have a total of 565 names, 484 in America and 81 in Canada, of villages, towns, cities, mountains, lakes, rivers and etcetera, are etymologically Arabic; which were designated by locals long before the arrival of Columbus. Many of these names are in fact the same as names of Islamic places; Mecca in Indiana, Medina in Idaho, Medina in New York, Medina and Hazen in North Dakota, Medina in Ohio, Medina in Tennessee, Medina in Texas, Medina and Arva in Ontario, Mahomet in Illinois and Mona in Utah, are just a few noticeable names at the outset. A closer analysis of the names of native tribes

will immediately reveal their Arabic etymological ancestry; Anasazi, Apache, Arawak, Arikana, Chavin, Cherokee, Cree, Hohokam, Hupa, Hopi, Makkah, Mohician, Mohawk, Nazca, Zulu, and Zuni are only a few. Islam was everywhere in the Americas. One just has to look for it, because you can see the evidence from Queen Califia (California), to Allah-Bumya (Alabama), to Tallah-Hasse (Tallahassee), to Medina Ohio, to Moorestown New Jersey, to Islamorada Florida, and to Al-hambra California; so yes, Moslems have left a big impact on America. What happen to the Berbers/Saracens (Moslems) of the Americas?

Well, have you ever heard of the Spanish Inquisition, via, the Dum Diversas of **1452**, issued by the Pope, authorizing Christians to enslave Saracens and non-believers and to take their lands, because no one disappeared? It's just that everyone has become ignorant. ***There are over 500 cities and towns in UNITED STATES named after Muslims and a huge part of Europe as well***. The textbooks, History (His-Story), and education of today are all manipulated; therefore, Western Academics will not get us out of our deep sleep, because Western Academics is the Institution that has put WE THE PEOPLE (Lenape Muurs/Washitaw) to sleep to begin with. We need our own Institutions and scholars that are not compromised by Oaths and by Western Academics.

The Moor comes from the Orient (the far East): What's also interesting is that "Oriental means Western Scholar who Studies Islam," according to the book, "Orientalism," by Edward Said. Islam came from the Orient. Additionally, if you read subsection 4 of this Delaware Law it will tell you that the *Lenape Indians were formerly known as Moors*: The Lenape were Delaware Muurs/Moors, originally. However, the word Lenape means "WE THE PEOPLE" (the Preamble of the US Constitution), or "TRUE PEOPLE."

Lenape also means Serpent/dragon (Naga/Nigga). Likewise, Indian names like Sioux and Dakota also mean serpent or Dragon, because the Muurs/Indians named themselves after the Serpent wisdom that they worshipped when Muurs ruled the world: But where does Islam come from? Did it come from Mecca California, Media Indiana, Mecca Indiana, or Morocco Indiana? Did it come from Sufism (Sophia), which was a science that comes from India? Do all religions come from India Superior in the Americas?

Now, in the eyes of the Hijack Hebrews (Templars), aka, the Holy Roman Empire, the Habsburg Dynasty, the Holy Land was in possession of infidels, aka, Moslems (Muurs); therefore, they were authorized, via, the Dum diversas of 1452 to take Moslem Jerusalem (the Americas/ Granda) away from the Muurs, whom were Saracens. Also, read the Dum Diversas, which authorized the Templars (knights of Christ) to conquer Saracens and pagans, take their possessions, and to subject them to perpetual servitude (slavery). This papal Bull and none of them were ever rescinded, which is the current problem that Muurs in the Americas face, as Saracens, whom are the RED ONES, aka, the lost Tribe of Israel. This papal Bull was issued against the Muurs, as Saracens, in order to take our Moslem-Jerusalem away from us, which was Granada.

Notice on the **1597 map of Granada Nova**, you will see the famed seven cities of cibola, aka, the seven cities of gold, surrounding a lake on the said map. Granada has the same name as the Pomegranate in Spanish. The Spanish word for the fruit is Granada and therefore the symbol of the promise land, because the pomegranate appears throughout the streets of Granada in Spain, as you wander around the city. The Pomegranate is also associated with the promise land of Israel, because a pomegranate is a metaphor for the richness of the promised land

of Israel (Deut. 8:8); in the Song of Solomon, Sulamith's cheeks are compared to halves of a pomegranate (Cant. 4: 3).

Why were all of the Corn Places destroyed, except for the First Corn palace in South Dakota (dragon/serpent), which still exists? Well, because the buildings did not fit in with the current narrative of the Americas being a uncivilized, New World, so most of the old world, pre-mud flood, buildings were either destroyed or converted into federal buildings, courthouses, Governor's mansion, Capital buildings, post offices, state buildings, Universities, and etc. Freemasonry also means, "the masonry that was free," because all Europeans had to do was dig out these Moorish/Tartarian structures from the mud after the great comet of 1811-1812, had completely destroyed the Old World Order, via, massive earthquakes, massive tidal waves, massive Volcano eruptions, a great mud flood, and etc. The Cherokee where the Real Romans and they built all of the Greco-Roman Architecture and the Cherokee Gothic Architecture in the Americas. **This map of 1810** shows New and Old California and lands of vast lands of the Louisiana Purchase allegory.







Today we see the NWO taking down all Confederate Flags allegedly created from the Civil War days. The Confederate battle flag was just the World Federation flag of our Previous Civilization and, until today, is the emblem of the present Russian Navy, the Novorossia flag, the colors of the actual Russian Federation flag and the state symbols of many other countries. Including the flag of a false empire manufactured on an island called United Kingdom that stole us everything, including the world history.

The Russian Imperial naval forces fought in the American Civil War inasmuch they were the major naval force designed to defend all the imperial lands from the Parasitic Invaders coming from the North. Unfortunately, the Rus-Confederate army were defeated and lost everything. All the people, lands, properties. The NWO became victorious using superior energy weapons to cowardly kill the civilian population who slept unawares and to annihilate the Star Fortresses who defended our coastal cities and islands. That's how they dominated the entire Russian continent, turning some imperial cities of the Rus Federation to dust, others into caricatures called "universal exhibitions".

In Antarctica, we still can find many geographical points called Rus or "Ross" like the Ross Sea, Ross Dependency, Ross Embayment, Ross Ice Shelf, Ross Island, - all traces of a possible missing land called Hyperborea. In Northern California we have Fort Ross. Fort Ross is a former Russian outpost in Sonoma County, California where 19th century Russians settled on native Kashia Pomo territory. It was established as a California State Park in **1909** to protect its unique Russian character and it is one of the earliest California State Parks. Today the park has cultural and historical significance for many groups, including the first people Kashia, Russians and Russian Americans, Alaska Natives, and ranch era settlers.



The NWO would rewrite history, inventing that it had been just a struggle between whites and blacks, although they were thus creating the first roots of racism that they would nurture to launch future racial wars fostered in the 1960s and again now, through Antifa, BLM and Black Panthers. In reality, the leaders of the Northern NWO, of the so-called Union Army, were the first to segregate around 180.000 Black soldiers in regiments headed only by White men. The soldiers would have been recruited among African tribes, as this Africa was the first continent to be conquered by the NWO. It was from there that Parasites stole trillions in gold and diamonds after exterminating all settler entrepreneurs in what historians call the Boers Wars. In the NWO Union Army, blacks could not reach any leadership position and were sent to their deaths without any qualms. It is well known that Parasites never fought or stepped on a battlefield. They always sent others to die in their wars. These mercenary armies would participate also in the bloody Russian Revolution, fighting the civil war that followed (1918-1920). The army of mercenaries were used in 'irregular warfare' and had passed to history as the "Hesse soldiers". It was in this dynasty that those who belong to the elite of Parasites agents would hide behind many names.

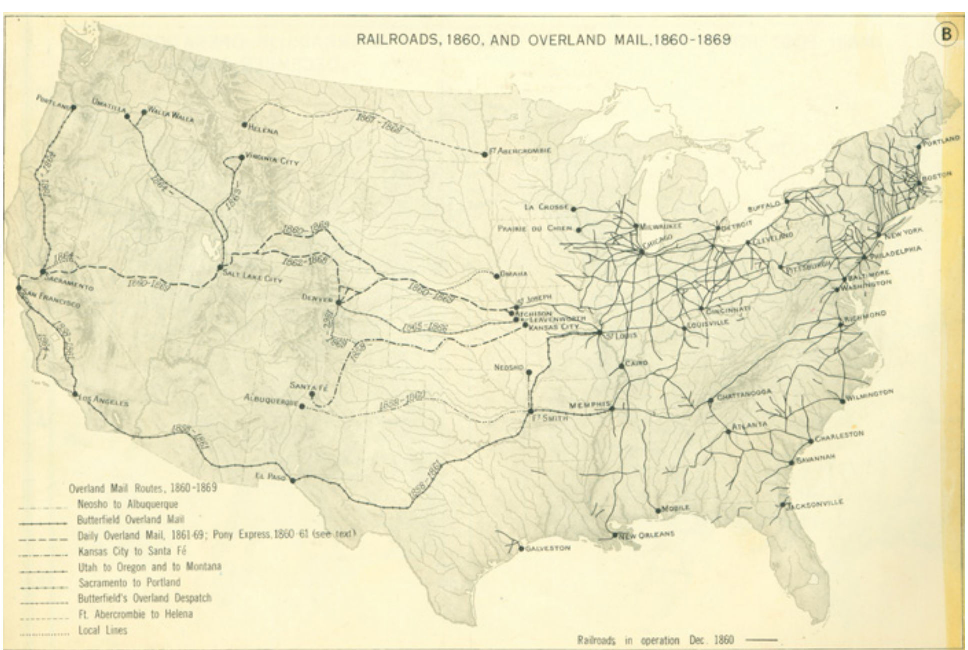
Further- Moor Northwest USA Tartary



"I can See Russia from my house" ~ Presidential candidate Sara Palin Further-Moor!, we can see a direct lineage of Russian Orthodox Churches built from Alaska down through California, again dating back to the mid-18th century along with accompanying railway lines that was already delivering mail in 1860 all the way to Washington. Alaska and Russia are only 58 miles apart at their closest point and no fortresses or defenses are in place today where invasions of the USA would seem the most likely.

And so the story goes…

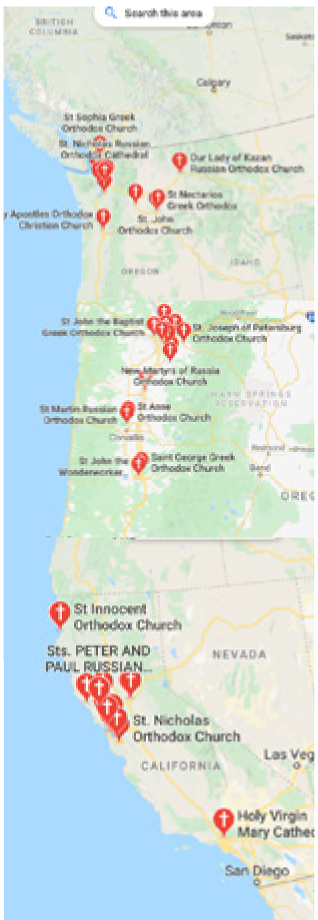
In 1784, with encouragement from Empress Catherine the Great, explorer Grigory Shelekhov founded Russia's first permanent settlement in Alaska at Three Saints Bay. Ten years later, the first group of Orthodox Christian missionaries began to arrive, evangelizing thousands of Native Americans, many of whose descendants continue to maintain the religion. Captain Sterling Romanov and his wife Anna *Romanov* founded the first Russian colony in the Americas. Between **1774 and 1800** Spain also led several expeditions to Alaska in order to assert its claim over the Pacific Northwest. These claims were later abandoned at the turn of the 19th century. Count Nikolay Rumyantsev funded Russia's first naval circumnavigation under the joint command of Adam Johann von Krusenstern and Nikolai Rezanov in **1803–1806,** and was instrumental in the outfitting of the voyage of the *Riurik's* circumnavigation of 1814–1816, which provided substantial scientific information on Alaska's and California's flora and fauna, and important ethnographic information on Alaskan and Californian (among other) natives.



In 1920 a one-hundred pound bronze church bell was unearthed an orange grove near Mission San Fernando Rey de España in the San Fernando Valley of Southern California. It has an inscription in the Russian language which translated said: "*In the Year 1796, in the month of January, this bell was cast on the Island of Kodiak by the blessing of Juvenaly of Alaska, during the sojourn of Alexander Andreyevich Baranov.*" How this Russian Orthodox Kodiak church artifact from Kodiak Island in Alaska arrived at a Roman Catholic Mission Church in Southern California *remains unknown*.

Russian Orthodox Churches from Washington state to California

The Russian Orthodox Church in Oregon traces its history back to the Russian Orthodox mission to Alaska, which was established in the **1790s** to serve both Russian traders and newly converted Alaskan natives. After Russia sold Alaska to the United States in **1867**, the Russian Orthodox Church in North America continued to grow, serving multi-ethnic immigrant communities of the Orthodox faith that kept arriving from Eastern Europe, Russia and the Middle East. In the late 19th century several different groups of Orthodox immigrants arrived in Oregon, and while their backgrounds varied, they were similar in that they were overwhelmingly poor, illiterate, unskilled or semiskilled peasants, without the means to build their own church.











CHAPTER 2

MAPS & FLAGS OF THE GREAT TARTARY

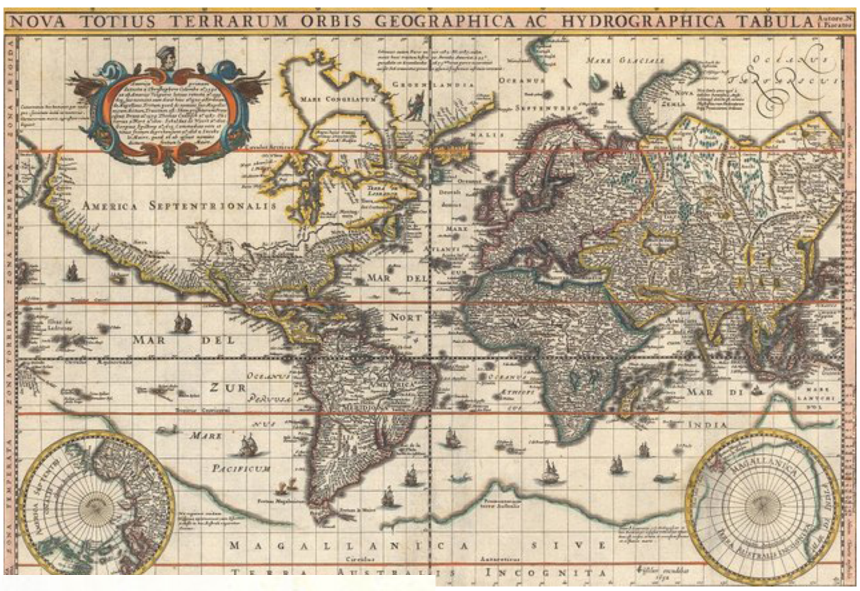








Tartary had to be multi-religious, and multi-cultural is its vastness during various moments in time. **In 1652** Tartary appears to have control over the North America. Also, note the incredible detail of cities, rivers and latitude and longitudes in these very detailed maps that cover most of the world.







Washington State USA (1891)

Question #1: do you think it was possible to produce the below map by 1891, only 45 years after the arrival of the first settlers?

Question #2: was it possible to settle an develop this territory, considering that up till 1880 there were only 75,000 , and up till 1890 only 357k people to do so? Here is the Washington State/ Territory *historical census data* populations:



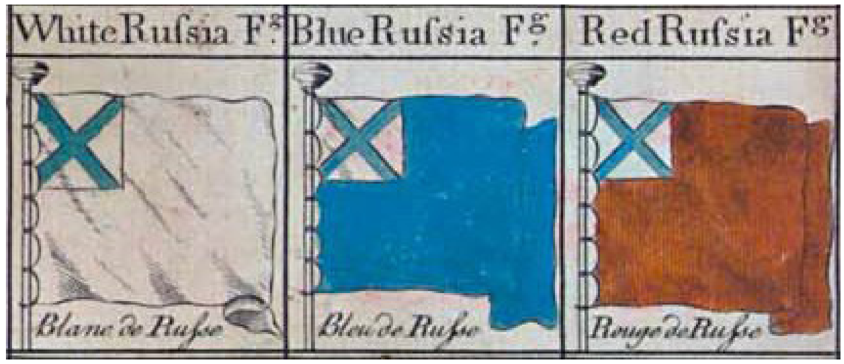
Populations: **1845 - 0** * 1870 - 23,955 * 1880 - 75,116 * **1890 - 357,232**



1840 & 1846 Tartary







It is also worth mentioning that in the **British Flag Table of 1783,** there are three different flags listed as a flag of the Tsar of Moscow. There is also an Imperial Flag of Russia as well as multiple naval flags. And all of them are proceeded by a flag of the Viceroy of Russia.

Significance of the Viceroy is in the definition of the term. A **viceroy** is a regal official who runs a country, colony, city, province, or sub-national state, in the name of and as the representative of the monarch of the territory. Our official history will probably say that it was the Tsar of Russia who would appoint a viceroy of Moscow. I have reasons to doubt that.

Why is the flag of the Viceroy of Moscow positioned prior to any other Russian flag? Could it be that the Viceroy of Moscow was superior to its Czar, and was "supervising" how this Tartarian possession was being run?

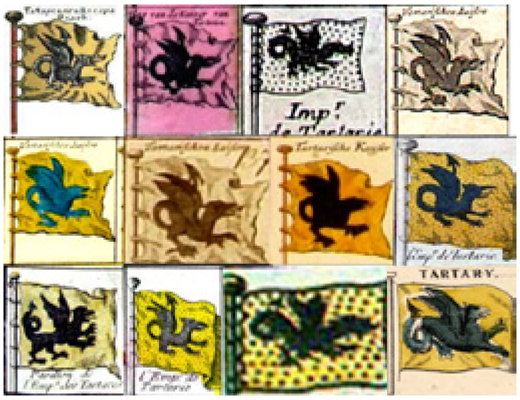








Griffins, Symbol of The Great Tartaria



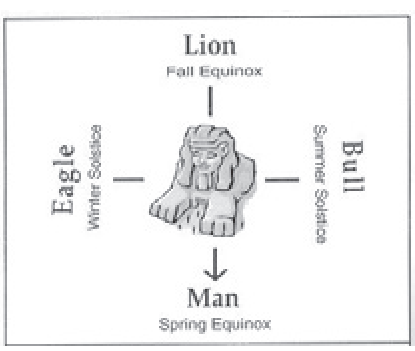
The griffin, griffon, or gryphon (Ancient Greek: γρύψ, grū́ps; Classical Latin: grȳps or grȳpus; Late and Medieval Latin: gryphes, grypho etc.; Old French: griffon) is a legendary creature with the body, tail, and back legs of a lion; the head and wings of an eagle; and sometimes an eagle's talons as its front feet. Because the lion was traditionally considered the king of the beasts, and the eagle the king of the birds, by the Middle Ages, the griffin was thought to be an especially powerful and majestic creature. Since classical antiquity, griffins were known for guarding treasures and priceless possessions. In Greek and Roman texts, griffins and Arimaspians were associated with gold deposits of Central Asia. Indeed, as Pliny the Elder wrote, "griffins were said to lay eggs in burrows on the ground and these nests contained gold nuggets." In medieval heraldry, the griffin became a Christian symbol of divine power and a guardian of the divine.



In Tartarian legend of this period, it was believed that griffins mated for life, and that when one partner died, the other would live the rest of his/her without seeking another partner (perhaps due to the fact that there weren't many griffins around). This has led to claims that the griffin was used by the Church as a symbol against re-marriage. It is unclear, however, whether this was the actual belief, or just a modern interpretation. Although the griffin might seem like a creature conjured from the imagination of mankind, there might actually be some truth to this creature.



In this desert, the fossils of a dinosaur called the *Protoceratops* can be found. As these bones, especially the skull, which has a bird-like beak, were exposed on the desert floor, ancient observers may have interpreted them as proof that such a hybrid creature once lived in the desert. Yet, it has been shown that stories of the griffin have been around even before the Silk Road was developed.



Interestingly, there are various hybrid creatures that are similar to the griffin. For instance, the Lamassu was an Assyrian mythical creature that had ***the head of a man, a body of a lion or bull, and the wings of an eagle.*** This is also what the original Great Sphynx of Egypt was designed as. According to biblical references, these four animal faces represent **the four domains of God's rule**: the man represents humanity; the lion, wild animals; the ox, domestic animals; and the eagle, birds.

These four creatures first appear together in the Judeo-Christian context in *Ezekiel*, which was probably written around the third century BCE. In chapter 1, the prophet encounters fantastic beings in the heavens: "As for the likeness of their faces, they four had the face of a man, and the face of a lion, on the right side: and they four had the face of an ox on the left side; they four also had the face of an eagle,"



Queen Khalifia ruled the Island of California with Griffins which she fed the flesh of men to keep Spanish Invaders away. She supposedly commanded a fleet of ships with which she ruled and maintained peace in the surrounding lands, and islands including Baja and Hawaii. She reportedly kept an aerial defense force of "griffins", and other fabulous animals which were native to California, trained to defend the land against invanders. ***She even was said to feed her griffins male flesh to repel male Spanish Invaders aka Conquestadors.***

She was so powerful she could project her imperial power over the seas of the Mediterranean at will. The Esplandian narrates that Calafia maintained cultural and trading contacts with the Muurs of Africa. It told of her wars in the mediterranean seas, in Anatolia, the Byzantine empire and in southern Europe.

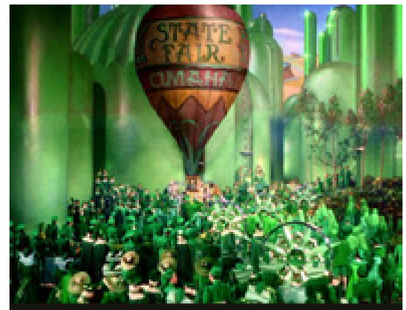
The Allegories of the Wizard of Oz



Most are aware the first ever color movie made public was the Wizard of Oz and was full of allegories. The yellow brick road was paved in gold, as the US legal currency was then based on Gold. Such was the movie The Wizard of Oz, an allegory of the state of affairs we now live in today — an allegory of the unfolding New World Order that was instituted in America via the stock-market crash of 1929 and the bankruptcy of the United States in 1933.

Individual: a United States government Employee. (Title 5 USC §552(a)2). The Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and all state tax codes are in harmony with the above definition of "individual" by reference only. A corporation-of-one is an artificial person constructed by law; not a living, breathing man or woman. An "individual" is a public corporate persona existing only in the public (government) domain having been created by law, not by God.

The Strawman represented the legal strawman, filled with hay and no standing. In the 1930s the all-capital-letter-written-name strawman — the newly created artificial "person" that has no brain and speaks and acts for its once-upon-a-time sovereign, you and me — was created while Americans were confused and distracted by the commotion caused by the introduction of the New World Order of communistic socialism, to figure out that they even had a strawman with which to contend. The scarecrow identified this strawman persona for Dorothy thusly: "Some people without brains do an awful lot of talking. Of course, I'm not bright about doing things."



Over the Rainbow?

The setting of this allegory is in Kansas — the "heartland" of America; the geographical center of the U.S.A. In came the twister — the whirling confusion of the Great Depression, the stock-market crash, the U.S. Bankruptcy, and the theft of America's gold — that whisked Dorothy and Toto up into the New Order of the World; an artificial new dimension "somewhere, over the rainbow," above the solid ground of Kansas. When they landed in Oz, Dorothy commented to her little dog Toto: "Toto? I have a feeling we're not in Kansas anymore . . ." Exactly! After the bankruptcy of the United States, Kansas was no longer "Kansas" anymore, it is now "KS" — a two-capital-letter federal postal designation that is part of the "federal zone," designated by the **Z**one **I**m**P**rovement (ZIP) Code established by the bankrupt United States in 1933 — and Dorothy and Toto were now "in this state." The terms: "in this state," "this state," and "state" are deceptively defined for tax jurisdiction purposes as the "District of Columbia," a.k.a. the United States, Inc., or the corporate United States.

The Tin-man, our Taxpayer-Identification-Number (TIN) man, is a hollow man of tin, a vessel, or vehicle; newly created code words for our strawman. Just as the strawman has no brain, the tin-man vessel/vehicle has no heart. Both are artificial persons. (person = persona = mask). One of the definitions of "tin" found in Webster's dictionary is "counterfeit." The tin-man represents the mechanical and heartless aspect of commerce and commercial law. Just like they say in the Mafia, as they throw you overboard, your feet in concrete overshoes, "Nothing personal; [its] just business."

The lion in the story represents the "at-one-time" fearless American people as having lost their courage. And after a round with the IRS, in "defending" your T-I-N man, dummy corporation, vessel vehicle, individual employee, public corporation, all capital letters written name, artificial person, strawman, you'd lose your courage, too. You perhaps haven't known it, but the IRS has been dealing with you all along via your Tin-Man under the hidden laws of commerce. Just like the tin-man, "commerce" has no heart; it is heartless. To find the Wizard, you have to "follow the yellow-brick road" (the gold-bar road.) Follow the trail of America's stolen gold and you'll find the thief who stole it.

As they all scampered toward the Emerald City — the city of green non-federal Federal Reserve Notes (the new fiat money - money by decree) — we hear the Munchkins singing the glories of the Wizard's Creation: "You're out of the woods, Your out of the dark, Your out of the night. Step into the sun, Step into the light, Keep straight ahead for the most glorious place on the face of the earth or the stars!" This jingle abounds with Illuminati/Luciferian metaphors regarding darkness and light. The Wicked Witch of the West made her home in a round medieval Watchtower — ancient symbol of The Knights Templar of Freemasonry who are given to practicing witchcraft and are also credited to be the originators of modern banking, circa 1099 A.D.

Vice Admiralty courts are courts established in the Queen's possessions beyond the seas, with jurisdiction over maritime causes and those relating to "prize." The United States is now a colony (a possession) of the English Crown, per a joint commercial venture agreement between the colonies (the United States) and the Crown, which brought the United States back under British ownership and rule, in 1933. But the American people had a "standing in law" as sovereigns,



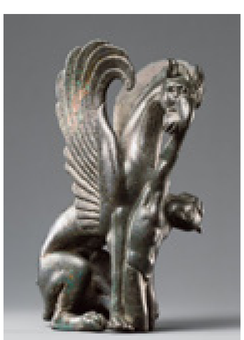
independent of any connection to the United States and the Crown. This "standing in law" necessitated that the people be brought back under British rule, quietly and one at a time — but the Commercial Process of Redemption, through the UCC, will redeem us from this travesty. All courts in America are Vice-Admiralty courts conducting the private foreign commerce of the Crown. But there is commercial remedy in Redemption-in-Law. *http://www.freedom-school.com/*

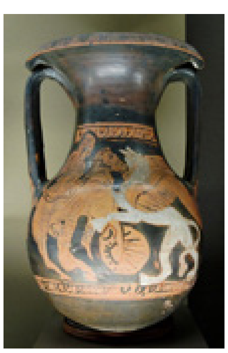
The Flying Monkeys commanded by the Wicked Witch of the West ***were really the Tartarian Griffins***, sent East to halt the potential spread of freedom to the individual and to continue in the Great Legal Deception of everyone being "out to sea" under admiralty law. Those in power used very subtle imagery and prose to mock the Tartarians.

Dorothy's tactic was to drug them into unconsciousness by covering the countryside with poppy flowers, poppies — the source of heroin, opium, and morphine — and then waltz in and snatch the slippers. In other words, the best way to loot the gold was to dull the senses of the American people with a contrived crisis (the Great Depression.) And of course, now we have illicit street drugs, heroin, cocaine, etc., and legal drugs such as Ridlin®, etc. and television, bogus media dishing out control propaganda, etc. …etc.



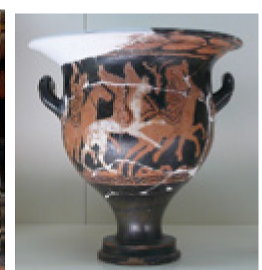
The poppy-drugs worked on Dorothy, the lion and Toto — the flesh-and-blood entities — but had no effect on the scarecrow or the tin-man — the artificial entities. The two cried out for help, and Glenda — the Good Witch of the North — answered their cries with a blanket of snow that nullified the narcotic effect of the poppies on Dorothy, Toto, and the lion. As they all scampered toward the Emerald City — the city of green non-federal Federal Reserve Notes (the new fiat money - money by decree) — we hear the Munchkins singing the glories of the Wizard's Creation: ***"You're out of the woods, Your out of the dark, Your out of the night. Step into the sun, Step into the light, Keep straight ahead for the most glorious place on the face of the earth or the stars!"***











Often Griffins were portrayed as feminine, as the Femine Devine of Nurture/Nature, Love, Creativity and the "Attraction Principle" were all honored and revered and celebrated.



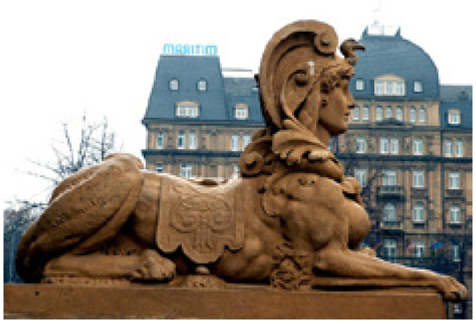




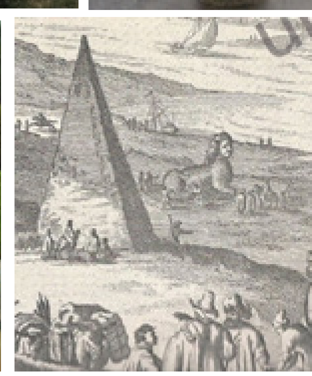


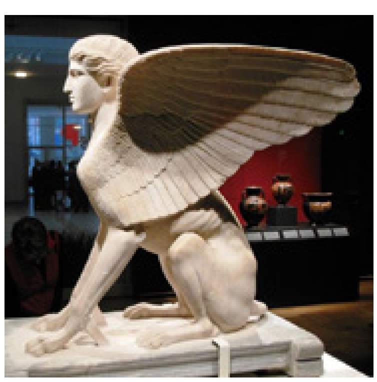














CHAPTER 3

RECENT MUDFLOODS & LIQUEFICATION EVENTS

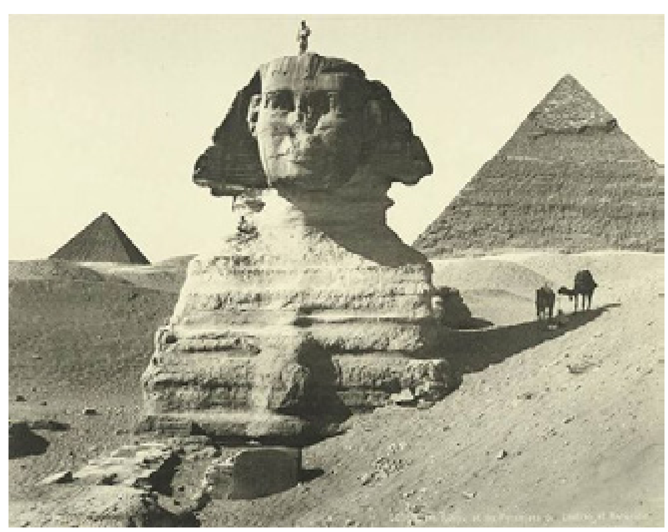
Worldwide MudFloods



But now that we've been introduced to the concept of the traveling Empire of Tartars (or Tatars, the original spelling) and the possibility they left beautiful cities in their wake, perhaps these legends can be re-examined.

We can also ask ourselves what happened to the sophisticated society of Hyperborea that existed until the mid-1500's according to Mercador's Map. We have all heard the legends about the Seven Cities of Gold, even the Lone Ranger and Tonto have them woven into their stories. The story we have been taught is that the tricky natives lured the Spanish Invaders from their lands in Florida by telling them that west beyond the Great River (*which eventually became the Mississippi*) that they would discover vast elegant empires with citizens indulging in refined lifestyles and so much wealth that even their most basic objects were crafted of gold and jewels.











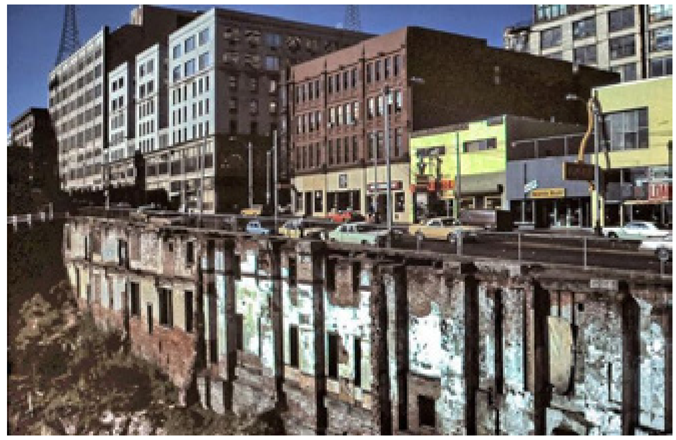


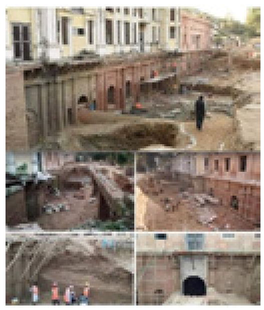


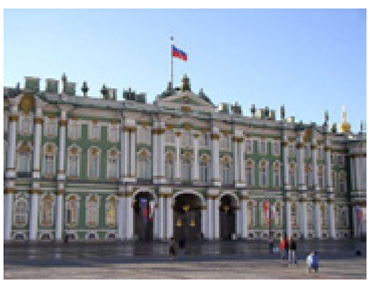
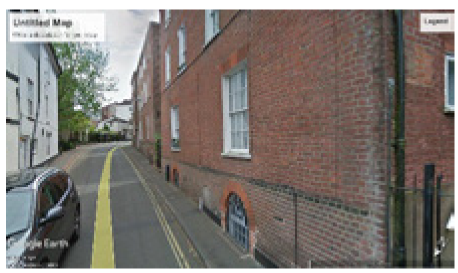


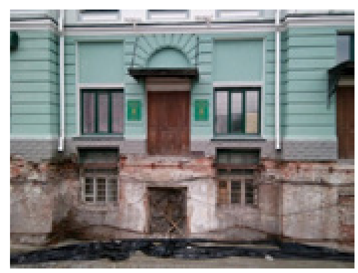
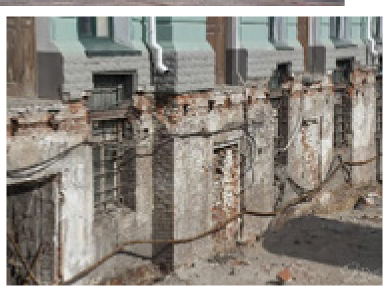
1914
The Ross Shire Hotel on Sixth Avenue and Marion Street.

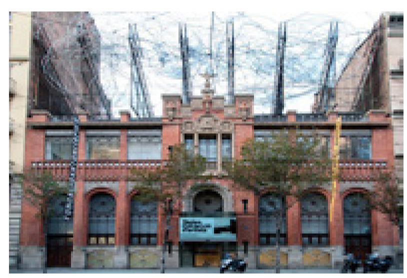




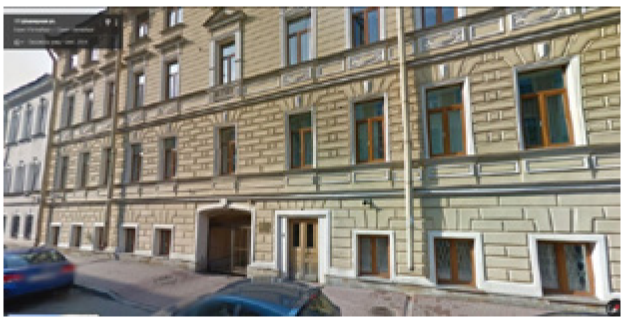





DELAWARE STREET LOOKING SOUTH FROM 3RD STREET.
BUILDING AT RIGHT IS BUILT ON LIMESTONE BEDROCK.

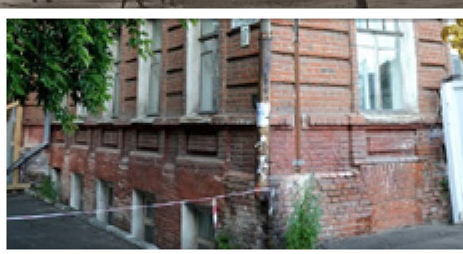
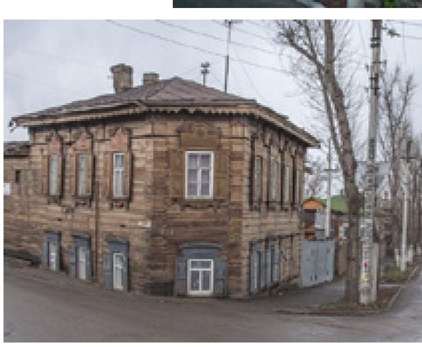

Why All The Half-Floor First Floors?











Civilizations 200 ft. Below the Sea



Mysterious and strange, these ancient cities and buildings have survived possibly centuries, protected by water. Deeply hidden, some over 100 ft. below Sea level, in the abyss because of natural phenomena, they have been fundamental discovers for archeologists and they confirmed a lot of myths and legends. Cleopatra palace in Alexandria, discovered in 1998 is one of the most important finding about ancient Egyptian civilization, containing a lot of daily life objects and impressive and unique sculptures. Mysterious pyramids of Yonaguni-Jima in Japan, the beautiful city of Qiandao, China, and the amazing archeological parc of Baiae in Italy. This city literally collapsed underwater allegedly because of a volcanic earthquake. These pictures here are mysterious and poetic, offering a view on a completely unknown world, unknown to most in the "modern" world.

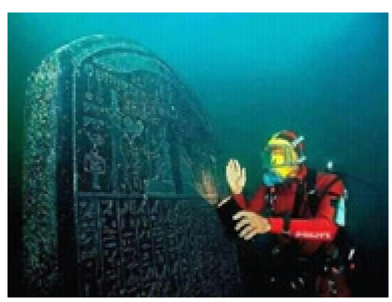


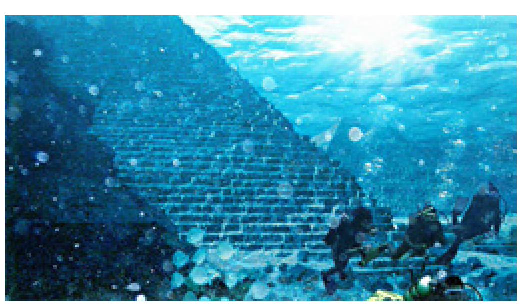
Underwater Lion City of Qiandao Lake: China's Atlantis



Ruins of Cleopatra's Palace, Alexandria, Egypt





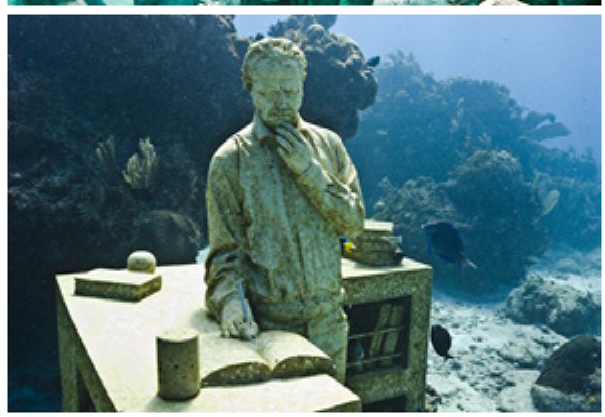


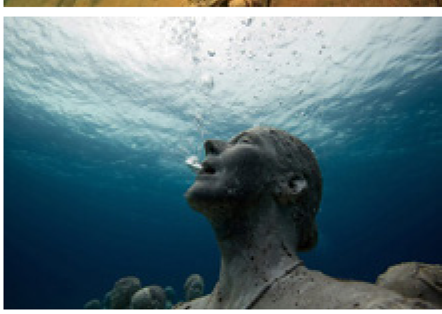


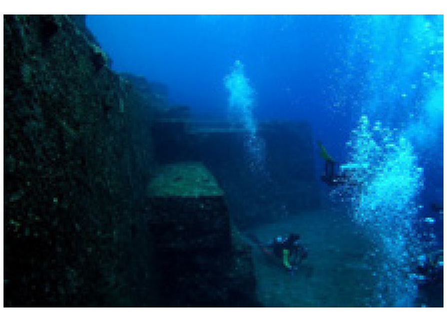




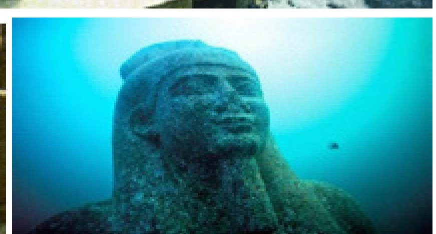








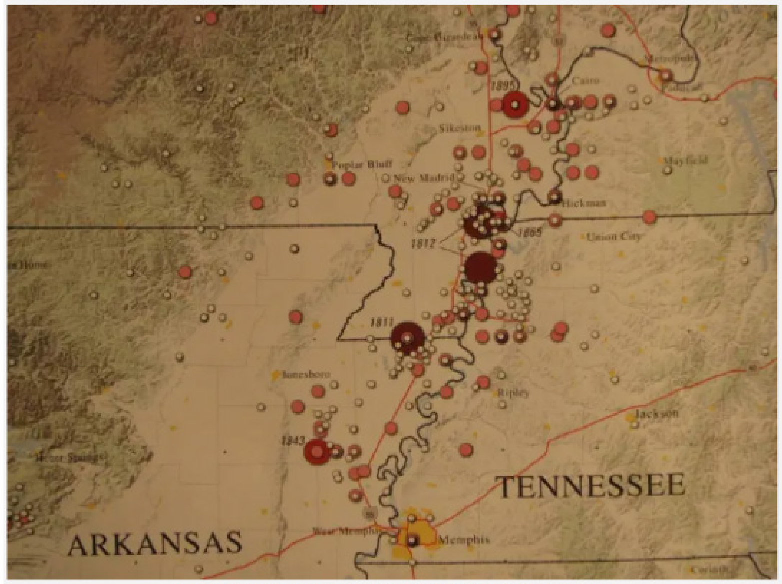






The Great Reset of 1811-1812

From December 16, 1811, through March of 1812 **there were *over 2,000 earthquakes in the central Midwest*, and between 6,000-10,000 earthquakes in the Bootheel of Missouri where New Madrid is located** near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In the known history of the world, no other earthquakes have lasted so long and resulted in so much damage as the New Madrid earthquakes.



Map of New Madrid fault showing years of activity

A Sequence of Three Main Shocks in 1811-1812 of three very large earthquakes is usually referred to as the New Madrid earthquakes, after the Missouri town that was the largest settlement on the Mississippi River between St. Louis, Missouri and Natchez, Mississippi. On the basis of the large area of damage (600,000 square kilometers), the widespread area of perceptibility (5,000,000 square kilometers), and the complex physiographic changes that occurred, *the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-1812 rank as some of the largest in the United States since its settlement by Europeans*.

They were by far the largest east of the Rocky Mountains in the U.S. and Canada. The area of strong shaking associated with these shocks is two to three times as large as that of the 1964 Alaska earthquake and ***10 times as large as that of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake***.

The New Madrid earthquakes were felt as far away as Canada and the eastern seaboard, *the tremors caused church bells to ring in Boston and Philadelphia,* the earth's surface remained in a state of constant motion for nearly four months, several towns were destroyed, an 18 by 5 mile lake was created (Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee). The earthquakes felt strongly across 130,000 square miles and moderately for a total of nearly 3 million miles. The effect was devastating and widespread. The upheaval was so violent it created Reelfoot Lake fifteen miles south of New Madrid and drowned the inhabitants of an entire Indian village along the Mississippi. ***The river amazingly "ran backward" for several hours***, which may have been a tsunami-like event exacerbated by the eruption of groundwater for miles along the shore, which caused a rapid rise of the water level in the riverbed.

The earthquakes were felt as far away as the White House, and it's said that church bells in Boston rang on their own. Shortly before the first earthquake, people reported strange behavior by animals. Many animals were nervous and frightened. Domestic animals became wild, and wild animals became tame. Snakes came out of the ground from hibernation. Flocks of ducks and geese landed near people.



Tecumseh's Comet 1811

In 1811, a great bright comet appeared in the skies. It was visible the naked eye for around 260 days. In the USA, the comet was named Tecumseh's Comet and the Europeans called it "Napoleon's Comet".

The last time the comet had been witnessed was during the reign of Egyptian Pharaoh Ramses II, 3,065 years before. The arrival of the Tecumseh's comet was followed by the New Madrid earthquakes, the biggest earthquakes in American history, events that are linked to the Black Sun prophecy. Tecumseh was an important Native American mystic, warrior and military leader of the Shawnee. He is today remembered as a great hero who fought for freedom. His name ominously meant "Shooting Star" or "He who walks across the sky." Tecumseh's brother, who was a religious leader, known as "The Prophet," had predicted a solar eclipse in 1806. William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana was worried the Prophet was becoming too popular and challenged him to produce a miracle. The Prophet announced another solar eclipse occur and so it did, on September 17, 1811.

The Island of California

"*Know that, on the right hand of the Indies was an island called California, very near to the region of the Terrestrial Paradise, which was populated by black women, without there being any men among them, that almost like the Amazons was their style of living. They were of vigorous bodies and strong and ardent hearts and of great strength; the island itself the strongest in steep rocks and cliff boulders that is found in the world; their arms were all of gold, and also the harnesses of the wild beasts, on which, after having tamed them, they rode; that in all the island there was no other metal whatsoever... On this island, called California there were many griffins ... and in the time that they had young these women would --- take them to their caves, and there raise them. And ... they fattened them on those men and the boys that they had born... Any make that entered the island was killed and eaten by them ... There ruled on that island of California, a queen great of body, very beautiful for her race, at a flourishing age, desirous in her thoughts of achieving great things, valiant in strength, cunning in her brave heart, more than any other who had ruled that kingdom before her* **... Queen Calafia**." ~ Written in the 16th Century romance novel by a Spanish author named Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo. It was titled, "Las Sergas del muy esforzado caballero Esplandian, hijo del excelente rey Amadis de Gaula,"



This 17th century map by Nicolas Sanson clearly shows California depicted as an island. It's one 800 such maps collected by Glen McLaughlin and recently turned over to Stanford University. (Image from the Glen McLaughlin Map)

The inspiration for the word was likely "Khalif" or "Khalifa" which means "successor" in Arabic but more specifically refers in Islam to a head of state or leader of the Muslims. Montalvo was surely familiar with these words. Portions of Spain were ruled by the Moors (Tartarians!), who were Muslim, from 757 to 1492. And it fits the story's narrative. Montalvo's novel was a fanciful rehash of the struggle between Christians and Muslims during the crusades.

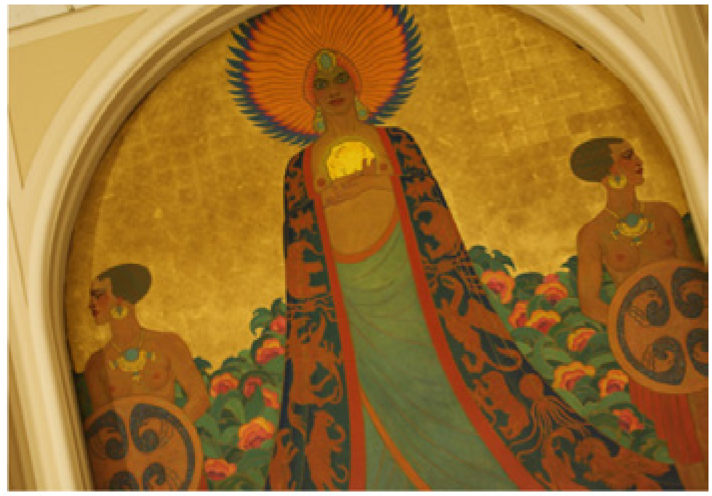
Was Wonder Woman Mythology really Queen Califia's lands?

When Wonder Woman's homeland is first introduced in 1941, it is referred to as **Paradise Island**, a secret and hidden island on Earth inhabited by the Amazons of myth. The Amazons were given a break from the hostilities and temptations of Man's World, and so were decreed to start a new life improving themselves by sequestering themselves to this island away from ancient Greece, after being enslaved by Hercules. With the island blessed by the Olympian Gods, no man was allowed to physically set foot on it. It was established that all Amazons are adept at a discipline called "bullets and bracelets" in which they are able to deflect bullets fired at them using the chain bands on their wrists.



It was originally implied, but not yet fully confirmed, that Paradise Island was located somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. Then in the 1970s television incarnation (as portrayed by Lynda Carter), Paradise Island's location was set in the Bermuda Triangle. And the 2009 animated movie version had set it in the Aegean Sea.

For centuries, the Amazons of Themyscira live in a perfect state of harmony with their surroundings, under a theocracy. They know no racism, although many consider Antiope's Lost Tribe of Amazons as little more than savages. They do not think in terms of male gender; the word "policeman" is alien to them until Diana's departure into the outside world. Homosexuality is completely natural to them — while some Amazons are chaste, others have loving consorts. Their city is composed entirely of Greco-Roman architecture from 1200 BCE, and they wear Greek garb, togas, sandals, and period armor. The Amazons also all wear the Bracelets of Submission as constant reminders of their Enslavement and obedience to their patrons, although only Diana is able to deflect bullets with them. They are fervently religious, worshipping their gods as living deities. Artemis is their primary goddess, and they worship her with a sacrifice of a deer. The Amazons celebrate their creation each year in a Feast of Five, remembering the goddesses who brought them to life.



Mural of Queen Calafia and her Amazons in the Room of the Dons at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, California. | Photo from | Wikimedia Commons

The name "California" traces its origin to a centuries old story about an island, full of gold, run by black women who fed men to their pet griffins. Like other Amazonian legends, the island of California was a place filled with strong, self-sufficient women who solicited male attention completely on their own terms. This story resonates in California, which has a long history of gender roles being reconstructed. And it is fitting that this state, which has served as a frontier for issues of race, gender and religion, gets its name from a mythical story where race, gender and religion collide. Finally, the story of an island full of gold foreshadowed the Gold Rush, which propelled the idea of the California dream around the world.

A Muurish (African) Emperor Abu Bukari took 1,000 ships to the New World in the 1300s. So Muurish navigators and sea men were highly sought in those days that the previously land-bounded Europeans were in their infancy in navigational and maritime sciences. A black man used to own the San Fernando Valley. That was Pio de Jesus Pico (1801-1894). He was also the last Mexican governor of California. In total, in the 1800s, there were at least four black governors of the state of California.

Califia is a part of California history, and she also reinforces the fact that when Cortes named this place California, he had 300 black people with him. And throughout the whole Spanish Mexican war, 40 percent of the population was black. In 1535, Cortés led an expedition back to the land of Calafia or California and decided to be re-named it Santa Cruz. However, that name did not stick, as the natives, and the Muurs and the black Indians and red Indians and so-called whites continued to use the ancient and old name of the land "California". Cortes himself and his contemporaries appeared to have used the name too. In 1550 and 1556, the name appears three times in reports about Cortés written by Giovanni Battista Ramusio. Thus, over the years of increasing conquest, colonization and rape of the land of California, the ancient land of the muurs has held onto its name and identity, in the knowledge that one day, it will be as it was in the beginning. There are over 800 maps of California as an island up until the early 1800's domiciled at the Stanford Research Library at Stanford University. And of course it is the Jesuits who claimed the whole "Island of California" is a myth. *Although some early maps showed California on the mainland, a powerful refutation of the island theory came* ***in 1701 when Jesuit explorer*** *Eusebio Kino crossed the Baja peninsula and, with a telescope, saw that it was part of the continent.*

Over 250 maps from the 17th and 18th centuries show California as an island. The definitive catalog of "California as an Island" maps is "The Mapping of California as an Island" by McLaughlin. The first map in McLaughlin's catalog dates to 1621. Island maps continued into the 1800s, in spite of Spanish explorer Father Kino demonstrating California's connectedness in 1705 by walking there from New Mexico. But since there were no accurate maps of the New

World, map makers continued to supply the market using ancient sources. Hapgood attributes the ancient sources to maps preserved in Constantinople and later distributed by Turks. (p.9) That there were only a limited number of original sources is shown by their all falling into categories according to the features on the map. For example, some show the California island with a flat top, others showing it with a "W" top. McLaughlin assigns maps to groups throughout his catalog according to features such as the shape of the top of the island. Since no explorers had mapped the California coast at that point, there was no way for map makers to know which source was right. As it turns out, both sources are right, they were just mapped at different times and different ocean levels.



Polk chronicles the extremely slow progress of exploration along the California coast for the next two centuries ("The Island of California, A History of the Myth", Dora Beale Polk). She relates how Cortez mapped only the lower portion of the Gulf of California. Alarcon sailed up the Gulf to the Colorado River in 1540 and rowed up the river a long way but left no map. The explorer Onate reached the mouth of the Colorado at the head of the Gulf in 1604, over a century after Columbus' voyage. (Polk p. 261) In the late 1500s, Spanish trade ships followed ocean currents from the far east to the area of Mendocino, where they turned south to Baja. But they would not venture near the coast and so provided only limited information on California geography. (Polk, p. 244) In 1603, on a voyage cloaked in secrecy and plagued with misfortune, Vizcaino explored the Pacific coast of California up to Cape Blanco, Oregon, where they presumed a large river was the sought-after passage to the Atlantic. (Polk, p.257). In all these explorations, Polk emphasizes the political pressure on explorers and map makers to find that California was an island. It was in the best interest of people like Cortez that California be an island, because Cortez was promised governorship of the island.


June 26, 1579 ceremony of Sir Francis Drake being crowned with a headdress by California Indians - J. Meurs, 1671.



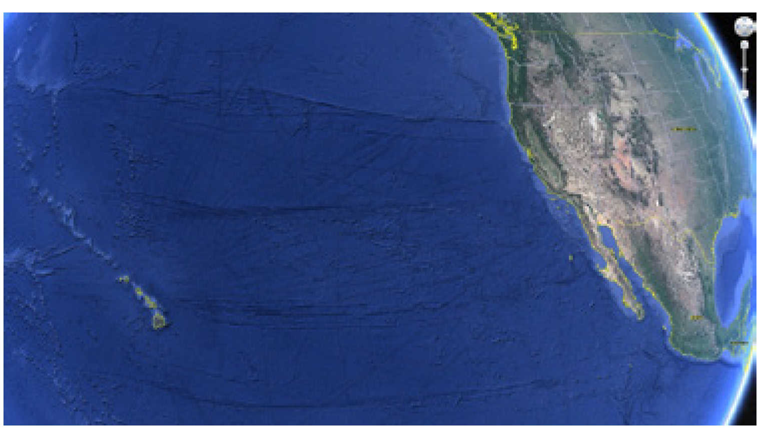


The Island Coastline - Northern Portion



The Pacific coast has been pushed eastward about 200 miles. The area that was pushed eastward extends from the top of the island at the north, to Point Concepcion at the south. This section of the coastline bears no resemblance to today's coastline. In the overlay map to the left the northeast corner of the island forms a point that is created by the mountain range ending at the Willamete National Forest east of Eugene. The flat top follows the visible break in the coastal range just south of Eugene. Many "***California as an Island***" maps from the 1600s and the 1700s show the north end of the island as a distinct "M". McLaughlin categorizes maps by whether they have a "flat" or "indented" top throughout his catalog of California as an island maps ("The Mapping of California as an Island, an Illustrated Checklist", Glen McLaughlin). The "M" was the result of later pushing up of the coastal and Cascade ranges around Portland.

The salt lakes east of the northeast corner are evidence that there was a lot of saltwater left there after the ocean receded**.** South on the Pacific side from the flat island top, we find the coastline from the top of the island to Point Concepcion extends 200 miles farther out into the Pacific than it does today. Because the geography of the coastline is so different from the present day, the Vingboons map offers no points of alignment with modern landmarks. Vingboons adorned this section of the coast with many names of features that could not have had any resemblance to what the early explorers saw, but rather assigned them the names given by the Spanish to the modern features found by the Spanish at that latitude**.**



What caused this 200-mile eastward movement of the coastline? While changing ocean level played a small part in the shape of the coast, the biggest cause was plate movement of the Pacific seafloor. Two significant rifts extend across the Pacific, starting at the Hawaiian Islands chain and meeting the continent at Eureka on the north end and Point Conception on the south, at Eureka by the Murray Fracture zone, and at Point Conception by the Mendocino Fracture zone. These rifts do not stop at the Pacific coastline but rather continue to the east coast, the northern rift to New York, and the southern rift to the active earthquake zone of North Carolina. These rifts gradually buckled the continent from east to west, starting during the Flood with the Appalachians. A Midwest uplift buried under Mississippi river valley sediment was the location of the great earthquakes of 1811-1812. The Rockies were pushed up next, then the Wasatch range in Utah and last the folded ridges of Nevada. Finally, after the Vingboons map was made, the Sierra



Nevada and California Coastal ranges were pushed up. These two ridges do not appear on an otherwise extremely accurate map. I must assume they were not on the source maps because they did not yet exist. The formation of these last two ranges pushed the coastline of the map east by over 200 miles to where it is today. The eastward shift can be seen in this map of California geology. "Older Metamorphic and sedimentary rocks" are dark blue. There is a sharp break in this rock between the Murray and Mendocino rifts. Formation of the Sierra Nevada range pushed this block east about 50 miles. The "Older Metamorphic and sedimentary rocks" were pushed east into what became the Sierra Nevada's. The "***Great Gold Rush of 1849***" occurred due to the uplifting of the Sierra Nevada Mountain range and revealed abundant gold and silver on the surface of the ground. You could literally pick up the nuggets without having to dig with a pickaxe. Therefore, ships from as far away as China sailed to San Francisco and the wagon trains were able to cross the Great Salt Lake, which up until that time, was still ocean fed. This is why you find ocean fossils in the Great Salt Lake and no one was able to access California until the mid-1800's!

The Great California Mudflood of 1862

And while all this was going on The Great Flood of 1862 was the largest flood in the recorded history of Oregon, Nevada, and California, occurring from December 1861 to January 1862. It was preceded by weeks of continuous rains and snows in the very high elevations that began in Oregon in November 1861 and continued into January 1862.



This was followed by a record amount of rain from January 9–12, and contributed to a flood that extended from the Columbia River southward in western Oregon, and through California to San Diego, and extended as far inland as Idaho in the Washington Territory, Nevada and Utah in the Utah Territory, and Arizona in the western New Mexico Territory. ***The event dumped an equivalent of 10 feet of rainfall in California***, in the form of rain and snow, ***over a period of 43 days***. Immense snowfalls in the mountains of the far western United States caused more flooding in Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, and Sonora, Mexico the following spring and summer as the snow melted.

The event was capped by a warm intense storm that melted the high snow load. The resulting snowmelt flooded valleys, inundated or swept away towns, mills, dams, flumes, houses, fences, and domestic animals, and ruined fields. It has been described as the worst disaster ever to strike California.

Jesuits and Freemasons Founded the "New" California



In the **winter of 1840**, the Western Emigration Society was founded in Missouri, with 500 pledging to trek west into Mexico California. Members included Baldridge, Barnett, Bartleson, Bidwell and Nye. Organized on 18 May 1841, Talbot H. ***Green was elected president***, John Bidwell secretary, and John Bartleson captain. ***The group joined Father Pierre Jean De Smet's Jesuit*** missionary group, led by Thomas F. Fitzpatrick, westward across **South Pass** along the **Oregon Trail**. That trail took them past **Courthouse and Jail Rocks, Chimney Rock, Scotts Bluff, Fort Laramie**, and **Independence Rock**. The Bartleson-Bidwell party separated from Fitzpatrick, and the missionary group, at **Soda Springs** on 11 Aug.

Some 152 years ago Freemason Brother Peter Lassen led 12 wagons from Missouri to California, forging the treacherous – and now infamous – Lassen Trail. After months of hardship, he successfully delivered new settlers to Benton City, the state's northernmost community. On November 23, 1848, Levi Stowell was appointed master of the new lodge, and on **November 15, 1849,** the lodge was formally organized under the charter. After meeting the requirements of the Grand Lodge of California, Sacramento Lodge #40 was chartered on **May 6, 1854** and assigned the number 40, signifying that it was the fortieth Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons to be chartered in the state of California. La Fayette Lodge No. 126 was chartered by the Grand Lodge of California on **May 13, 1858**. It is located in Sebastopol California, originally a farming community north of San Francisco. To this day, La Fayette Lodge maintains the traditions of a small-town community.

Jesuit Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540 – 1609)
Chief Architect of Falsifying Modern History

Joseph Scaliger was a French Jesuit religious leader and scholar, known for expanding the notion of classical history from Greek and ancient Roman history to include Persian, Babylonian, Jewish and ancient Egyptian history. In 1601 Gaspar Scioppius, then in the service of the Jesuits published his *Scaliger Hypobolimaeus* ("The Supposititious Scaliger"), a quarto volume of more than four hundred pages. The author purports to point out five hundred lies in the *Epistola de vetustate* of Scaliger. The pressure of the Scaligerian chronology and all of these oddities brings historians to the conclusion that:



"The Middle Ages were the time when all idea of chronological consequentiality had been lost: monks with crosses and thuribles at the funeral of Alexander the Great, Catilina attending mass... Orpheus becomes a contemporary of Aeneas, Sardanapal a Greek king, and Julian the Apostate - a Papal chaplain. Everything acquires a hue of fantasy in this world [this perplexes the modern historian greatly - A. F.. The most blatant anachronisms and the strangest fancies coexist peacefully."

Jesuits, Knights Templar and Freemasons well established in San Francisco by 1849

View of the Knights Templar parade in San Francisco, August 20th, **1883.** It was **built in 1905** and 1906-1907. The building has been home to two institutions, the Knights Templar and the Baptist Church. The building was originally built for the Golden Gate Commandery #16 of the Knights Templar, a masonic order at the turn of the century. The building was originally built for the Golden Gate Commandery #16 of the Knights Templar.

The Jesuit Arrival in California and the Founding of Santa Clara College

By GERALD MCKEVITT*

"Whether it should be called a madhouse or Babylon, I am at a loss to determine."[1] With these words, Father Michael Accolti, a Jesuit priest, described his first impressions of the city of San Francisco in 1849. The shock which the Italian-born missionary experienced when he stepped ashore in the spirited city was, however, only momentary. Within days of his arrival, Accolti set about preparing the purpose for which he had abandoned the Indian missions of Oregon for the "madhouse or Babylon" of San Francisco. His aim was to open a Jesuit college in gold rush California. Without money or friends and in the absence of official Jesuit support for his project, Accolti's undertaking proved more ambitious than he had anticipated. But Michael Accolti was a determined man, and fifteen months after his landing in San Francisco his goal was acieved. In 1851, a Jesuit school was opened in the adobes of the old Franciscan mission of Santa Clara. He named it Santa Clara College.





A Grand Parade was held at the Grand Conclave on August 20, 1883.



San Francisco Mason Temple

The first Masonic lodge, at 1 Montgomery Street, was built in **1860** and, of course, burned down in the 1906 fire. On 1911, the Masonic Temple Association laid a **12-ton cornerstone** (the largest ever in California at that time) for the new building. Two years later, (*man these guys could erect back then*!), a grand parade of 8,000 Masons, with Knights Templar on horseback, marked the dedication

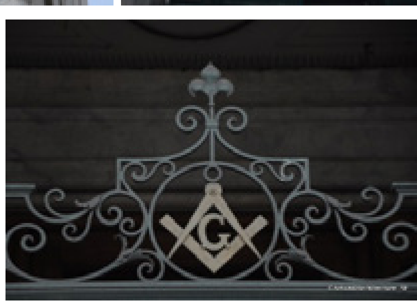
The entrance is through this elegant and noble portal, under a semi-circular hood supported on corbels formed by the stone figures of lions. The tympanum shows three allegorical figures in relief by New York Sculptor Adolph Alexander Weinman (The future creator of the Winged Head Liberty Dime and the Walking Liberty Half Dollar), consisting of three figures of Charity, Fortitude and Truth. Beneath, the lintel is a row of nine smaller figures by San Francisco artist Ralph Stackpole, representing David, Abraham, St. John the Divine, Nathan the prophet, Moses, Aaron, St. John the Baptist, Joseph and Jonathan.

The 1913 *Chamber of Commerce Handbook for San Francisco* declared, “One of the few buildings in America comparable to some of the good buildings in Europe is the Masonic Temple.” And the 1919 *Architectural Review* said, “Bliss & Faville’s Masonic Temple is widely known as one of the best Masonic structures, both inside and out. . . . It looks like what it is, and this cannot always be said of lodges and fraternity buildings.”









Memories of the 1904 Grand Encampment Triennial

by **W. Bruce Pruitt**, KGC, Right Eminent Past Grand Commander, California



The most unforgettable event that took place in the city of San Francisco, California, in the year 1906 was the infamous earthquake and fire. However, two years earlier, in **1904**, the most significant and memorable event was the very impressive assembly of Knights Templar of the Grand Encampment of the United States. San Francisco was literally "turned over" to host the twenty-ninth Triennial. Only a few examples of the opulent treatment given by the city will demonstrate the importance attributed to the event. Market Street, the major street of San Francisco, was lined with columns capped by Templar crosses. The Ferry Building, at the foot of Market Street and perhaps the most dominant structure at that time, was outlined with lights and had a lighted Knight Templar cross on the side facing the city.

The Grand Lodge of California building was outlined at every corner with lighting including the square and compasses, Templar cross, cross and crown, etc. (This beautiful structure, on Market Street, was destroyed by the earthquake and fire two years later.) Golden Gate Park was profuse with floral arrangements forming Masonic symbols of all types. Business sessions were held in Golden Gate Hall, and the San Francisco Pavilion was greatly decorated for events. The festivities extended from August 31 to September 6 and culminated with an amazing parade through the length of Market St. to Van Ness Avenue. Many, if not all, attending Commanderies produced souvenir medals to commemorate the experience. One personal enjoyment engaged in by the Knights was to exchange medals and accumulate a collection to take back home.

The presiding Most Eminent Grand Master was Sir Knight Henry Bates Stoddard of Texas. He was greeted in Oakland by the Grand Commander of California, Past Grand Master Reuben H. Lloyd, the Commanders of California Commandery No. 1 and Golden Gate Commandery No 16, and an escort of Sir Knights. He then proceeded across San Francisco Bay by ferry to the Ferry Building, where he was met by an even more elaborate escort. The record states: "At the Ferry Station, companies A, B, C, D, and E of California Commandery mounted on finely caparisoned black chargers and under the command of Sir Knight Rueben P. Hurlbut, Captain General (on a snow-white charger -- ed.) were drawn up in line for escort duty." The Grand Master, Past Grand Master, Grand Commander, and Commander of California Commandery proceeded in a carriage drawn by four white horses. Several other carriages followed. The delegation from Great Britain was given special attention:



This view shows the Cathedral Monument in Union Square built for the Knights of Templar Conclave, July 7-13, 1934.

"Great deference was paid to the distinguished delegation from the Great Priory of England during the stay of the members in San Francisco. The visit itself was a distinction, representing the fraternal relations existing between the governing bodies of the greatest two Grand Jurisdictions of Templars in the world. In another sense it was highly representative in that in his official capacity the Earl of Euston was the personal representative of Edward VII, King of England, who for many years was the active head of Craft Masonry in England and who has ever been a patron of the Order in that jurisdiction."

The drill competition was held on the multi-acre Recreation Ground of Golden Gate Park. Awards were won by Ivanhoe Commandery No. 24 of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Malta Commandery No, 20. of Binghamton, New York; and Louisville Commandery No. 2 of Louisville, Kentucky. The launching of the armored cruiser Milwaukee was timed to occur during the time of the Conclave. It took place at the Union Iron Works along the shoreline of San Francisco Bay. Naturally it was of special interest to the delegation from the state of Wisconsin. A beautiful, leather-bound record was produced to commemorate this Triennial. That book is truly a treasure and a collector's item. A review of the photographs in this volume is the only way one can appreciate in any way the extent of effort and involvement that went into this assembly. Those pictures help one to enjoy, in particular, the final parade of Sir Knights. The number of mounted companies, the sizes of the delegations, and the number of spectators lining the streets make one really appreciate those "glory days" of Templary. Oakland Commandery No. 11 seemed to extend for over a block. San Jose Commandery No. 10 was almost two blocks long. California Commandery was resplendent in their unique uniform and made up a fully mounted troop. Even though there were, of course, larger groups from California, every Grand Commandery made an impressive appearance. The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, mounted on matching black steeds, did their part to impress the on-lookers.



Geary, Market and Kearny with Lotta's Fountain, c. 1900.

The Legend of San Francisco and Conflicting Population Numbers

Aug 1847 [2]	459
Apr 1848 [2]	850
Jul 1849 [2]	5,000
Dec 1849 [3]	25,000
1850 [3a]	21,000
1852 [3b]	36,151
1860 [4]	56,802
1870 [4]	149,473
1880	233,959
1890	298,997
1900	342,782

Remember, the only way to access SF was from the South or by water, so all materials had to be hauled in and that California Statehood was not reached until 1850. The **1850** U.S. Federal Census tallied ***California's population** at 92,597*. This illustrates the population consensus of San Francisco, which clearly shows that either the consensus is in error by a great margin given the photographic images of the **1850's – 1900's**, or the Tartarians were there already well established.

And the story goes… Then in 1846 the USA annexed California. On 9 July 1846 USS Portsmouth sailed into San Francisco Bay and sailors and marines went ashore and raised the US flag. The little settlement of Yerba Buena was renamed San Francisco (after the bay) on 30 January 1847. At that time San Francisco only had a population of about 800. In 1848 a man named James Marshall discovered gold. News of the find reached New York in December 1848. As a result people went to San Francisco in their thousands and the population boomed. In 1849 the population of San Francisco reached 25,000. That first wave of settlers included many southerners who brought slaves with them. Even after California was granted statehood in 1850 as a "free" state, several thousand people of African descent were held in slavery with the backing of fugitive slave laws passed by the California legislature and approved by the California supreme court. But a growing majority of California's white men, the only ones who could vote, were embracing the "free soil" ideology of the anti-slavery wing of the Democratic Party. The commitment to free white labor meant that any other group, for example, the thousands of Mexicans, Chileans, Peruvians, and other Spanish-speakers who arrived early to the gold diggings, had to be defined as occupying a different category of work. The push for a "foreign miner's tax" that lasted until **1852** was designed to drive out the so-called *peones,* or peons, men who were paid a pittance and sent the products of their labor to their *patrones*, or bosses. The Spanish-speaking gold miners were defined as less than white men by this argument, and thus subject to violent expulsion. After 1852, when most Spanish-speaking miners had departed, the target of white miners was shifted to the Chinese miners. Before long a new claim was being made about the Chinese workers who had signed contracts and come to work in California: they were "coolies."



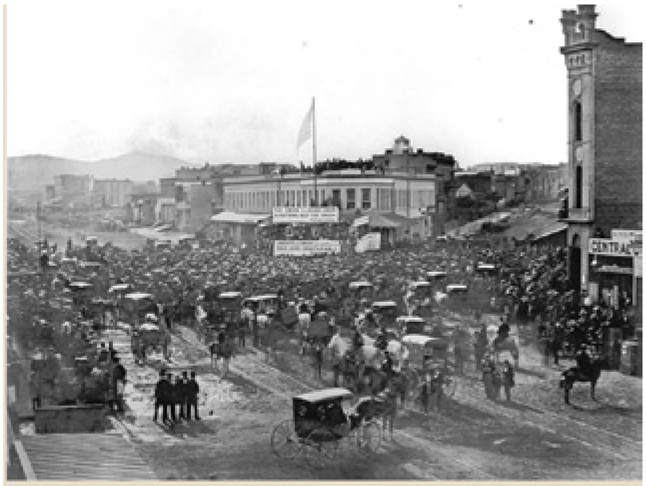
African American chambermaids and porters on the upper balcony of the Grand Court at the Palace Hotel, c. 1880s. All blacks were fired in 1888 due to racist pressure from white unions on the Hotel.



Palace Hotel courtyard, 1880s.



Grand Victoria and Palace Hotels on either side of New Montgomery Street along south side of Market, c. 1880s.



Pro-Union meeting, July 4, 1861, corner of Montgomery, Post, and Market



Palace Hotel, c. 1890s.



Kearny Street south from Sutter with Call Building across Market at 3rd, 1903.

Photo: San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library

In September of 1895, the first ceremonial shovel of sand was removed from a 70 feet x 75 feet lot at the corner of Third and Market Streets. The site of the old Johnson House Building had been purchased in April of that year, and the former structure torn down to make way for a modern office building that would be a monument to its multi-millionaire owner, Claus Spreckels.[2]





And, of course, as we see everywhere, fires burning buildings in the 1850's and beyond.

Frequent fires shaped the development of both San Francisco and Sacramento, and the years of **1849 to 1851** were a particularly fiery time in the history of both towns. My novel takes place between 1848 and 1850. Sacramento is one of the primary settings of the novel, and some scenes are set in San Francisco as well. So I decided learning something about the San Francisco and Sacramento fires would be good background. This post focuses on San Francisco.



December 1849 – First Great Fire

Santa Rosa, California was founded **in 1833** and named after Saint Rose of Lima. Before the arrival of Jesuits, the Santa Rosa Plain was home to a strong and populous tribe of Pomo natives known as the Bitakomtara. The Bitakomtara controlled the area closely, barring passage to others until permission was arranged. Those who entered without permission were subject to harsh penalties. The tribe gathered at ceremonial times on Santa Rosa Creek near present-day Spring Lake Regional Park. Upon the arrival of Europeans, the Pomos were decimated by smallpox brought from Europe. ***By 1900 the Pomo population decreased by 95%.***

Just down the road is the towns of Sebastapool and Occidental. Remember, California was 'founded' in 1850's and is home to Bohemian Grove were world elite power gather each year in the summer since 1872.. By 1863, there was already railroads to through these towns whose populations were under 5,000 people.

Interestingly, Sevastopol, in Russia laid claim to the possible to one of the classic sieges of all time. The city of Sevastopol was the home of the Tsar's Black Sea Fleet, which threatened the Mediterranean. The Russian field army withdrew before the allies could encircle it. The siege was the culminating struggle for the strategic Russian port in **1854–55** and was the final episode in the Crimean War.



SLIDE 6 OF 45

A North Pacific Coast Railroad line in Occidental in 1895. (SONOMA COUNTY LIBRARY)

1850's Los Angeles, California…..More Tartary Grand Designs

The first Our Lady of Sorrows Church was consecrated **July 29, 1855**, *and the Jesuits have served at the parish since 1908*. Blessed Sacrament Church in Hollywood, established in 1904, came under Jesuit administration in 1914, beginning with Father William Deeney pastor, the former president of Loyola College (now Loyola Marymount University). And Dolores Mission in Boyle Heights — at 68, the "baby" of the group — has been administered by the Jesuits since 1980. A fourth parish with Jesuit history, St. Ignatius of Loyola in Highland Park, was founded in 1911 by Jesuit priests under the leadership of Bishop Thomas Conaty of the Monterey-Los Angeles Diocese.

Spring and 1st Street



(ca. 1880)[1] - Postcard view looking north on Spring Street from 1st Street. Los Angeles National Bank Building is on the northeast corner on the right. Down the block (center left) is the 1887 built French Renaissance style Phillips Block who's main tenant was the Hamburger & Son's People's Store. In the far distance can be seen the main cupola of Baker Block located on Main Street. Note the Horse-Drawn Streetcars (in operation from 1874 to 1888).

Historical Photos of Early Los Angeles previous / 1 2 3 **4** / single page



(ca. 1890)* - View looking east down an unpaved 4th Street from from Hill Street. An awning covers Meuschke's Grocery located on the ground level of the Brighton Hotel building on the NE corner (left). The Grant Hotel can be seen in the background. Deliveries are being made by horse-drawn wagons to the various stores.



CHAPTER 4

THE TARTARIAN CULTURE

Kings of Tartary

Genghis Kahn 1155-1227

Timur – Tamerlane 1336-1405

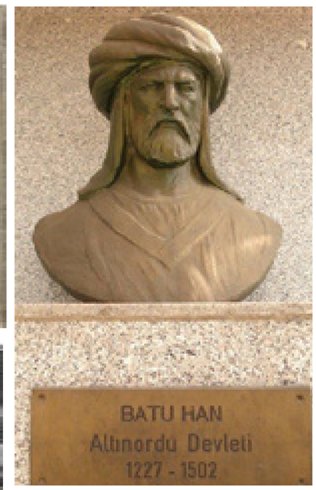
Batu Khan 1227-1502













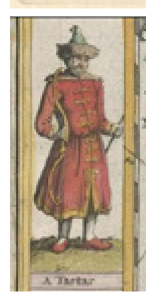


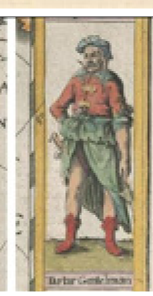


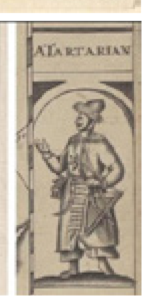












Tartarian Russian Royalty (Czars) 1850's – 1914







Prince and Princess Sherbatov.



Colonel Bernov.





Captain of the Imperial Guard.









The Elegant and Beautiful Women of Tartary



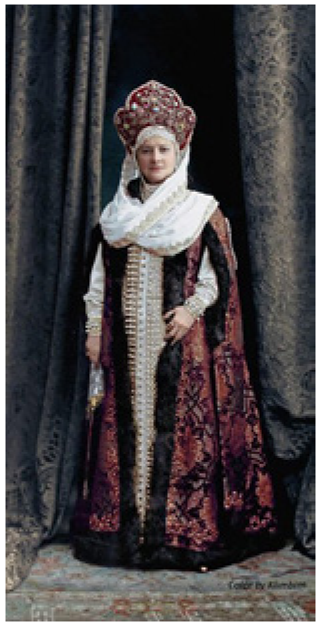
















The First Natives of America ~ Black Moors

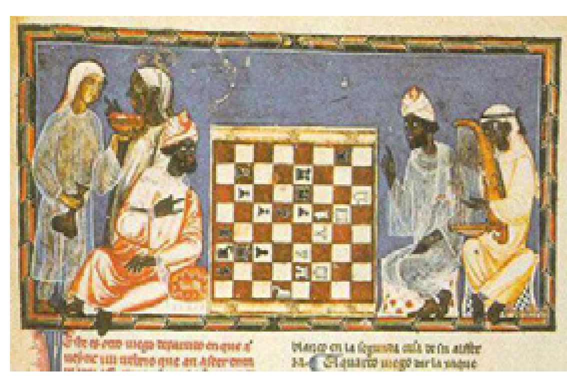


Author and historian Chancellor Williams said ***"the original Moors, like the original Egyptians, were black Africans*."** The 16th century English playwright William Shakespeare used the word Moor as a synonym for African. His contemporary Christopher Marlowe also used African and Moor interchangeably. Black soldiers, specifically identified as Moors, were actively recruited by Rome, and served in Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. St. Maurice, patron saint of medieval Europe, was only one of many black soldiers and officers under the employ of the Roman Empire.

Although generations of Spanish rulers have tried to expunge this era from the historical record, recent archeaology and scholarship now shed fresh light on the Moors who flourished in Al-Andalus for more than 700 years — from 711 A.D. until 1492. The Moorish advances in mathematics, astronomy, art, and agriculture helped propel Europe out of the Dark Ages and into the Renaissance. The Moors brought enormous learning to Spain that over centuries would percolate through the rest of Europe.



The intellectual achievements of the Moors in Spain had a lasting effect; education was universal in Moorish Spain, while in Christian Europe, 99 percent of the population was illiterate, and even kings could neither read nor write. At a time when Europe had only two universities, the Moors had seventeen, located in Almeria, Cordova, Granada, Juen, Malaga, Seville, and Toledo. In the 11th and 12th centuries, public libraries in Europe were nonexistent, while Moorish Spain could boast of more than 70, including one in Cordova that housed hundreds of thousands of manuscripts. Universities in Paris and Oxford were established after visits by scholars to Moorish Spain. It was this system of education, ***taken to Europe by the Moors, that seeded the European Renaissance and brought the continent out of the 1,000 years of intellectual and technological gloom of the Middle Ages.*** ~ Atlantab-lackstar.com



Destroying the Identity of the Black Moor Tartarians



The Los Angeles Times (June 4, 1990) reported that "When Napoleon visited the Sphinx in 1798, everything but the head was buried in sand...his soldiers reputedly used the Sphinx for target practice." While the Sphinx had already suffered nose damage prior to Napoleon, the greatest destruction took place during Napoleon's occupation of Egypt, as documented by Tony Browder, and testified by the collection of Sphinx portraits he has assembled on page 225 of his book Nile Valley Contributions to Civilization. These six portraits, drawn over a period of 100 years from 1698 to 1798, are the only current evidence available which shows the progression of the nose destruction. Besides the Sphinx, a large percentage of Africoid Kamite statues are missing their noses, whereas European-looking figures are intact. Faces of Africoid sculptures were also altered to appear Caucasoid by Kamit's European conquerors. A Sphinx statue on display in the British Museum admits that the "face of the stature was reworked" during the Roman occupation of Egypt. Reporting on the "riddle" of the racial identity of the ancient Egyptians, Count C. Volney, a distinguished French scholar who visited Egypt in the late 1700s, wrote with astonishment "...when I visited the Sphinx, its appearance gave me the key to the riddle. Beholding that head typically Negro in all its features..." He later added "...the Egyptians were true Negroes of the same type as all native-born Africans. The NWO Romanov dynasties would often deface statues of past monarchs in order to erase or diminish their legacy. In these cases, the removal of the nose would be accompanied by other, more extensive facial disfigurements, as well as the destruction of inscriptions and symbols of office.





Statue of Rameses II with a missing nose and damaged face





Another Huge NWO Lie ~ The Transatlantic Slave Trade Out of Africa

So, the story goes…



Some 12.5 million Africans were taken from their homes and forced aboard slave ships that were destined for the New World. About 10.7 million people survived the horrors of the Middle Passage between 1526 and 1866, only to end up in bondage on sugar, rice, cotton, and tobacco plantations throughout the Americas and the Caribbean. The transatlantic slave trade is the largest forced migration in history.

Black people are indigenous to the Americas. Black Native Americans are not a result of the so called "red Indian" mixing with slaves. The so called "red Indian" comes from mixing with the European colonist and the Asians that were in America before Columbus. The first Native Americans were Mongolian Tartarians. Melville Herskovits, a European anthropologist, was one of the originators of the "Out of Africa Theory." Herskovits never had any historical, archaeological, or anthropological proof that Black People of the Americas ever derived from West and North Africa.

Consequently, Herskovits crafted the theory that Blacks arrived in America from the transatlantic slave trade, which allegedly ***brought in more than 10 million African Slaves***. According to the National Archives of Spain and Smithsonian Records, there was no eviden***ce to prove 70 thousand ships with Black Africans ever sailed to the Americas***. Melville carried out the teachings of his mentor Franz Boaz, to make the Original Copper Color Races of The Americas inferior, and the European presence superior. Before this time, Blacks coming from Africa through the Transatlantic Slave Trade story never existed.

Trans-Atlantic Imports by Region 1450-1900

Region	Number of slaves accounted for	%
Brazil	4,000,000	35.4
Spanish Empire	2,500,000	22.1
British West Indies	2,000,000	17.7
French West Indies	1,600,00	14.1
British North America and United States	500,000	4.4
Dutch West Indies	500,000	4.4
Danish West Indies	28,000	0.2
Europe (and Islands)	200,000	1.8
Total	11,328,000	100

As a result, Melville's work has been fragmented and used as propaganda by writers like Harold Courlander and Alex Haley, which further perpetuated the myth of the Transatlantic Slave Trade through the hit movie "Roots."

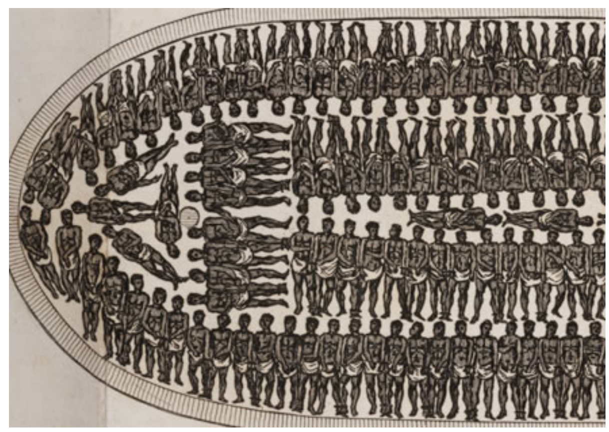
Americas were black people and they were not brought here on ships.

Instead, they were enslaved right here on their own lands. If they were brought on ships, the numbers are extremely exaggerated. It was published that 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 slaves arrived in the Americas between 1540 and 1850 over—a 310-year period (according to US History books). The Stewart Synopsis points out a few questions that should be examined:

1. Over a period of 300 years, is it fair to say that 60,000 slaves were transported annually to the Americas or has the transportation of slaves to the Americas been one big myth?
2. The largest seagoing vessel carried 400 slaves but not all of the ships were that large.

3. Time of passage was 3 – 4 months. That means 200 vessels/ships per year would have to travel carrying 300 people. One ship could make 3 passages per year. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database says there were 1100 – 1400 voyages made over that 300 year period. If that is the case and each ship carried 400 people, the total number would be 560,000 Africans were transported. It still does not add up.
4. We already know that over 83% of all Americans with African ancestry have Native American blood.
5. Did Native American tribes help slaves escape or were Americans with African ancestry already part of the Native American Nations?

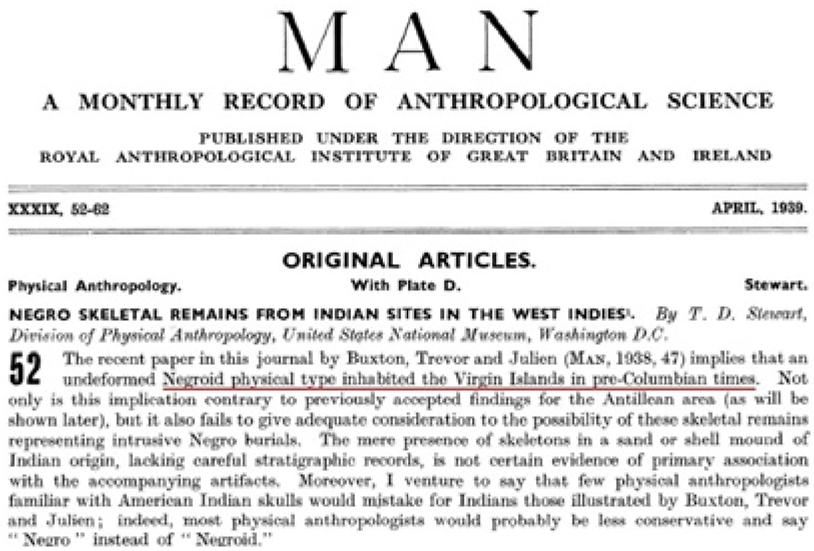
After 20 years the Royal Adventurer–with its 15 ships had transported between 90,000 and 100,000 slaves. That is a long way from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 slaves who were supposedly brought to the Americas. Doesn't that leave a little over ***14,000,000 to 19,000,000 people not accounted for***—What's up with that? Or is/was the Black/Brown birthrate that more accelerated than the White birthrate? The calculated median of 15 and 20 million would be 17.5 million. Divide it by 400 people—the largest slave vessels. **That comes out to 43,750 trips**. Can you show me a record where this many trips occurred, or the number of trips calculated by the so-called experts? (Figures exist of **27,000 – 35,000 voyages**). The same thing happened with the holocaust in Germany during World War II. Six million people were supposedly killed, but there are not that many names referenced who died totaling six million. In fact, the official story has reduced the number to under 1 million people!



Stewart Synopsis lists these black Native tribes:

The Washitaw of the Louisiana/Midwest
The Yamasee of the South East
The Iroquois
The Cherokee Indians
The Blackfoot Indians
The Pequot and Mohegans of Connecticut
The Black Californians (Calafians) (CAL in CALifornia literally means BLAK, after the name of the Great Mamma KALi / Queen KALifa)
The Olmecs of Mexico
The Darienite of Panama

4.25 million African Slaves Shipped to Brazil & Mexico?



MAN

A MONTHLY RECORD OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

XXXIX, 52-62 APRIL, 1939.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Physical Anthropology. With Plate D. Stewart.

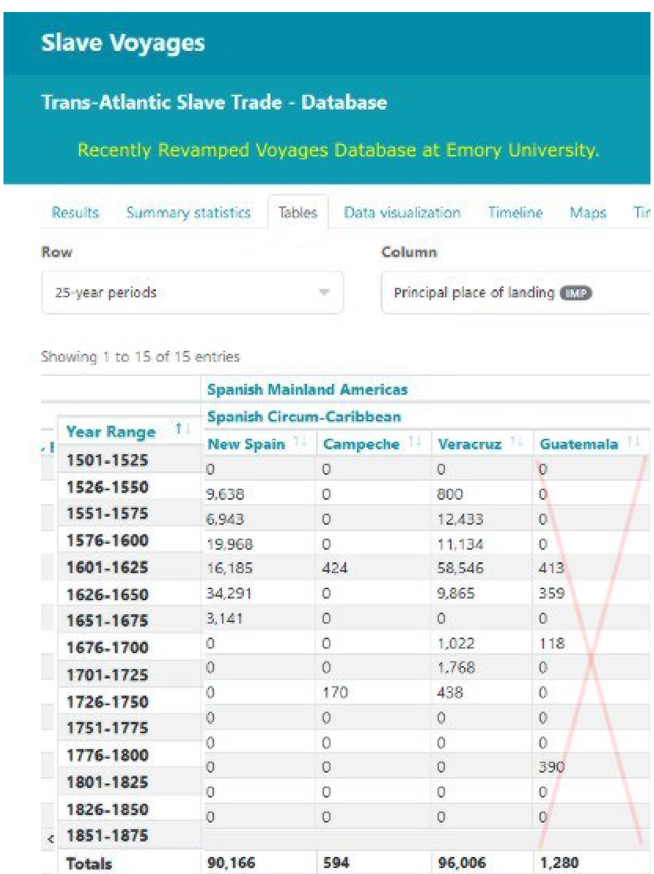
NEGRO SKELETAL REMAINS FROM INDIAN SITES IN THE WEST INDIES[1]. *By T. D. Stewart, Division of Physical Anthropology, United States National Museum, Washington D.C.*

52 The recent paper in this journal by Buxton, Trevor and Julien (MAN, 1938, 47) implies that an undeformed Negroid physical type inhabited the Virgin Islands in pre-Columbian times. Not only is this implication contrary to previously accepted findings for the Antillean area (as will be shown later), but it also fails to give adequate consideration to the possibility of these skeletal remains representing intrusive Negro burials. The mere presence of skeletons in a sand or shell mound of Indian origin, lacking careful stratigraphic records, is not certain evidence of primary association with the accompanying artifacts. Moreover, I venture to say that few physical anthropologists familiar with American Indian skulls would mistake for Indians those illustrated by Buxton, Trevor and Julien; indeed, most physical anthropologists would probably be less conservative and say "Negro" instead of "Negroid."

The story goes… Over the course of 300 years, from the 16th to the 19th centuries, the **Brazil imported around four million slaves** (some *40 percent of the total transatlantic slave trade*). The overwhelming majority came from the former Portuguese colony of Angola, located on the Atlantic coast of southern Africa.

On July 9, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) **named** Valongo Wharf a World Heritage site, along with northwest England's Lake District, the walled city of Ahmedabad in India and the sacred Japanese island of Okinoshima, which doesn't allow women on its shores.

Of the new sites on the list, none has a darker past than Valongo Wharf. Built in 1811, the wharf functioned as South America's leading slave port. It was here that as many as **900,000 enslaved African men, women and children were held before being sold on the Brazilian slave market.** Those who didn't survive the ordeal—who died during the transatlantic journey or sometime after arriving at the wharf—*were buried in mass graves nearby*.



Slave Voyages

Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade - Database

Recently Revamped Voyages Database at Emory University.

Results Summary statistics Tables Data visualization Timeline Maps Ti

Row: 25-year periods

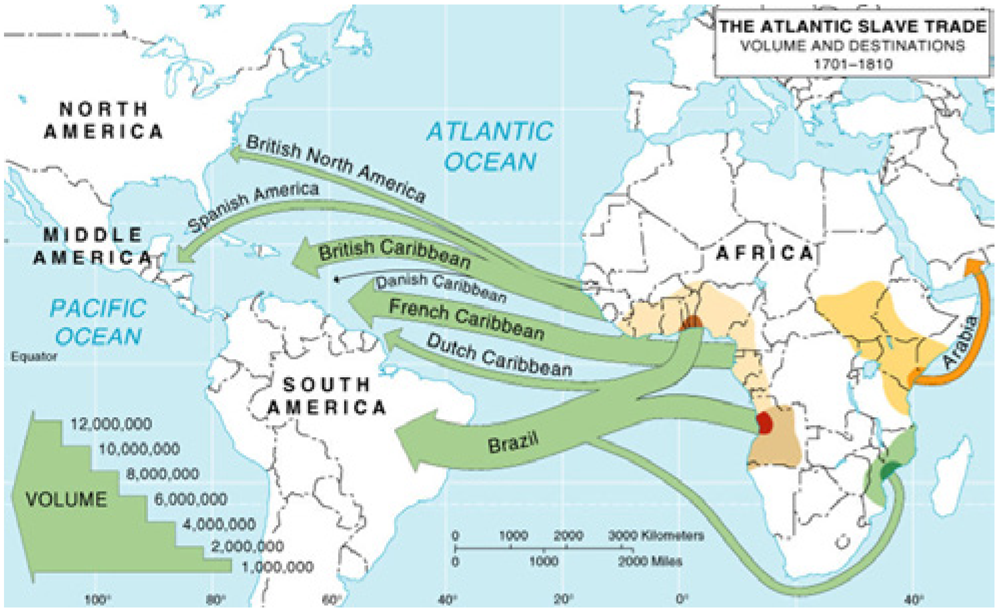
Column: Principal place of landing IMP

Showing 1 to 15 of 15 entries

	Spanish Mainland Americas			
	Spanish Circum-Caribbean			
Year Range	New Spain	Campeche	Veracruz	Guatemala
1501-1525	0	0	0	0
1526-1550	9,638	0	800	0
1551-1575	6,943	0	12,433	0
1576-1600	19,968	0	11,134	0
1601-1625	16,185	424	58,546	413
1626-1650	34,291	0	9,865	359
1651-1675	3,141	0	0	0
1676-1700	0	0	1,022	118
1701-1725	0	0	1,768	0
1726-1750	0	170	438	0
1751-1775	0	0	0	0
1776-1800	0	0	0	0
1801-1825	0	0	0	390
1826-1850	0	0	0	0
1851-1875	0	0	0	0
Totals	90,166	594	96,006	1,280

Mexico claims African Slaves as well: A total of **186,766 Africans were imported into Mexico during the 300 years** of the Spanish Slave Trade. Looking at the appearance of modern Mexicans, it becomes clear that the NOW just made up the numbers without any proof or evidence of the veracity of these claims. There is no way 186,766 thousand Black Skinned Mongols could be responsible for the "pigmented" side of well over a 100 million "Light and Dark Skinned" Mestizos.

The American Negro or Indian or Black Moor or Mongolian Tartarian is the oldest man on Earth. The oldest chromosome on Earth was found in a man from South Carolina and is unrelated to African lineages. There are more pyramids



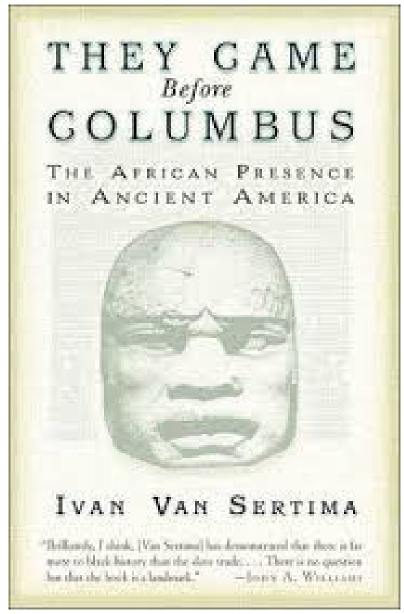
in the Americas than anywhere else. The Mayach or Xi as in Me XI co conquered the Nile Valley, Arabia, Afghanistan, India, Vietnam and Cambodia. The statues of Buddha are simply images of Osiris the ruler who conquered the known world in a remote epoch of human history. There are many sources the Old Testament takes place in the Americas. Mexico is the original land of the American Negro who is the Olmec Xi Aztec Toltec etc. in North America he is the Algonquin Choctaw Washitaw Pequot Wampanoag Lenni Lenape Iroquois etc.

The Spanish and Portuguese captured and sold what they called Negro de Terra into European slave markets. The Dutch and English didn't even enter Africa until the late 1700's yet slavery started in 1492. Columbus was a *Portuguese moor* named Salvatore Ferdinand Zarco and many of the European monarchs in Europe were also Negroes who came to America as they were being pushed out of Europe by white European Catholics. The Conquistadors were sent to The West Indies to destroy the kingdoms of the Blacks and reduce them to servitude and slavery, it was known as Dum Diversas The Doctrine of Discovery and the Inquisition and gave Catholics kingdoms the right to murder rape enslave and torture all those not under the authority of the Vatican and The Pope.

America is the Old World and Columbus called his first voyage The Last Crusade to Conquer The Holy Lands of Mexico and Peru which means Per Heru or House of Heru or Herusalem which became Jerusalem, it is also known as The Navel of the World. Teotihuacan means city of Tehuti or Thoth and Tenochtitlan which became Mexico City means City of Enoch. Mexico is named for Moses or Mexi like Moshe.

The Old Testament contains volcanoes, corn, bears and tobacco all which are native to America. Utah is Yudah and contains the city of Moab. The Great Salt Lake is the Dead Sea. There are more Pyramids and megalithic structures in the Americas than anywhere else including The Nile Valley. The NWO tells the story backwards. *The Negro is the Indian or Copper Colored Indigenous people of the Americas*. Who is actually a redskin? Many think "black" people are black, yet there are many shades of copper which is the color of earth. If you look in old dictionaries you will see that Nigger and Indian were synonyms and that Colored is simply short for copper colored. Why do u think they keep changing or titles from India to Negro to Colored to African American? The Black Moor "Negro" is the most copied man on the Earth.

Toltecs, Mayans, Aztecs, etc... All Were Black Moors



Most historians, anthropologists and scholars refer to the Olmecs as the "mother culture" of pre-Hispanic Mexico. The presence of the Olmecs predates the Mayan civilization by more than 1,500 years and the Aztecs in Mexico by as many as 2,500 years, which would, indeed, make it the oldest pre-Columbian civilized society in Mesoamerica. Emerging from the jungles of Mexico's southernmost Gulf Coast, the Olmec influence spread through Central America and manifested itself in art, architecture, religious rituals and other areas. There is enough evidence from architectural digs to support the idea that the Olmec civilization possessed several of the characteristics of a civilization: a social structure, a political structure, an economic structure, religion and art.

The Tollan of Aztec mythology was renowned for its sumptuous palaces and awe-inspiring buildings made from gold, jade, turquoise, and quetzal feathers. The city was also thought to have been flooded with wealth generated by the gifted Toltec craftsmen, highly skilled in metallurgy and pottery - so much so that their potters were said to have 'taught the clay to lie' (Coe, 156) and later Aztec metal-workers and jewelers were even known as *tolteca*. The Toltecs were also credited with mastering nature and producing huge maize crops and natural colored cotton of red, yellow, green, and blue. Unsurprisingly, following centuries of looting, no artefacts survive to attest this material wealth except indications that the Toltecs did do a major trade in obsidian (used for blades and arrow heads) which was mined from nearby Pachuca.



The **Olmec colossal heads** are stone representations of human heads sculpted from large basalt boulders. They range in height from 1.17 to 3.4 metres (3.8 to 11.2 ft) and **weigh between 6 and 50 tons**!

The heads are a distinctive feature of the Olmec civilization of ancient Mesoamerica. All portray mature individuals with fleshy cheeks, flat noses, and slightly crossed eyes; their physical characteristics correspond to a type that is still common among the inhabitants of Tabasco and Veracruz. The backs of the monuments often are flat. The boulders were brought from the Sierra de Los Tuxtlas mountains of Veracruz. Given that the extremely large slabs of stone used in their production were transported over large distances over 150 kilometers or 93 miles using horse and buggy? The monuments represent portraits of powerful individual Olmec rulers. Each of the known examples has a distinctive headdress. The heads were variously arranged in lines or groups at major Olmec centres, but the method and logistics used to transport the stone to these sites remain unclear. They all display distinctive headgear and one theory is that these were worn as protective helmets, maybe worn for war or to take part in a ceremonial Mesoamerican ballgame.

The last of the great MesoAmerican cultures were the Aztec, they were a Nahuatl-speaking people, who in the 15th and early 16th centuries, ruled a large empire in what is now central and southern Mexico. The Aztec are so-called from the word Aztlán ("White Land"), ***an allusion*** to their place of origin, possibly in northern Mexico. They were also called the "Tenochca" from a mythical ancestor "Tenoch" and the "Mexica" probably from Metzliapán ("Moon Lake"), the mystical name for Lake Texcoco. From "Tenochca" was derived the name of their great city, Tenochtitlán; and from "Mexica" came the name for the city that succeeded the Aztec capital, and the surrounding valley. This name was applied later to the whole Mexican nation.

~ Check out the Tartaria dome in the image to the left.

The influence of the Toltec civilization in Mexico can be seen as far away as the Yucatán, specifically at the sites of Chichén Itzá and Mayapán. In the former set of ruins, we also see Atlantean figures at the Temple of the Warriors, but they are smaller in scale compared to the ones found at Tula. Archaeologists have debated for years about whether or not the sites identified as Toltec in the faraway Yucatán were just copying Tula, were colonies of the city or were conquered by it. All can agree and plainly see the strong influence coming from the Toltecs, including the smaller Atlanteans. Whether a trading empire, influential kingdom city-state or cultural movement, the Toltec civilization ended with the fall of Tula to outside northern invaders sometime in the 12th Century. Most of the living quarters around the ceremonial center were abandoned by 1150 AD and there is evidence of a huge fire sweeping through the city at about this time.



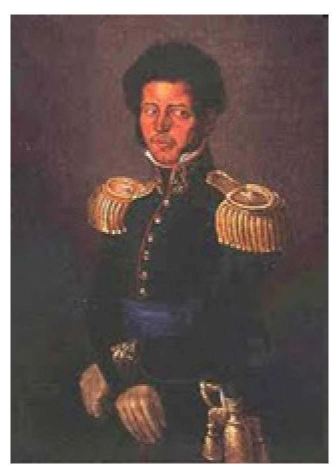
Nineteenth Century Aztec Couple
Original caption: 19th Century Portrait Of Aztec Couple. A Mexican tribe now practically extinct. Hulton-Deutsch Collection



Title: Muteczuma Rex ultimis Mexicanorum
Map Maker: John Ogilby, London - 1671
Description: Striking example of this famous portrait of Montezuma, the last king of the Aztecs.

Montezuma is shown in full war dress, with a picture of part of modern Mexico City behind him. The portrait is from John Ogilby's Complete History of America, one of the most influential works of the 17th Century.

Mexico's 2nd President and First (and only) Black President - Vicente Guerrero (10 August 1782 – 14 February 1831). He was a major military leader during Mexico's war For Independence and as president ended slavery in his nation on **September 15, 1829** (In office April 1829 – 17 December 1829).



Dressed to the Nines in 1900

The Tartarians were "natty" dressers and haberdashers. Even outings to the beach included suits and hats. Everyone wore hats, even the children, a far cry from the 'sweatsuit' crowd of today.







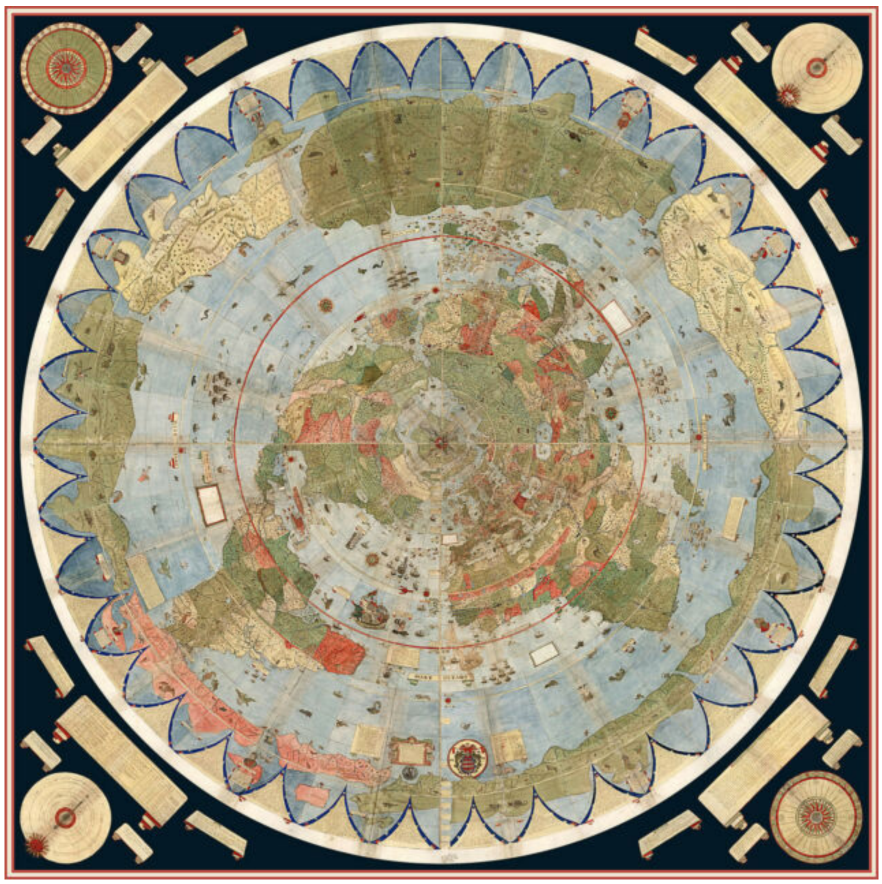






CHAPTER 5
FLAT EARTH TARTARIANS

Earliest World Map of Flat Earth (1587)



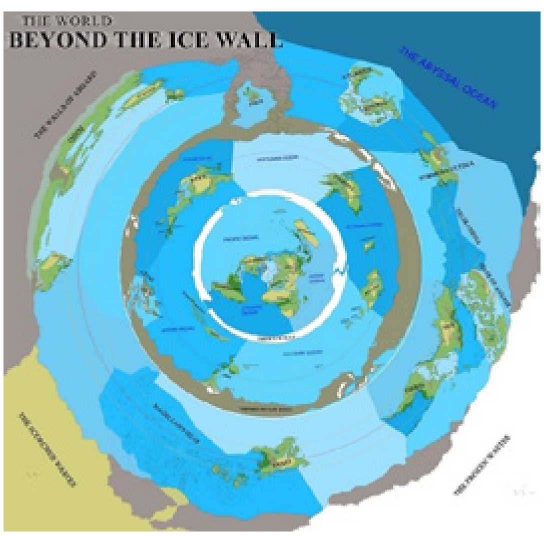
An extraordinary 60 sheet manuscript world map **made in 1587** by Urbano Monte has been added to the David Rumsey Map Collection at Stanford University. At 10 foot square, this map or planisphere is the largest known early map of the world. It was hand drawn by Monte in Milan, Italy, and only one other manuscript copy exists. The digitally joined 60 sheet map image below is the first time the map Monte made has been seen as one unified map - as Monte intended - in the 430 years since it was created. Monte made his map to serve not only as a geographical tool but also to show climate, customs, length of day, distances within regions - in other words, to create a universal scientific planisphere. In his dedication on Tavola XL he specifies how to arrange the sheets of the planisphere and makes it explicit that the whole map was to be stuck on a wooden panel 5 and a half brachia square (about ten feet) so that it could be revolved around a central pivot or pin through the north pole. This was never done, but now we can do it virtually - Monte's 60 sheet world map digitally assembled into a 10-foot planisphere.

Notice on these maps there is a clear Northwest Passage ocean route right to both American coasts. If there were an easy marine route just 500 years ago, doesn't that make the premise that the Bering Strait land-bridge as the ONLY way to the Americas sound less plausible? Especially when you find out the Tartars were outgoing travelers by nature and possibly inherited some Old Empire technology that employed Atmospheric Etheric Energy (AEE) that would enable them to set up house wherever they landed. In this incredibly detailed map you will find that the Knights Templars were meeting with Tartarains. That there existed Griffins, Centaurs, Flying

Turtles, Unicorns and other exotic animals. If this map is an accurate depiction of Flat Earth in 1587 that means that these creatures were not mythical at all, but really existed.



In 1998, the Cloisters—the museum of medieval art in upper Manhattan—began a renovation of the room where the seven tapestries known as "*The Hunt of the Unicorn*" hang. The Unicorn tapestries are considered by many to be the most beautiful tapestries in existence. They are also among the great works of art of any kind. In the tapestries, richly dressed noblemen, accompanied by hunters and hounds, pursue a unicorn through forested landscapes. They find the animal, appear to kill it, and bring it back to a castle; in the last and most famous panel, "The Unicorn in Captivity," the unicorn is shown bloody but alive, chained to a tree surrounded by a circular fence, in a field of flowers. The tapestries are twelve feet tall and up to fourteen feet wide (except for one, which is in fragments). They were woven from threads of dyed wool and silk, some of them gilded or wrapped in silver, **around 1500,** probably in Brussels or Liège, for an unknown person or persons, and for an unknown reason—possibly to honor a wedding. A monogram made from the letters "A" and "E" is woven into the scenery in many places; no one knows what it stands for. The tapestries' meaning is mysterious: the unicorn was a symbol of many things in the Middle Ages, including Christianity, immortality, wisdom, lovers, marriage. For centuries, the tapestries were in the possession of the La Rochefoucauld family of France. *In 1922, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bought them for just over a million dollars,* and in 1937 he gave them to the Cloisters. Their monetary value today is incalculable.





The Monte maps also include "outer world" drawings which dovetail nicely with many ancient geocentric TheoCosmologies.

The Tartarian maps show hundreds of cities. You can also see that Florida and Cuba are named in the maps.







And once again, we see the Knights Templar depicted getting directions from the Tartarians.



Bottom of South America **With "Land of Giants".**

You can see images of Unicorns, female headed lions and lizards, flying turtles and Centaurs (half human/half man). It is very likely that these creatures existed and the Tartarians possessed cloning skills more advanced than today.



CHAPTER 6

ENERGY STAR FORTS



Angola | Azores | Belarus | Belgium | Bermuda | Brazil | Canada | Chile | China | Croatia | Cuba | Czech Republic | Denmark Egypt | Estonia | Finland | France | Germany | Greece | Haiti | Honduras | Hungary | India | Iran | Italy | Japan | Kazakhstan Kenya | Latvia | Lithuania | Malaysia | Malta | Mexico | Morocco | Netherlands | Norway | Pakistan | Peru | Philippines Poland | Portugal | Puerto Rico | Romania | Russia | Serbia | Slovakia | South Africa | Spain | Sri Lanka | Suriname Sweden | Taiwan | Turkey | United Kingdom | USA | Uruguay | Venezuela | Vietnam

Over 319 Starfort's are listed on Starfort.com. The first Starforts are said to have been built as early as the early 1500's, exactly when the Romanov's were setting about conquering vast areas of Tartary. According to historian star forts, or bastion forts, were built, as they maximized defensiveness against cannonball impacts and offered better protection and better views of the battlefield for those inside the fort. ***The Tartarians created Star Forts and Star Cities*** as a vibrational frequency eco-system to provide a sense of joy and harmony amongst the community. Th Star Cities are their own self-contained environment. Star Forts are structures that are built with sacred geometric patterns that represents the cosmos metaphysically or symbolically; a microcosm of the universe.

In understanding A Star City we need to define the elements of what makes up this type of city.

There are five key elements that lead us to discover the Tartaria civilization:

1. The remains of a large lake
2. Long channels (Venice, Italy)
3. Stone Bridges of unusual shape, allowing for large vessels to pass. (London Bridge)
4. Stone Streets (Italy, Spain, Switzerland etc..)
5. Baths (Turkish, Hungarian etc..)

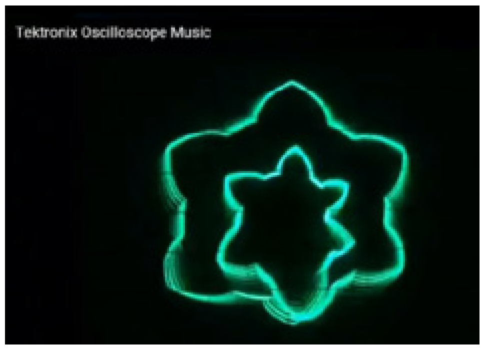
Fort Jefferson, Florida Keys, largest brick masonry structure in the Americas and is composed of over 16 million bricks. Star Fort

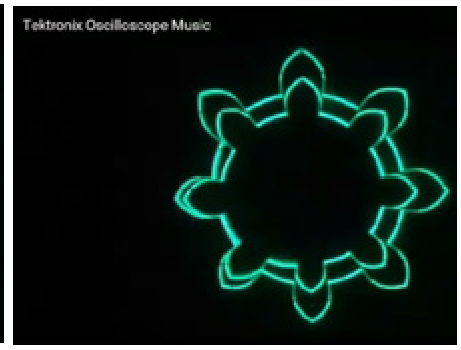


All these features where part of the infrastructure that leveraged **water to produce a magnetic frequency** that was absorbed by the design of the structure and omitted its self-back into the environment as breathable air. The frequency and vibration created the energy euphoria of joy and Harmony. While most of these are in Europe, there are is also evidence of Shanghai, China being originally a Star City.

Starforts of Energy, Frequency and Vibration





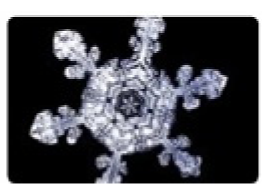


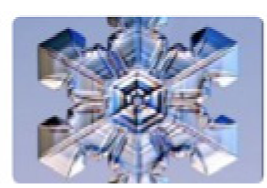
- Sound is vibration in the ether.
- Vibrations affect/disturb/excite all magnetic fields they can reach, including fields around our bodies.
- Different frequencies of sound/vibrations have different effects on our bodies and minds ("good vibes" , "bad vibes")
- Cymatics show us the geometrical shapes magnetic fields take when exposed to vibrations. In that context, star forts shapes most likely represent the beneficial effects of the area **when exposed to the right frequency of sound/vibrations**. I also think they are a way to create an energy environment that is fractal and life enhancing.

Most Starforts are near, or around water. As Mr. Moto proved with frozen water, different frequencies create the same type of Starfort pattern. Again, we see sacred geometry patterns in water in the same shape as the Starforts. Coincidence, or were Starforts filled with incredible healing abilities to all who lived inside the walls? That Starforts were built for protection against invading armies are absurd on its premise. The shape was not ideally defensible since invaders could position themselves next to cornered walls and not be seen by those inside. The design was not conducive for protection from those inside.

Here we see the same effects with Dr Emoto's structured water imagery.







Over 91 Starforts in the USA Were Built in the 1850's Alone.....so the story goes..




Fort Monroe
Fort Ontario
Fort Stanwix
Fort Jefferson
Castillo de San Marcos
Fort McHenry
Fort Union
Fort Independence
Fort Morgan
Fort Crown Point
Fort Caroline
Fort Niagara
Fort Jay
Fort Negley
Fort Ticonderoga
Fort Trumbull
Fort Wayne
Fort Delaware
Fort Ligonier
Fort Knox
Fort Warren
Fort Constitution
Fort Roberdeau
Fort Curtis
Fort Massac
Fort McClary
Fort Gaines
Fort Anahuac
Fort Massachusetts
Fort Stevens



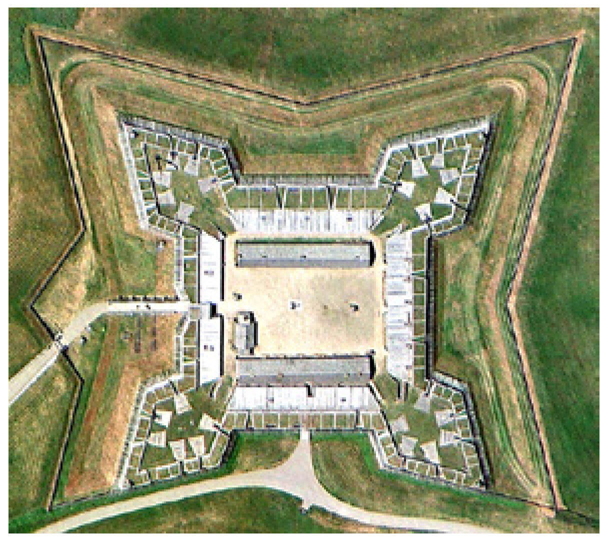
Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland This American star fort, built in 1798, built following the **War of 1812** is most famous as the inspiration for the national anthem, Francis Scott Key's *Star Spangled Banner*, which he penned after the Battle of Baltimore during the War of 1812.



Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland



The eleven pointed star **that Fort Pike New Orleans, Louisiana, USA** the Statue of Liberty sits on is called a **hendecagram** it represents the **Qliphoth.** This literally means "Peels", "Shells" or "Husks" of the ***Tree of Knowledge***



Fort Stanwix Rome, New York.



Fort Pike New Orleans, Louisiana, USA.
Note the Freemason symbol.

Starforts Worldwide



Fort Bourtange, Netherlands



Palmanova, Italy



Citadel Hill, Halifax, Canada



Rothenberg Fortres Bavaria, Germany

Elvas, Portugal

Kronborg Castle Helsingør, Denmark













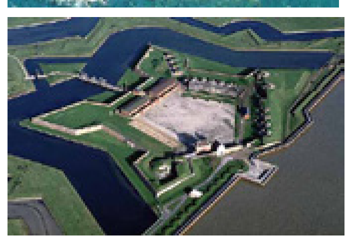








Fort Brescou, France



Tilbury Star Fort Essex, England





There were tons of different names created to describe these buildings: Ancient Roman, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, Neoclassical, etc. There is one thing in common between all those buildings, and normally it sounds like this, "They do not build like this anymore." And "they" do not. Of course, some of our construction companies are capable of building such detailed structures. Renovation and restoration orders have to be fulfilled, after all. But cost effectiveness is probably the key here. This is a very reasonable, and prone to our understanding explanation. Especially when you consider that some of the floor plans included 13-16 foot ceilings, and similar size doors. Seeing these old buildings we rarely think about architectural work put into designing them. And obviously, there was no **Computer-aided design** programs back in the day. It was a drawing board, a pencil, and an eraser. We do not think about those builders of the old not having any **building**, and **construction** equipment of today. Granted, at some point, a railroad was introduced, and some of those buildings were constructed not far from a body of water. At the same time, quite a few were built with no luxury of railroads and ports. Do we wonder who made thousands of windows in the 18th *(17th, 19th)* century, or where mountains of bricks *(block shaped stones)* came from. Where roofing materials came from, or who sculptured those stairwell posts making them 100% identical? And the so - ***called human resources***. Below is an example list of the construction related positions of today. Clearly not all of those positions were required back in the day. At the same time this list does not represent all the positions required to build a complex structure. This is just to get the point across.

- *Architect * Apprentice *Assistant Project Manager * Building Inspector * Carpenter * Civil Engineer * Concrete Laborers*
- *Construction Assistant * Construction Coordinator * Construction Engineer, Foreman, Manager * Superintendent*
- *Supervisor * Construction Workers * Contract Administrator * Contract Manager *Crane Operator * Dry Wall Finisher*
- *Dry Wall Installer * Estimator * Electrician * Equipment Operator * Field Engineer * Framing Carpenter * General Laborer *Inspector * Iron Worker *Joiner * Laborer * Master Electrician *Master Plumber * Painter * Pipe Fitter*
- *Planner * Plumber * Purchasing Coordinator *Project Manager * Roofer * Safety Manager *Scheduler **
- *Signal Worker * Site Manager * Superintendent * Surveyor * Welder*

In other words, it is impossible to build anything of that magnitude without infrastructure, and trained, skilled construction workers of various positions. The Europe clearly had a century, or two head start on the rest of the world. But the so-called **Colonial Expansion** produced such ridiculous amounts of these buildings, I struggle to find any conventional explanation. Tens of thousands of similar styles buildings popped up all over the world within a very short period of time. Very often in places where any thought of an appropriate infrastructure would be ludicrous. The Industrial Revolution did not fully kick in until 1830s-1840s, according **to Eric Hobsbawm**. Europe's Colonial Expansion (1820-1939) is being described as follows: European countries began exploring and seeking to dominate the rest of the world during the 15th and 16th centuries, thanks to their ability to control sea routes and to the discovery of the American continent. In the 19th century, energized by the industrial revolution and under pressure from a rapidly growing

population, Europe launched a new period of colonial expansion, inspired by the discovery of new markets, new areas for the settlement of Europe's poor migrants, and the desire to " civilize the barbarian nations ". One additional thing to consider is that the *World Population* ***in 1900 was 78% less than it is today,*** and I assume not everyone was a construction worker.

CHAPTER 7

LOVE & HEALING CENTERS

Tiergarten, Germany. Animal Healing Center for the World

(This excellent analysis provided by Marcia Ramalho at The Blue)

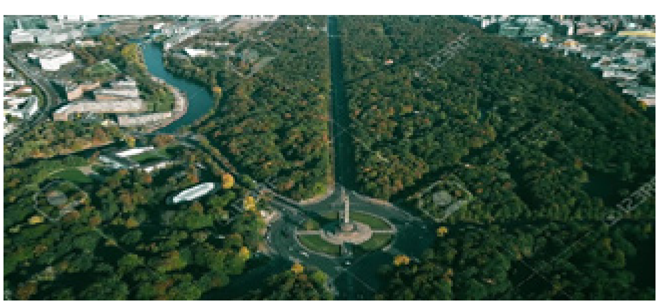
The Berlin Zoo gathers the most expressive collection of animal and vegetable species from around the world. There are 1,380 species, 20,200 animals and an Aquarium, surrounded by 35 hectares of vegetation.



The Zoo is within the Tiergarten park, situated opposite the Reichstag dome and has in its center the Victory Column, in granite studded with bronze ornaments. Large domes, towers and columns are always associated with ether energy production.

It is likely that Tartaria has designated Berlin Tiergarten to save almost extinct species, in a world that slowly came out of total chaos and sudden climate change. Janey Benson's observation of the numbered trees in Berlin Tiergarten ark fits into this hypothesis. Tiergarten may have been a magnificent Noah's Ark endowed with atmospheric energy, where all species were classified to be saved. The building surrounded by eight minarets that Natasha saw in the Tiergarten and to which she ascribes the secret of such happiness, continues to secretly store atmospheric energy produced by Victory Column, associated with the Reichstag dome. And what happens today in the central park of Berlin for the benefit of humans and animals, was carried out in the past throughout the world from the beginning of our Real History.

The carillon history dates back to the first kings of Prussia, Frederick I and II, of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Wikipedia claims that the German zoo was "opened" in 1844 but on this date, Germany did not exist and much less had central government. There was only one confederation with 22 small monarchies and 17 other states that spoke German. The Tiergarten park and its palace belonged to the Tartary civilization. With the defeat of Tartary and the creation of Germany, the palace was demolished, and the Reichstag was erected by the will of the character "Bismarck".



But then I saw minarets of a mosque and I imagined that this was what you were talking about. Is it atmospheric energy? It is in that building that giraffes currently live. If it generated energy, I had no way of knowing, but I am a witness of the extraordinary happiness that was there. There is something in Berlin that is wonderful, and I want to go back there. I want to breathe that air again".

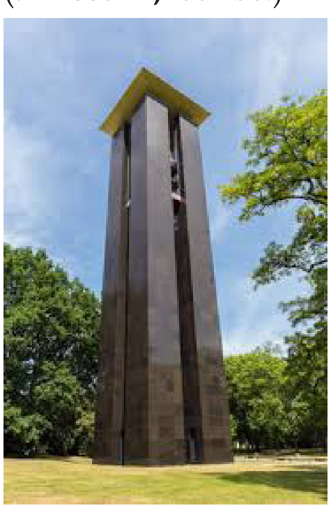
This is the surprising testimony of American Janey Benson, who may be associated with the legendary paradise of the Atlanteans (Titans) and their descendants of the lost Tartar Aryan (Tartary) civilization. In this civilization of the past, magical properties of atmospheric energy and resonances of the electromagnetic field harmonized, healed, prolonged life and increased the stature of men and animals. The Tiergarten park is located opposite the Reichstag dome and has in its center the Victory Column, in red granite studded with bronze ornaments. Large domes, towers and columns are always associated with the production of atmospheric energy.

Thoughts on this one? Unique style to say the least. The Elephant House of the Berlin Zoo. 1879



The top of the coil inside the Reichstag dome and it is protected by mirrors. And the tip of the coil is in the hall below the mirrored part. It seems to have been made with the purest copper and its shape copies the top of the old power plants of the East. This may explain the happiness that reigns in the park and in the whole city. Berlin was one of the gigantic star fortress (bastion fort) of Tartary. With its walls and high technology, Berlin was part of the world energy grid and the old magic may still be present in the air. At the Berlin zoo, visitors and animals are also given the benefit of the magic sound of bells. In the park there is a rare carillon installed at 42 meters high which houses ***68 bells of 48 tons*** and is the fourth in the world in number of bells. Concerts in the park with the historic carillon take place every Sunday at 3 p.m., from May to September. The vibration of bronze, associated with the ethereal electromagnetic current, has a high harmonizing and healing power.

Carillion Tower Bells comprimise *68 bells weighing a total of 48 metric tonnes (almost 106,000 lbs*.) connected to a keyboard spanning 5½ fully chromatic octaves; the largest bell weighs 7.8 tonnes (**almost 17,200 lbs**.) The carillon history dates back to the first king of Prussia, Frederick I, of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Wikipedia claims that the German zoo was inaugurated in 1844 but on this date Germany did not exist and much less had a central government. There was only one confederation with 22 small monarchies and 17 other states that spoke German. The Tiergarten garden and its palace belonged to a Tartar aristocrat. With the defeat and unification of Germany in 1870, the palace was demolished, and the Reichstag was erected by Bismarck's will. In 1844 the world was recovering from the catastrophe that killed billions of humans, animals, and plants between the years 1812 and 1840. It is likely that the tartar aristocrat assigned his garden to save almost extinct species in a world that was slowly emerging from a "nuclear" winter and total chaos. Janey Benson's observation of the numbered trees in Berlin fits into this hypothesis.

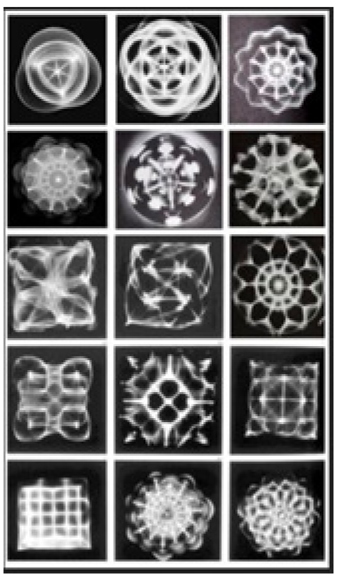


Tiergarten may have been a Noah's Ark endowed with atmospheric energy, where all species were classified to be saved. The building surrounded by eight slender spires, which Janey photographed in the Tiergarten and to which she ascribes the secret of such happiness, continues to

secretly store atmospheric energy produced by the Victory Column, associated with the transparent Reichstag dome. And what happens today in the central park of Berlin for the benefit of humans and animals, was carried out throughout the world by the pre-Tartary civilization from the beginning of our Real History.

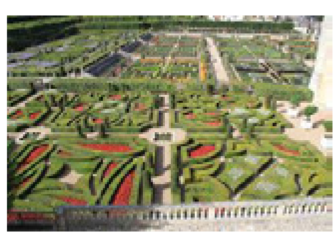
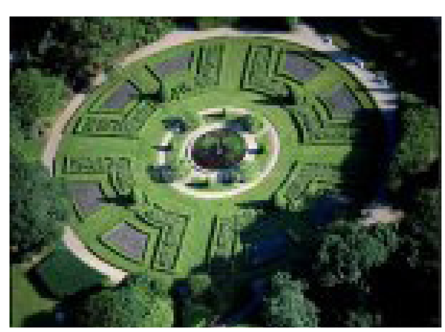
Cymatic Gardens to Heal the Soul!

Would certain high or low frequencies help plants and medicinal herbs grow? Are castles really the hospitals of the star civilization? Mind, body, soul? I think the gardens were not for elites, they were for the public originally. Hexagons, octagons, pentagons, polygons, rectangles, triangles...a whole lot of sacred geometry going on, folks.







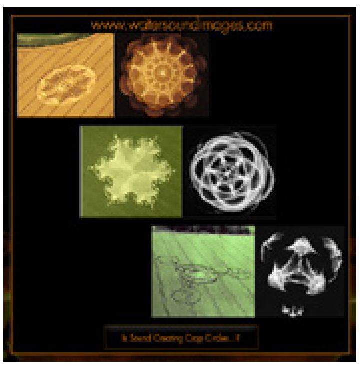




The Healing Resonance of Churches Using Cymatics in Sacred Spaces

There is ample evidence that points to the architects of these cathedrals having knowledge of cymatics, and possibly the healing power of sound long before modern scientists did. Choirs, pipe organs, and the architecture itself may have literally been healing church attendees for centuries. The subtle energy of spaces is not limited to churches either, every natural and man-made structure emits its own subtle energetic frequency that we are inadvertently influenced by.

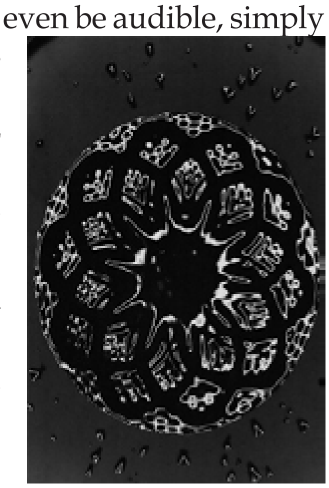
"Cymatics?" you ask. Simply put, the term "cymatics" was coined by Hans Jenny in the 1970's as a way of describing how to visualize sound. Up until recently, the only method of "seeing" sound was by taking a violin bow and rubbing it along a metal plate that was covered in sand. The sand (or salt) moves around on the plate, eventually settling into a shape that's representative of a resonating frequency.

Ms. Tanya Harris visited various churches around Europe and recorded the silence of each church for seven or so minutes, and then played the recordings back while recording the sound again to gain an amplified recording. Once she attained an audible sample, she created her own cymatic device and played the sound through light and water to observe the patterns created by the frequency of each church. The results were nothing less than astonishing. The patterns produced resembled the classic stained-glass rose windows typically found in cathedrals. The resonant frequency of one church even displayed a five-pointed star that was in proportion with the golden ratio.



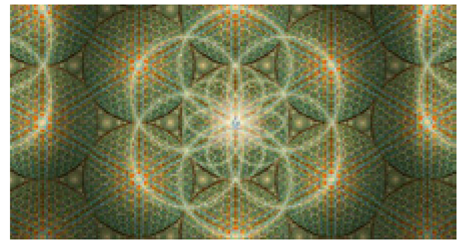
Scientific research is verifying the cymatics healing power of sonic frequencies. Professor Sungchil Ji of Rutgers University conducted an experiment that concluded that red blood cells exposed to classical music had a significantly improved lifespan, in comparison with blood cells that sat in silence. Because our bodies are made of liquid, the beautiful patterns made through the resonance of music and sound create healing patterns within us. As evidenced by Tanya Harris' experiments, not all sounds need even be audible, simply by being near spaces or objects of noble resonance is enough to receive the amazing properties of subtle waves that contribute to the body's well-being.

The power of subtle frequencies is part of the inspiration behind our technologies, and many **Subtle Energy programs** come with audio files for maximum efficacy. Have you ever felt healed by music? Let us know in the official Subtle Energy Sciences **online community**. Sound creates wave-like patterns around us. We see that in crop circles, stone circles in South Africa, in nature, and in art (all the way back to the Egyptians).



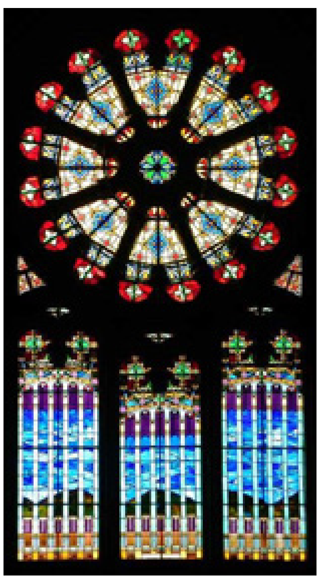
Nature itself. This is a stone tablet which engraves the frozen music of a church and reflects its very vibration. The result is really amazing: sound excites matter into geometric forms, which coincide with the golden ratio.

"Today, a young man on acid realized that all matter is merely energy condensed to a slow vibration—that we are all one consciousness experiencing itself subjectively. There is no such thing as death, life is only a dream, and we're the imagination of ourselves. Here's Tom with the weather." Comedian Bill Hicks



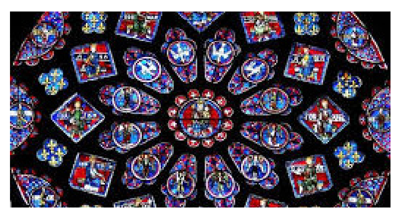
Sacred geometry involves sacred universal patterns used in the design of everything in our reality, most often seen in architecture, art, and nature. The basic belief is that geometry and mathematical ratios, harmonics and proportion are also found in music, light, cosmology.

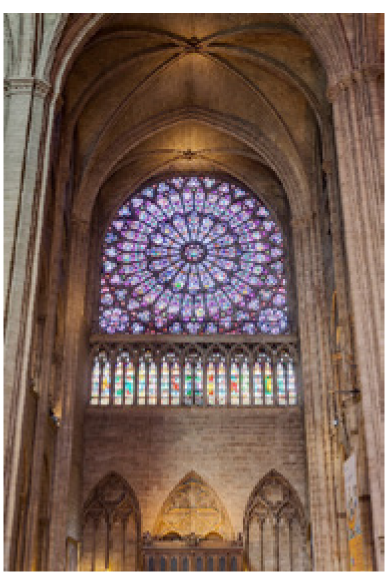
It is the invisible patterns that animate our physical world much as spiritual traditions believe that the soul animates the body. Shapes, patterns, and visual compositions have the capacity to seduce our eyes while captivating our imagination. Whether from masterful works of art or in nature, this entrancement can be so emotionally moving and awe-inspiring that people naturally associate it with transcendence, the super-natural, or spiritual. Beneath these patterns are relationships that can be measured, numbered, replicated, and defined. This mathematical yet esoteric realm of inquiry and observation known as sacred geometry will enlighten and mystify you while inviting you to change the way you look at the world.

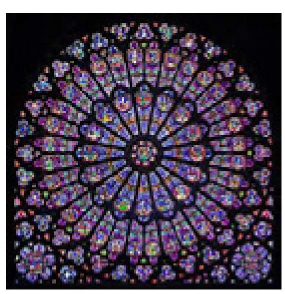


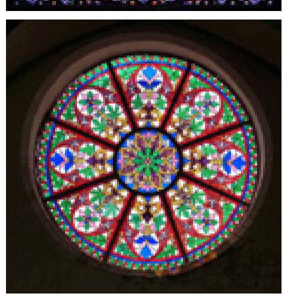














The Magnificent Opus Healing Pipe Organs

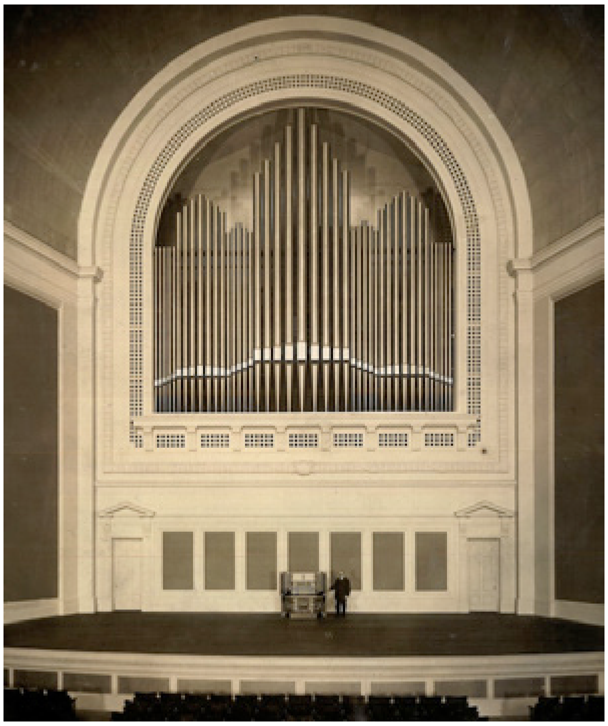


















PLATE XXIII. THE FIREPLACE AND ORGAN OF THE LIVING HALL AT "IDLEHOUR."
Residence of W. K. Vanderbilt, Esq., at Oakdale, L. I. Richard Howland Hunt, Architect.

Once upon a time when the temples of free energy architecture were used to rise man, the organs were used as a harmony bomb. ***The songs were tuned and played at sacred healing tone of 528 Mhz.*** It was not allowed to change the frequency of the earth using for example 440 Mhz, which divided by 12 equals *36.666,* this frequency disharmonizes humanity leaving beings agitated, angry and sick and that was not allowed. So, at the correct frequency there were regenerating concert halls, where people recharged themselves with pleasant music while buildings collected the energy of the ether. ♪♪✦✧☾✦✧♪♪ ♪♪✦✧☾✦✧♪♪ ♪♪✦✧☾✦✧♪♪











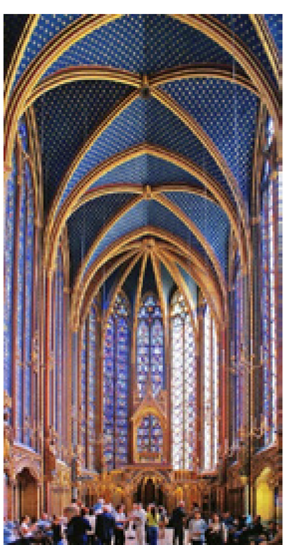


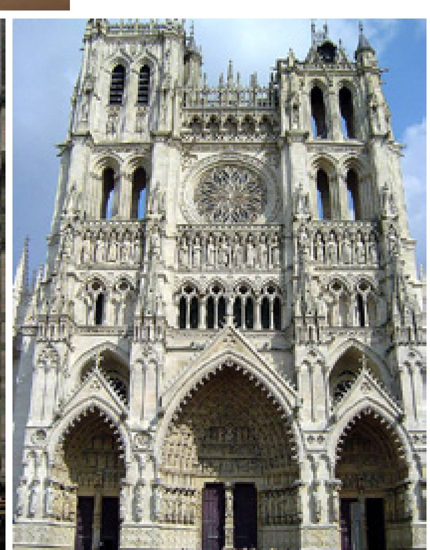
CHAPTER 8

THE MAGNIFICENT WORLDWIDE TARTARIAN ARCHITECTURE

Said to Have Been All Built in the 13th Century…With Horse n' Buggy




















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RAISINS

Grand Hotel, 1867



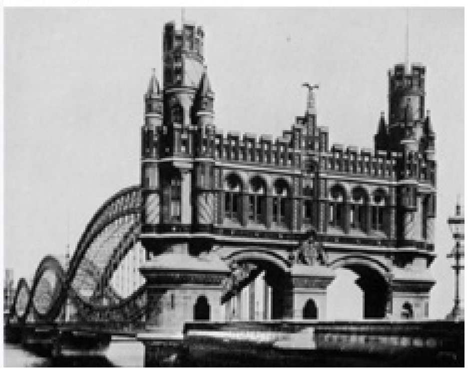
Port of Liverpool Building, England; Built in 1907



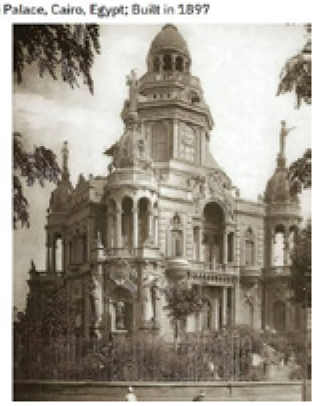
Hotel Friedrichshof, Friedrichstraße 1920



Neue Elbbrücke (Elbe bridges) - Hamburg, Germany, 1887-1957



Sakakini Palace, Cairo, Egypt; Built in 1897



Midland Grand Hotel, "completed" 1875



Monument of Vittorio Emanuele II, Italy Empire Style



Széchenyi Baths, Budapest, Hungary



Riga Town Hall Square, Latvia. Beginning of the 20th century.

r/Lost_Architecture

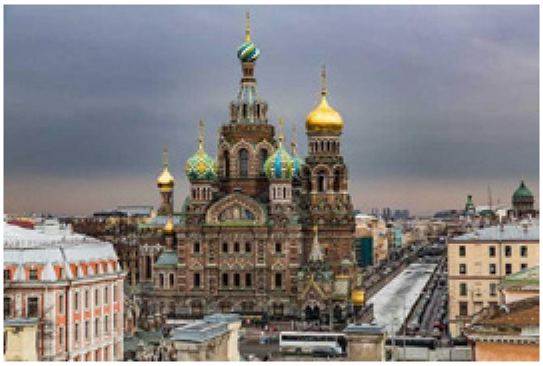
Riga Town Hall Square, Latvia. Beginning of the 20th century.



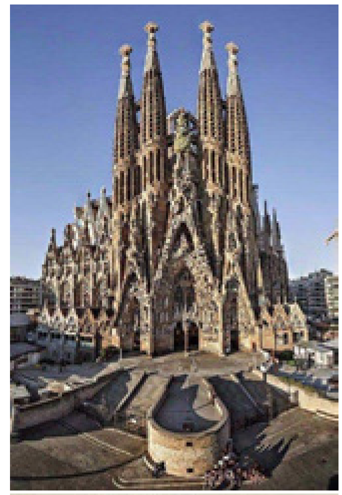
Gorodetsky House "House of Chimeras" - Kiev, Ukraine, 1901





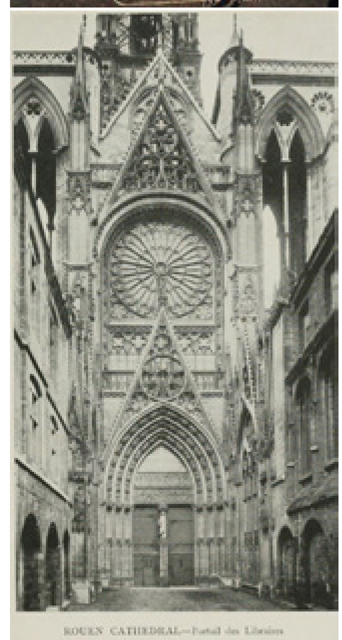


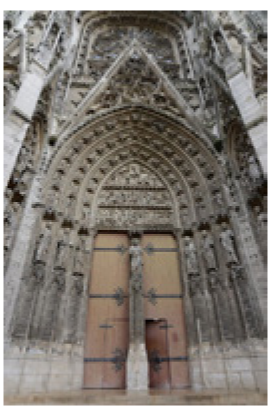


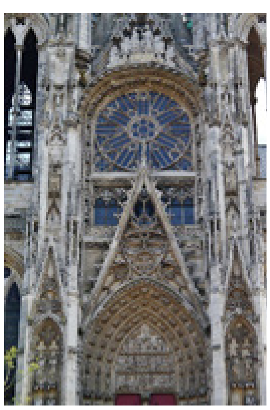



YOU DON'T KNOW THE IMPORTANCE
OF BEAUTY AND TRADITION
UNTIL IT'S GONE.

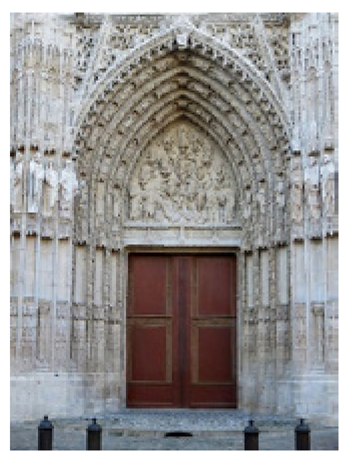

Flinders Street Station 1960s vs 2014

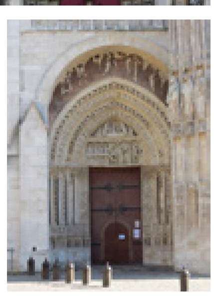

ROUEN CATHEDRAL

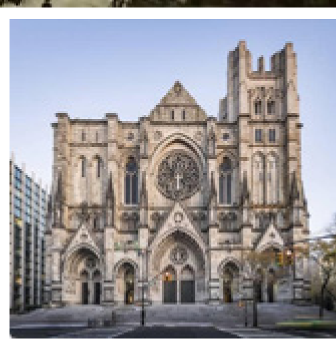


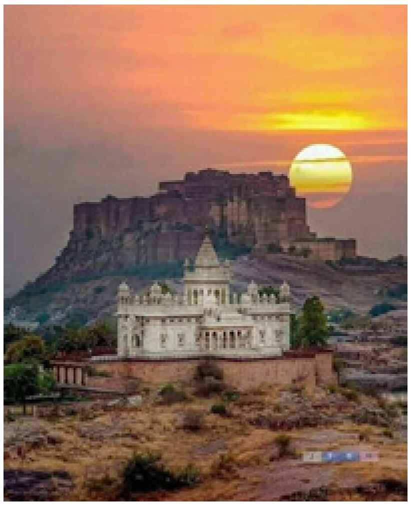


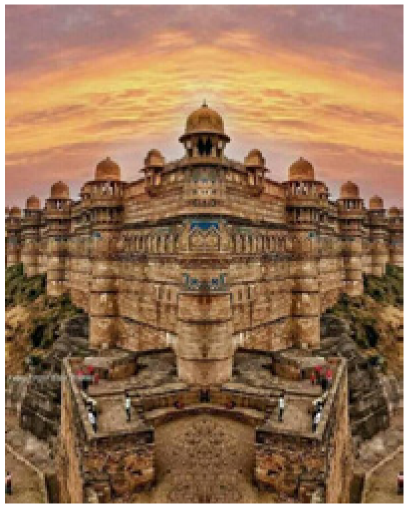














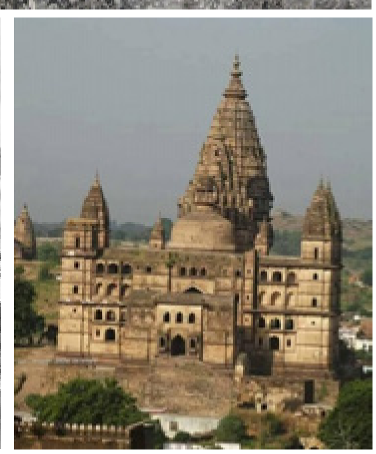


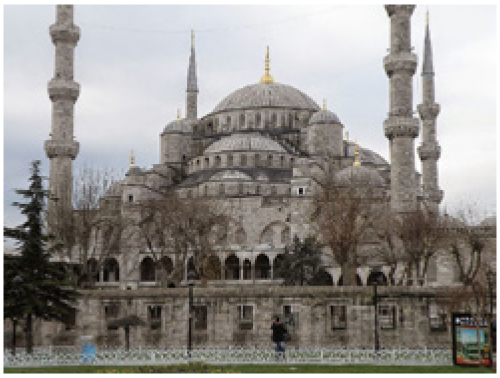




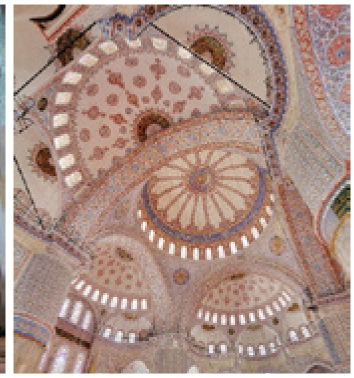


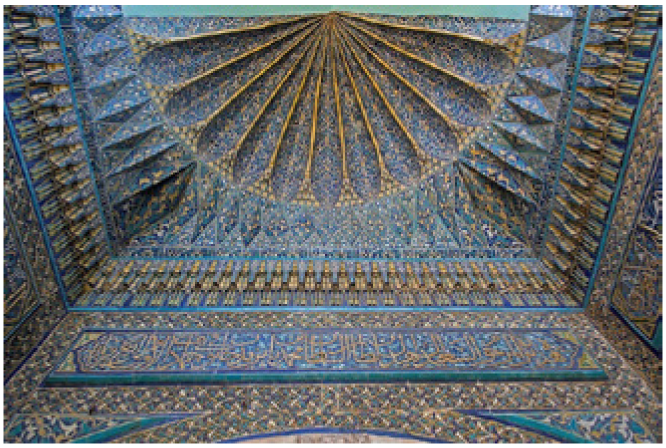





















13/05/2007

Columns and Statues of Elaborate and Elegant Design

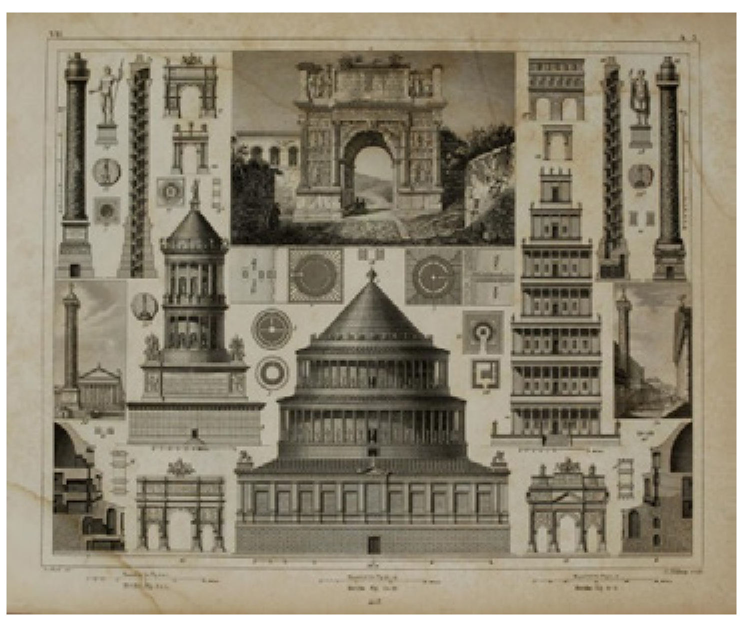









LET'S TRY TO GUESS
WHERE THE $ SIGN COMES FROM



Magnificent Stained-Glass Architecture



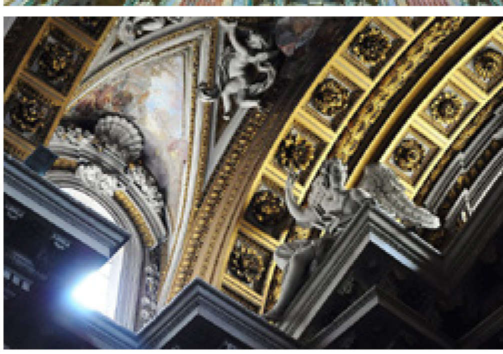
Dome is Ohm

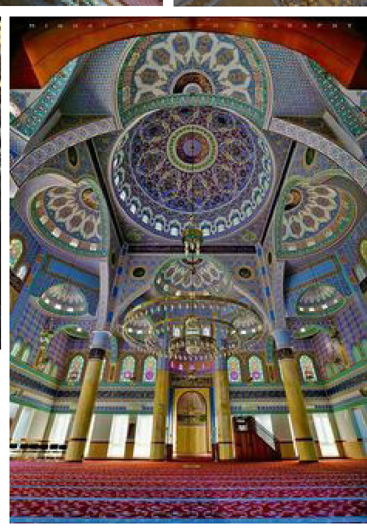




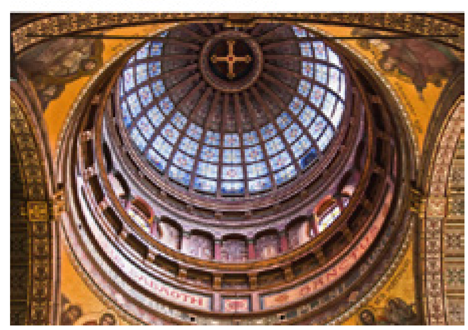




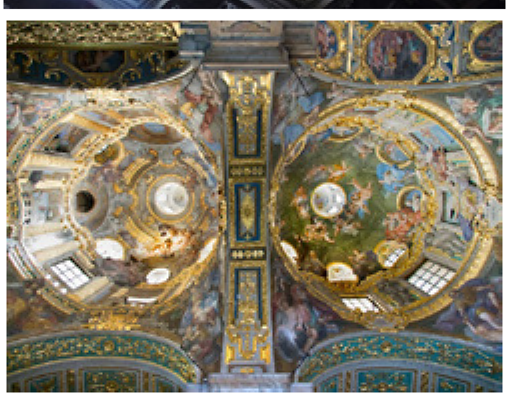


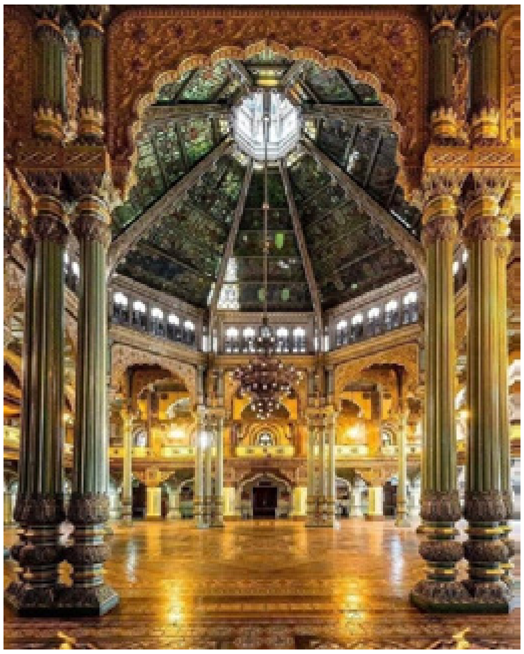
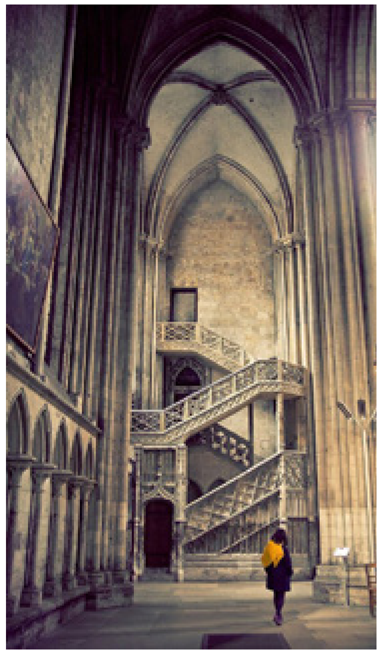
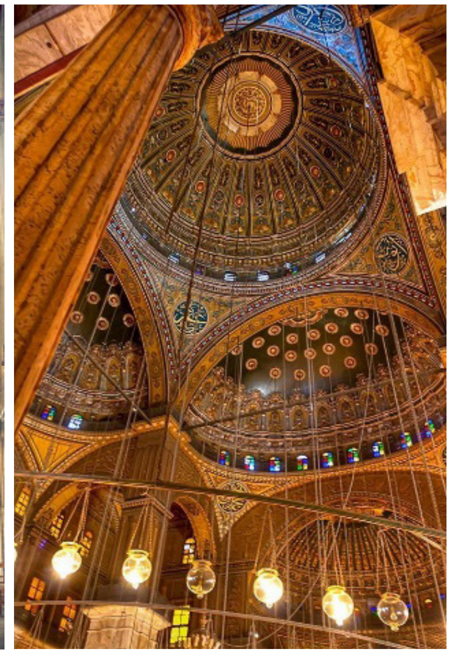
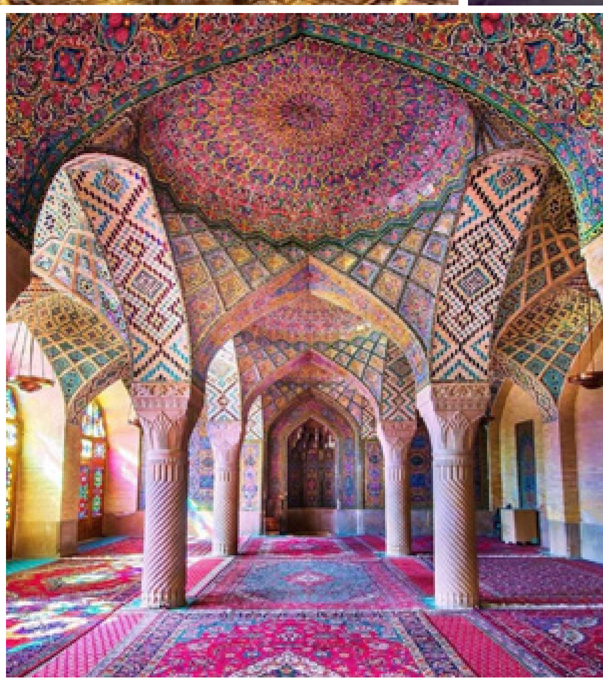


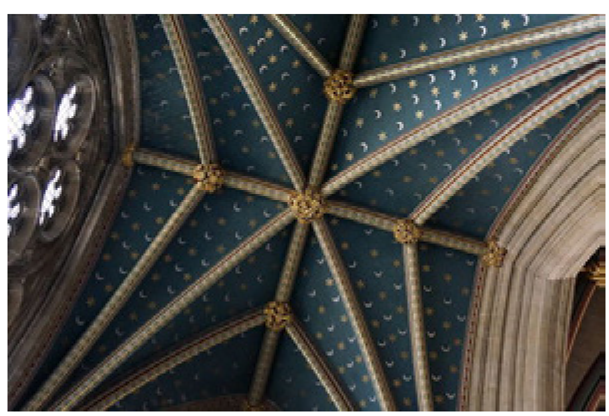
St. Nicolaaskerk Church: Amsterdam







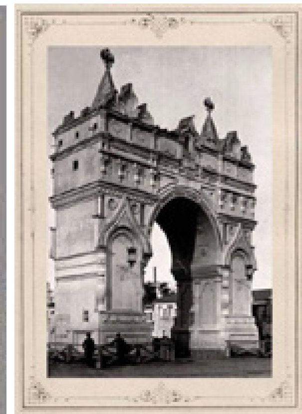



Grand Arches

Grand Arch of the Peristyle, World Columbian Exposition, Chicago (1893)







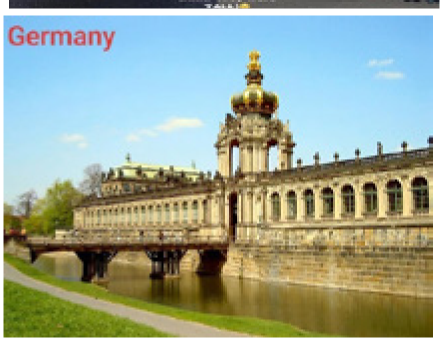


The Capitol and Memorial Arch, Hartford, Connecticut (1895)



Triumphal Arch at Blagovchensk, Russia (1904)









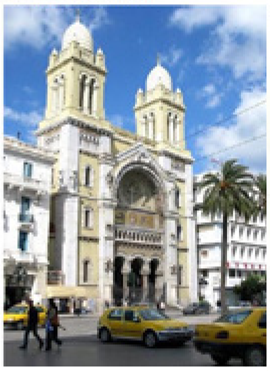


Hurlbut Memorial Arch, Detroit, Michigan; Built in 1894



Africa

Tunis Cathedral, Tunisia; Built in 1897



Palace of Justice - Irish Hospital, Pretoria, South Africa (1900)



General Government Building, Dakar, Senegal



Asia & Australia

Justice Palace in Tokyo (1887)



Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong, China (1908); Opened in 1846



Ananta Samakhom Throne Hall, Bangkok, Thailand; Built in 1915



"New Parliament Buildings", Sydney, New South Wales, Australia



Asakusa (Luna) Park, Tokyo, Japan (circa 1910); Burned down under suspicious circumstances



Sydney Synagogue, Sydney, Australia (1900); Built from 1874-1878



India & Turkey

State Bank of India, Madras (Present-Day Chennai), India (1900s)



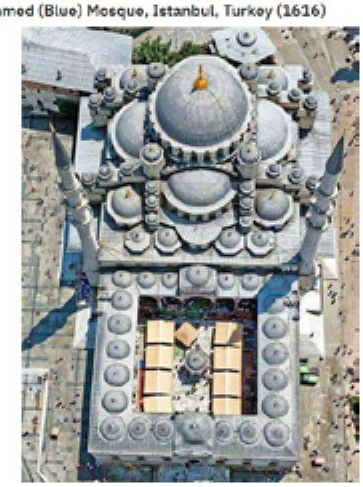
Bombay High Court 1870



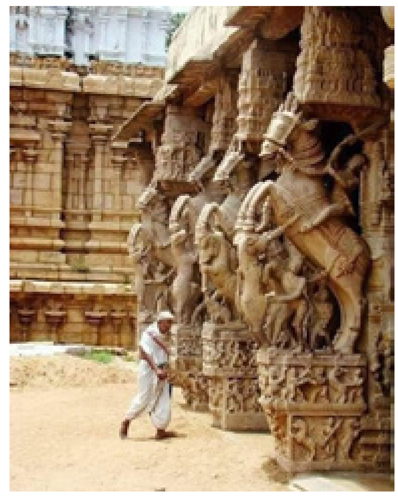
La Martini_re - Lucknow Uttar Pradesh 1870's

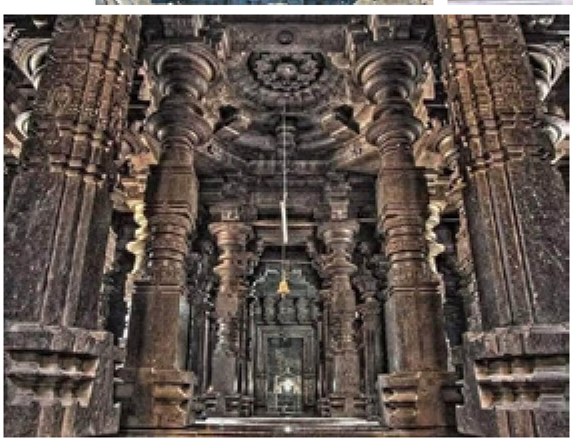


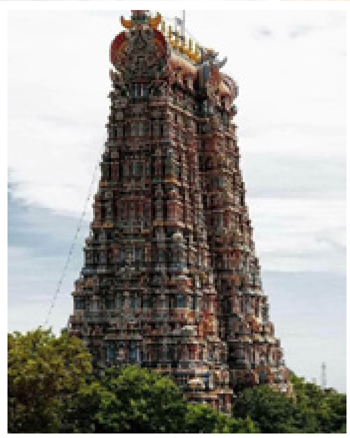
Sultan Ahmed (Blue) Mosque, Istanbul, Turkey (1616)

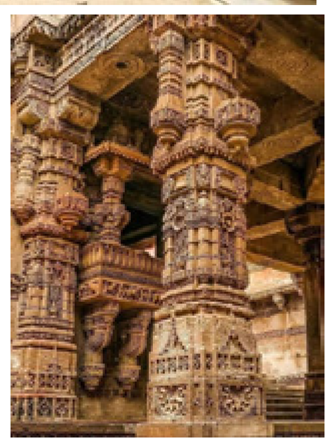


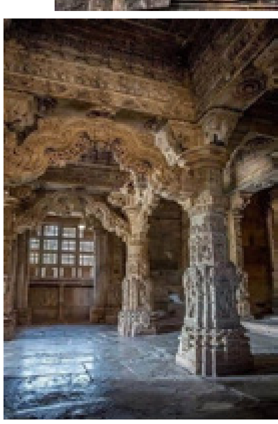






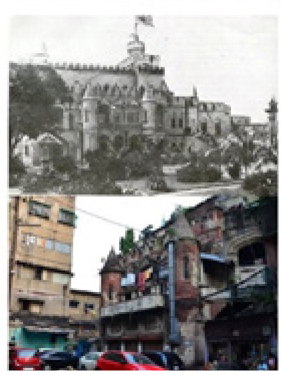


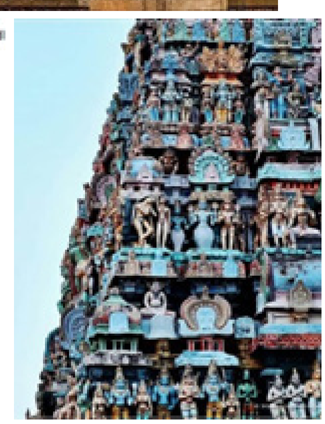




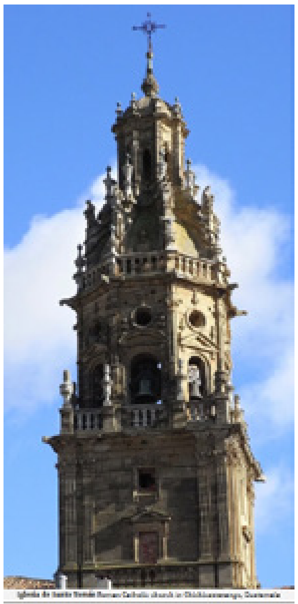


Tagore Castle, North Calcutta, India (Built in 1895): Pictured then and now





South America





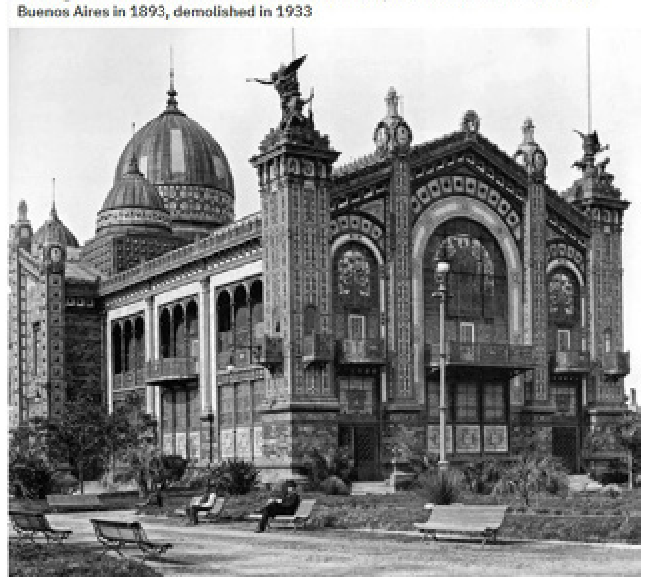
Palacio de Concha-Cazotte, Santiago, Chile; built allegedly 1875; destroyed 1935



Rospigliosi Castle, Lima, Peru; built allegedly 1929 for the King of Spain (that never ended up visiting) and ao became builder's residence



The Argentine Pavilion- Built in Paris for the 1889 Exposition Universelle, moved to Buenos Aires in 1893, demolished in 1933

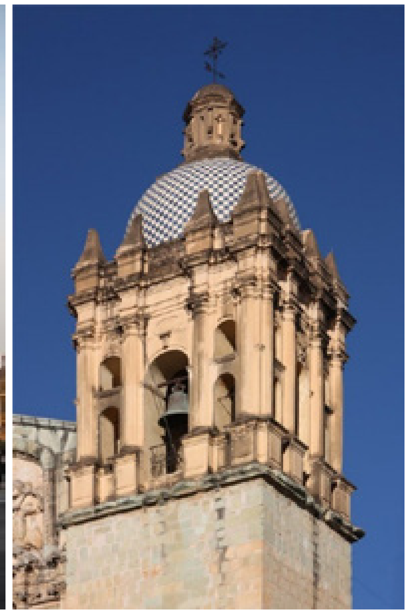


Palacio Das Industrias, São Paulo, Brazil

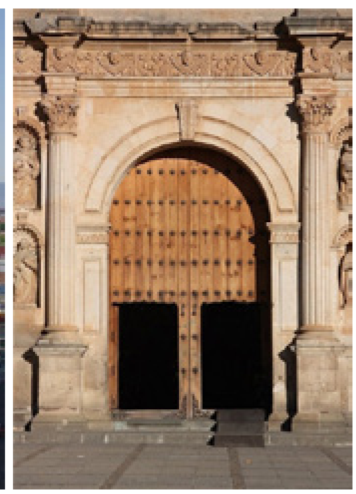


Mexico City

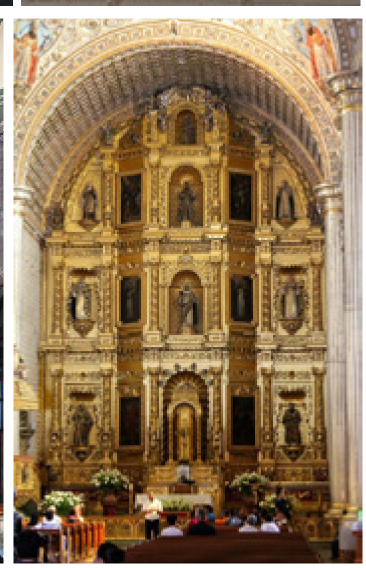












Private Residences Now Occupied by the Elite

Biltmore Estate, Asheville, North Carolina; Built in 1888





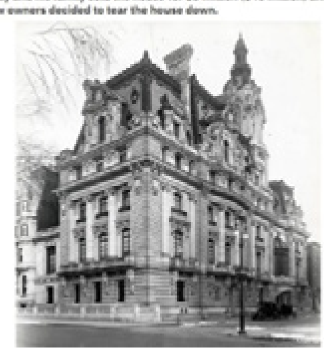
Residence of Affluent John Jacob Astor IV, New York City, USA; Demolished circa. 1926



Perry H. Smith residence, demolished in 1918



William A. Clark House, New York, 1897 - In 1925 Mr. Clark passed away and his family sold the house for $3 million ($40 million) and the new owners decided to tear the house down.





Mark Hopkins Mansion, San Francisco, CA 1878 - 1906





Armour-Stiner House, Irvington, New York; Built in 1860



Carson Mansion, Oldtown, Eureka, California (1902); Built from 1884-1886



CHAPTER 9

IMPOSSIBLE ENGINEERING

The USA Canal System

The ***Intracoastal Waterway* is a 3,000-mile** (4,800 km) inland waterway along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States, running from Boston, Massachusetts, southward along the Atlantic Seaboard and around the southern tip of Florida, then following the Gulf Coast to Brownsville, Texas.





Being a part of the Intracoastal Waterway... The *Chesapeake & Delaware Canal (C&D Canal)* is a 14-mile (22.5 km)-long, 450-foot (137.2 m)-wide and 35-foot (10.7 m)-deep ship canal that connects the Delaware River with the Chesapeake Bay in the states of Delaware and Maryland.

- *Baltimore to Philadelphia, Maryland to Pennsylvania, United States. Completed* ***1829.***
- *In the mid17th century, Augustine Herman, a mapmaker and Prague native who had served as an envoy for the Dutch, observed that two great bodies of water, the Delaware River and Chesapeake Bay, were separated only by a narrow strip of land. Herman proposed that a waterway be built to connect the two.*



- *In 1802, following actions by the legislatures of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company was incorporated, with merchant and banker Joseph Tatnall as president. More surveys followed, and in 1804, construction of the canal began under Benjamin Latrobe. The work included 14 locks to connect the Christina River in Delaware with the Elk River at Welch Point, Maryland, but the project was halted two years later for lack of funds.*

The Erie Canal

The original canal was *363 miles long* and was supposedly built between **1817 - 1825 (**or approximately 8 years). Quick math suggests they completed a mile every 8 days on average. 1 mile of finished canal every 8 days (or 192 Hours) on average. The number of trees that had to be cut down, the lack of machines, the numerous and massively complicated aqueducts, ~30 locks and impossible Niagara escarpment excavation...and an oxen with an Irish work fleet. Organized by two judges with no prior civil engineering experience (as there were no civil engineers in the country at that time). Dynamite wasn't even invented until 1867. So how did the build the canal?





The Great Loop is a system of waterways that encompasses the eastern portion of the United States and part of Canada. It is made up of both natural and man-made waterways, including the Atlantic and Gulf Intracoastal Waterways, the Great Lakes, the Rideau Canal, and the Mississippi and Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. The entire loop is approximately ***6,000 miles (9,700 km) long***. The first recorded instance of someone completing the Great Loop was three boys who did it in a sailboat **in the 1890s**.

6,000 miles dredged with this equipment and labor???






Great Wall of China

No one knows why, or how, the Great Wall was built and for what purposes. The Tartarian Mongols and Chinese were enemies, yet the Great Wall was easily scalable and penetrable, so the argument that it was built for defense does not hold up to what we have been sold as truth.



In this older image of the Wall it goes in at least 4 different directions. Why?

Marco Polo wrote an extensive and detailed account of Asia in the 13th and 14th centuries and did not even mention a wall. The Great Wall is not seen on any maps pre-dating the late 1600's. So most of its construction occurred in 1700's and it was built to keep the encroaching Chinese out of Tartaria.

The openings on the wall are on the north side towards the former Tartary not on the south China facing side.

It should be called the Great wall of Tartaria. The "official story" goes…it was for defensive purposes. The Mongols were the Tartarians.

The Great Wall of China was built as a line of defense to protect the country from invaders. The wall was begun in during the Qin dynasty between 221 and 207 B.C. Work continued during the Han dynasty but ceased in A.D. 220, and construction languished for a thousand years. With the threat of Genghis Khan, the project resumed in 1115. During the Ming dynasty (1368 to 1644), the wall was reinforced with stone and brick. Despite the immense building and intimidating size of the wall, it wasn't enough to keep invaders away. The Mongols were able to ride right through gaps in the wall, and later, the Manchus overtook the Ming dynasty by riding through the gates that traitor Gen. Wu Sangui opened.

Around the same time as the Great Wall construction during the Han dynasty, Zhan Qian opened the Silk Road route to trade with other countries such as India, Persia, Greece and Rome. Routes were extended and trade flourished during the remainder of the Han dynasty. Wars with the Huns were fought along the Silk Road to gain control and keep the trade route open during the Han dynasty. ***After the Mongols gained power in 1271***, the ruler Kublai Khan destroyed most of the toll gates and allowed for easier travel. Khan welcomed Marco Polo, the great explorer and gave him the right to travel the route whenever he liked.



Tartars have, even since Confucian times, ruled more and longer than have Chinese over North China; the Mongols (1260-1368) were the first Tartars to rule over all China, and nominally over all West Asia; the Manchus (1643-1908) are the first Tartars to rule all China, all Manchuria, and all Mongolia, at all effectively; and they have even added parts of Turkestan, with Tibet, Nepaul, and other countries over which the Peking imperial Mongol influence was always very shadowy. A comprehensive archaeological survey, using advanced technologies, has concluded that the walls built by the Ming dynasty measure 8,850 km (5,500 mi). This is made up of 6,259 **km (3,889 mi)** sections of actual wall, 359 km (223 mi) of trenches and 2,232 km (1,387 mi) of natural defensive barriers such as hills and rivers. The construction of the Great Wall the construction materials encompass everything from rammed earth to worked stone via brick, mud brick, rough stone.



The History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars by Juan de Palafo y Mendoza wrote in **1659** what he found in Jefferson Library in Monticello regarding Tartary. The history of the conquest of China by the Tartars together with an account of several remarkable things concerning the religion, manners, and customs of both nations, but especially the latter/first written in Spanish by Senõr Palafox.

Chapters 25-32 discuss their spiritualism, military strategies, clothing, affinity for the sciences, and political structure. To give a very brief synopsis of those chapters, they had no organized religion but believed in a single source or Creator. They did not care for churches or polytheistic deities of Europe. They did have a priest class, but they were not highly regarded. They preferred to live in tents during military conquests rather than settle in towns, but they did build Pagods (pagodas?) for religious purposes. Tartars were not big on scholarship or learning (unlike the Chinese they conquered), but still encouraged the Chinese to continue their own sciences. They had red or black hair but tended to shave their heads while maintaining bushy beards. Their women were free to walk or ride on horseback even at night unescorted and were even allowed into military roles. Tartars were all expert horsemen and appeared to treat their horses in much the same way we



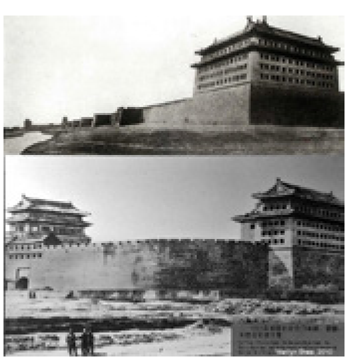
would treat a family pet as part of the family. Notably, the author says they were afraid of the sea/water likely because they grew up in the steppes, but that those who did decide to learn seafaring picked it up extremely quickly and were naturally gifted at it. I'm not sure what that might mean for a global Tartarian Empire, but it would suggest that they had little experience in seafaring prior to their conquest of China as the author suggests that's when they first discovered naval navigation. The author briefly mentions rumors that the Tartars were vicious warriors to the point of cannibalism, but he seemed to dismiss it as the Tartars did not seem the type to be savages, just very warlike and brutal in combat. In Chapter 14 he mentions that Tartary prepared to fight China In a naval battle, but "were not yet masters of the Sea". Could this be hinting that they soon would become "masters of the Sea"?

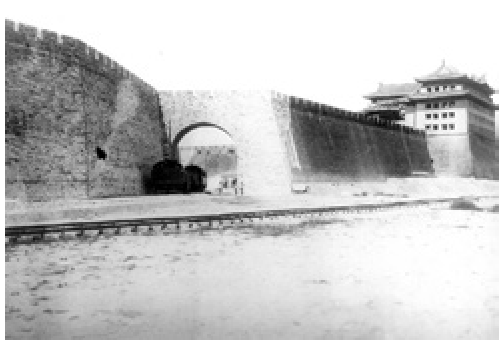
The Inner City Walls of Bejing, China





Now these walls were defensible and clearly show that Bejing was trying to keep the Tartarians out of the city. At the time that the map was drawn, the Republic of China had been founded and the Qing Dynasty had ended. The cartographer indicated the Qing Dynasty names for the sections of the city. *The upper brown section was called the* ***Tartar City*** *because only the Manchus, the rulers of China during the Qing Dynasty.* The lower part of the brown section was known as the Outer City. Chinese were allowed to live there and build their business, most of which were necessary to the running of the imperial households. The wall stood for nearly 530 years, but in 1965, was removed to allow for construction of the 2nd Ring Road and Line 2 of the Beijing Subway.





Battle for Bejing **1900**



Excerpt from A. Fomenko's "History, Science of Fiction?"

WHEN AND WHY THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA WAS BUILT

Today it is thought that construction started on the Great Wall of China in the III century B.C. for the purpose of defence against the Northern nomads [5v1]. We would like to suggest the following idea. The Great Wall of China was most likely built as a construction defining the BORDER BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES: China and Russia. It could have certainly been intended as a military fortification, but it is hardly true that the wall was used in that particular capacity. It is pointless to defend a 4000 kilometres wall [5v1], ch.6 from the attack of an enemy. Even if it stretches over 'just' one or two thousand kilometres. The wall in its present form falls short of four thousand kilometres.

The wall was built first of all to MARK THE BORDER BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES, notably when they came to an agreement about the border. Presumably, to eliminate any boundary disputes in the future. And such disputes most likely did occur. The Northern border of China follows approximately the 40th parallel. THE WALL OF CHINA PRECISELY FOLLOWS THIS BORDER. Moreover, on the map the Wall is marked with a thick line and signed Muraille de la Chine, i.e. the 'tall wall of China' - translated from French. It all means that the Great Wall of China was built in XVI-XVII cc. as the political boundary between China and Russia = 'Mongol Tartary'. Some may object: on the contrary, the border between Russia and China in the XVII century was drawn along the ancient Wall. However, in this case the Wall should have been referred to in the written Russian-Chinese agreement. We haven't found such references.

So when was the Wall=Border constructed? It appears as precisely in the XVII century. It is for a reason considered that its construction 'completed' only in 1620 [544], v.6, p.121. And it might be even later [5v]. Did the Wall exist earlier than the XVII century? Most likely not. The historians tell us that China was conquered by the 'Mongols' in 1279. It became a part of the Great Empire. According to the New Chronology this took place in the XIV century [4v1], ch.2. In the Scaligerian chronology of China this event was marked in the XIV century as the MING dynasty ascending to power in 1368, i.e. the very same MONGOLS.

As we understand it now in the XIV-XVI cc. RUSSIA AND CHINA STILL COMPRISED ONE EMPIRE. Therefore there was no need to erect a Wall = Border. Such necessity emerged after the Time of Troubles in Russia, the defeat of the Russian Horde dynasty and the seizure of power by the Romanovs. They have changed the political course of Russia, subjecting the country to the western influence. Such orientation of the new dynasty led to the break of the Empire. Turkey broke off, the severe wars began with Turkey. In fact, control over a substantial part of America was lost. In the very end even Alaska was lost, the last Hordian splinter in America.

China became independent. The relations between China and the Romanovs became tense and the border conflicts began. It was necessary to erect the Wall, which was carried out, most likely during the boundary disputes of the XVII century. The military conflicts flared up since the middle of the XVII century. The wars proceeded with variable success [5v1], ch.6. The descriptions of the wars survive in Khabarov's letters. The beginning of the certain history of China (on its present day territory) falls only in the epoch of the Manchurian dynasty coming to power. I.e. the Mongol dynasty originated from Russia. The dynasty was either Russian of Tatar. As late as in the XVIII century it was common to write MANZHOURY [5v1], ch.6, and not the 'Manchu' of today. I.e. MANGURY or MANGULY, as in China the sounds 'L' and 'R' are often indistinguishable.

Thus the very name of MANZHOURY points to their origin. They were the 'MONGOLS' = the magnificent. Incidentally, this border – the XVII century separating the epoch of the Manzhourian domination in China from the 'purely Chinese' period preceding it – coincides with the dating of the most ancient Chinese manuscripts which survive until the present day. To remind you, they date to not earlier than the XVII century [544], v.6, p.119.

The Manzhourian = 'Mongolian' rulers of China are known to consider themselves the successors of the vast Empire, which according to them spanned the entire world. If their kingdom was the splinter of the Golden Horde, then such a perception is understandable. But from the Scaligerian point of view, that before conquering China, the Manchu was a savage peoples who lived somewhere near the Northern Chinese border, the absurd pomposity of the Manchu sovereigns becomes not just strange, but without parallel in world history either.

The Grand Canal of China

The Grand Canal of China is not only the world's oldest canal, it is far longer than either Suez or Panama. At 1,795 kilometers (or 1,114 miles) it has 24 locks and 60 bridges, and claim to the title of longest canal. Supposedly completed to **Beijing by 1633**, China's Grand Canal is over 1,100 miles long and has an elevation difference of 138 feet. The Grand Canal is said to have transformed China from a region with separate languages and customs into a nation. A shared central passage facilitated government, communications, even China's first standardized language and script.



Precision Cut Massive Stones Worldwide by Whom, With What Tools?



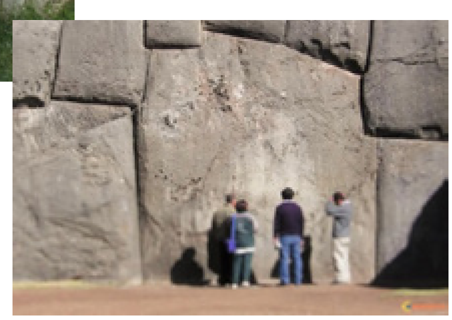








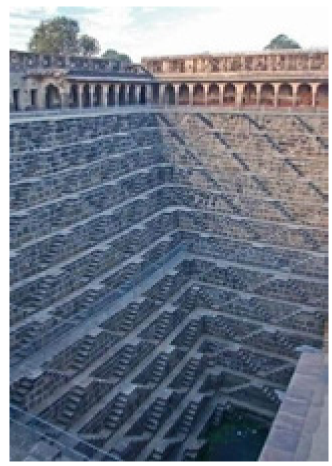
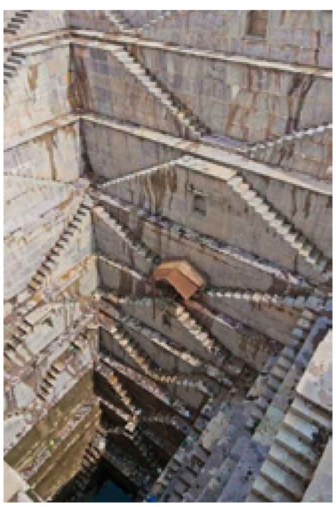
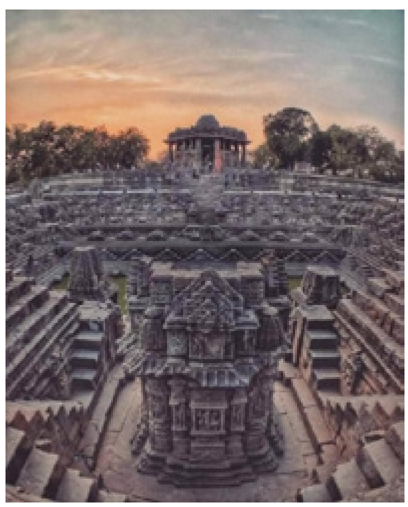
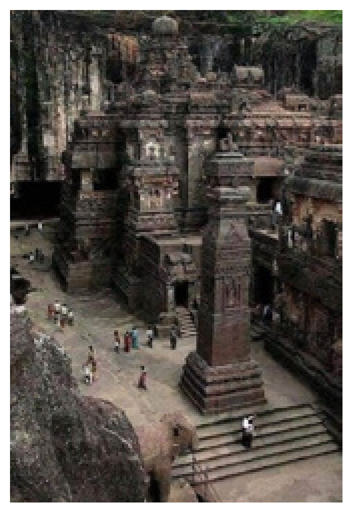




Deep In the Ground Cathedrals and Water Works

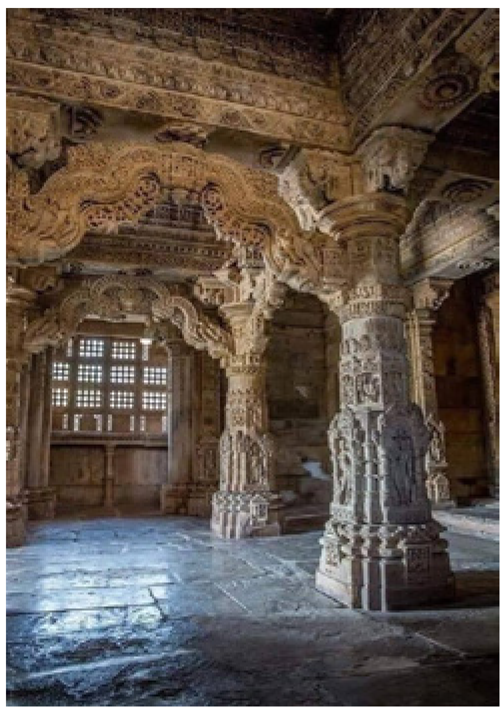
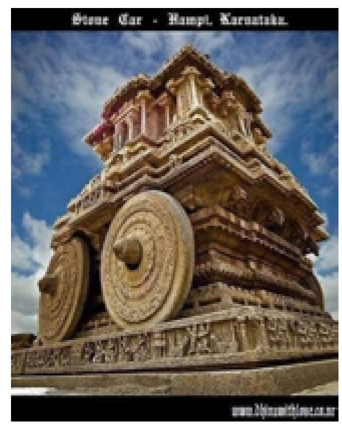
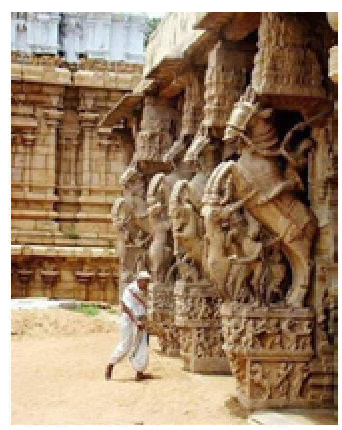
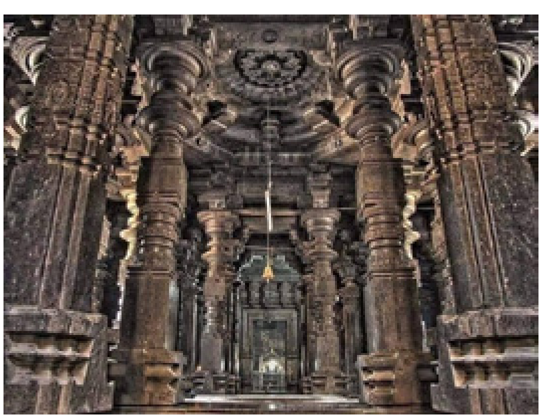
The story goes that the ancients carved out these water storages holding facilities using hand tools! Does this make sense to anyone with any common sense? More likely they were water reservoirs for harvesting energy and storing power.

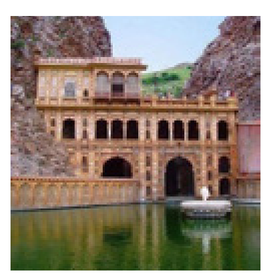


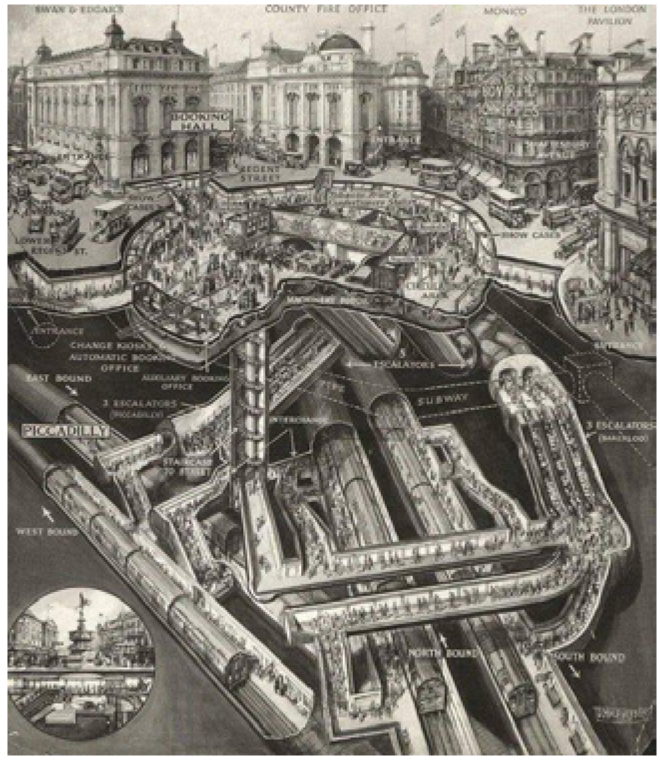






Stone Car - Hampi, Karnataka.



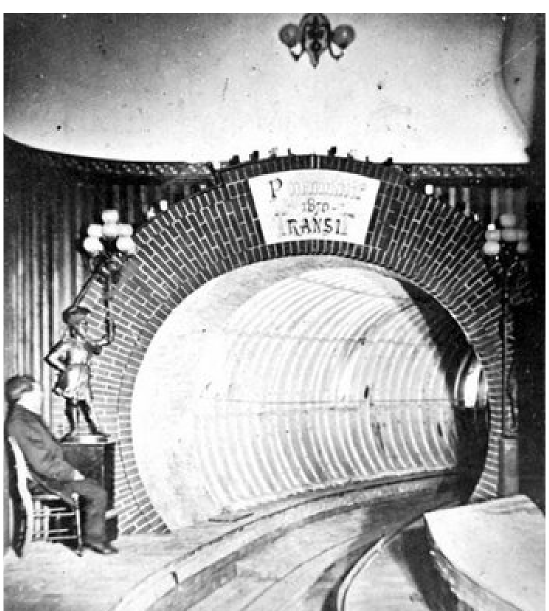


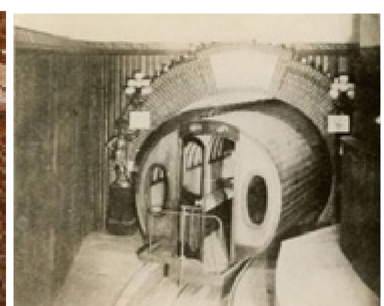
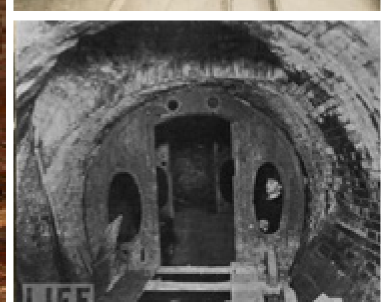
Underground Travel Through Pneumatic Tubes



This is a 1928 cut out view of London's Piccadilly tube station. This is an amazing feat with just making the tunnels using the technology we are told was available during that time frame. Even the buildings above ground level are impressive on their own. I am a firm believer that the farther you go back in time the structures built are of way higher quality than being built (or allowed to be built) today. Bridges, buildings, waterways/manmade lakes all of these are simply amazing in the quality and the aesthetics of being beautiful in appearance. Even the Panama Canal is just mind-boggling to look at and think about how it was built back then. I know I'm preaching to the choir when I say this but the powers that be, are literally dumbing the masses down with not just education but with our surroundings/environment as well.

The passengers had to descend a little more to reach the platform and contemplate the entrance to the tunnel, which was whitewashed and flanked by two twin statues of Mercury, symbolizing the speed of the wind. **Above the entrance one could read "Pneumatic (1870) Transit, beyond which the tubular wagon awaited, which was equipped with comfortable seats and oxygen lamps.** When the passengers sat down and the door closed, a gust of air pushed the car into the tunnel and accelerated it until it reached Murray Street, according to one witness, "like the wind with a sailing boat"."



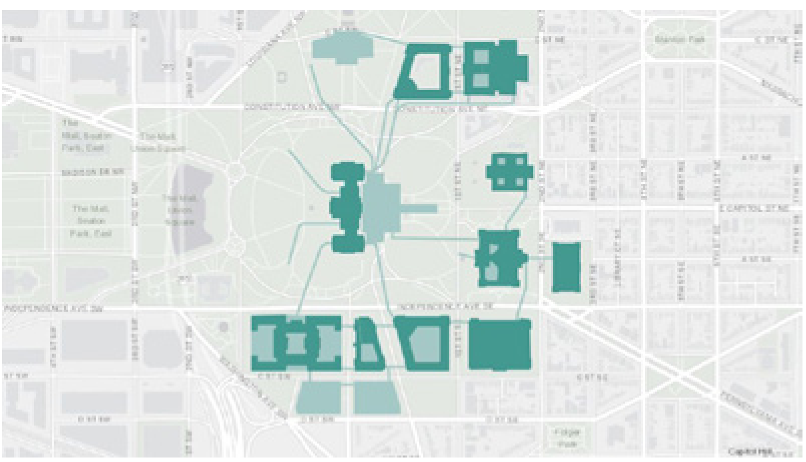
Washington D.C.'s Underground Tunnel Systems ~ The Mole Way

(This is from an alledged April Fool's day spoof in the Washington Times, yet is likely more truth than fiction).



In **1865**, tunnels were built to ventilate the Capitol Building's sub-basement offices, and in 1896, tunnels were built to connect the Capitol to the new Library of Congress building, which opened a year later. The first 13 stations included stops near the Capitol, the White House, each of the city's markets and an adults-only nude beach near the Tidal Basin. By **1873,** 74 more stations had opened, *for a total of 87*, one more than the current Metro system. There was a stop at what was then called Tyson's Farm in Fairfax County and another at a hot-air balloon depot near Sterling. Train carriages were propelled by compressed air.

The escalator wasn't invented until the **1890s**. Instead, the Mole Way used spiral staircases that rotated like drill bits to carry passengers from street to platform and vice versa. The "spinners," as they were called, were plagued with glitches.



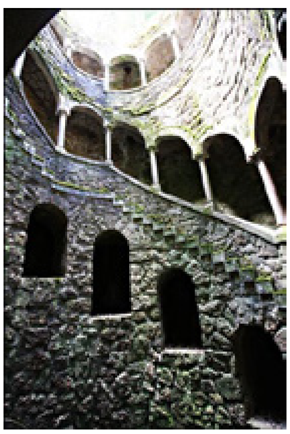


Monorail cars that were in operation 1915 to 1961, on display in the Russell Senate Office Building. The original coach was of wicker.

Quinta Da Regaleira, Portugal ~ Drilling Deep Down Through Bedrock



The Quinta de Regaleira estate, which is sometimes referred to as "The Palace of Monteiro the Millionaire" after its latest owner, consists of a palace and chapel with exquisite décor including frescoes, stained glass windows, and lavish stuccoes. The estate grounds feature lakes, grottoes, wells, benches, fountains, and an extensive and enigmatic system of tunnels that connect to two spiraling wells. The pair of wells, known as the 'Initiation Wells' or 'Inverted Towers', consist of 'winding stair' architecture, which carries symbolic meaning including the death/rebirth allegory common to many hermetic traditions.



At the bottom of the well there is a compass over a Knights Templar cross, which is said to have been Monteiro's herald and a sign of his Rosicrucianism. Very little is known about how the wells were used and what exactly went on there, though it is clear to see that great effort went into their planning and construction. One of the wells contains nine platforms, which are said to be "reminiscent of the Divine Comedy by Dante and the nine circles of Hell, the nine sections of Purgatory and the nine skies **which constitute Paradise**." A smaller well, called the "Unfinished Well," contains a set of straight staircases, connecting the ring-shaped floors to one another. It is believed that the spacing of the landings, as well as the number of steps in between were dictated by Masonic principles.

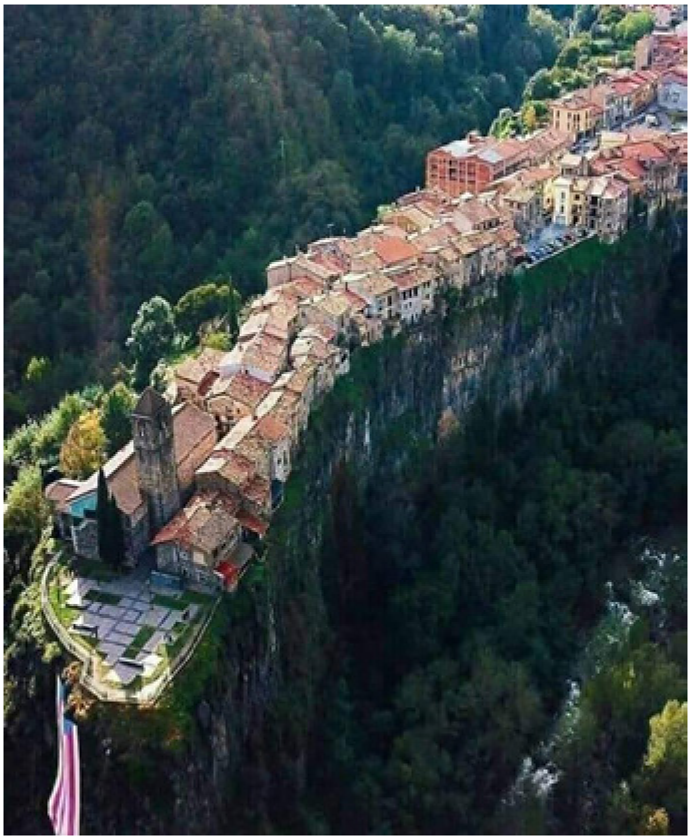






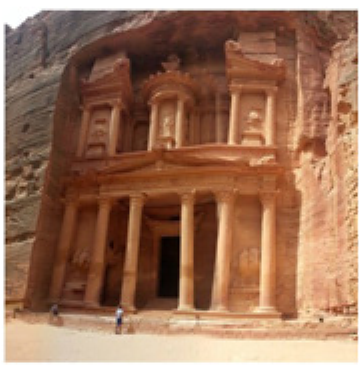
How Did They Build These Castles, Cathedrals and Shrines?









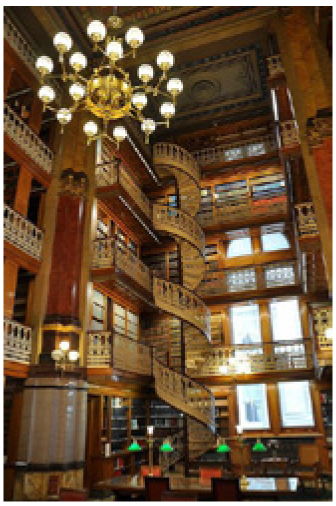


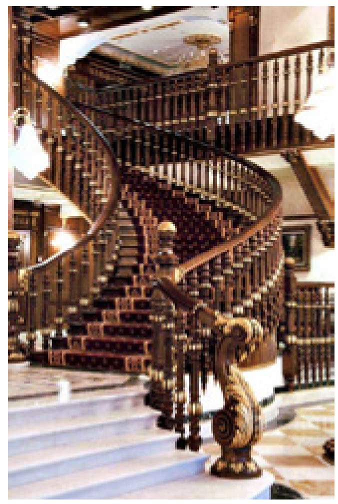


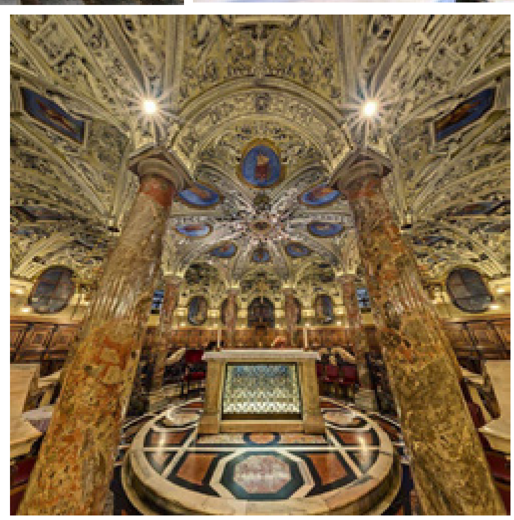
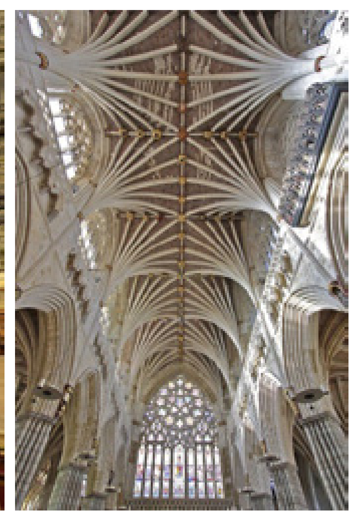


CHAPTER 10

GRAND INTERIORS OF ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY








Great Tartary Libraries

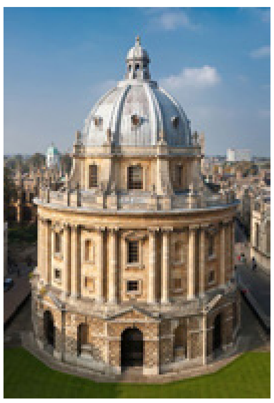
Established in **1602** as Oxford University's library, Bodleian is one of the oldest libraries in Europe. The library houses more than 11 million items, including many of historical importance: four copies of the Magna Carta, a Gutenberg Bible, and Shakespeare's First Folio (from 1623), just to name a few.

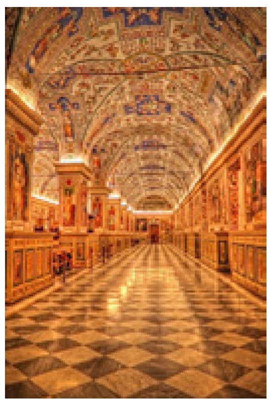
The Vatican Library, under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Catholic Church in Rome, is one of the oldest libraries in the world. Though it was formally established in 1475, its existence in early forms dates back to the origins of the Catholic Church. The Vatican Library currently holds mor than 1.1 million books, 75,000 manuscripts, and over 8,500 incunabula.





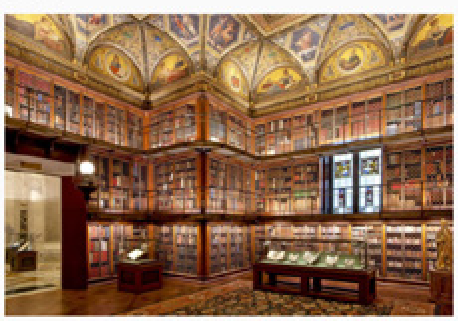




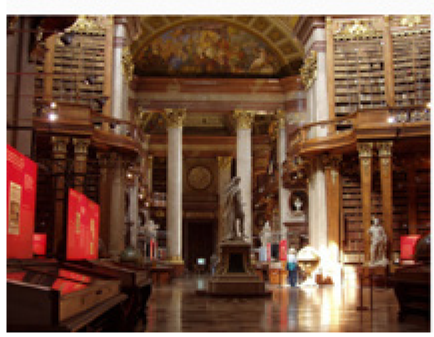




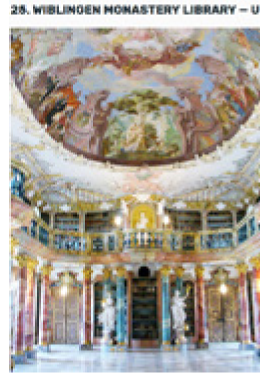
16. THE MORGAN LIBRARY & MUSEUM – NEW YORK USA



13. AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY – VIENNA, AUSTRIA



25. WIBLINGEN MONASTERY LIBRARY – ULM, GERMANY



CHAPTER 11

PEACE ON EARTH – FREE ENERGY EVERYWHERE

The Origins of "TRANSFERRED" Electricity with the Aether

Or The story goes…

Thomas Alva Edison was an American inventor and businessman who has been described as America's greatest inventor. He developed many devices in fields such as electric power generation, mass communication, sound recording, and motion pictures. These inventions, which include the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and early versions of the electric light bulb, have had a widespread impact on the modern industrialized world. On December 17, **1880,** he founded the Edison Illuminating Company, and during the 1880s, he patented a system for electricity distribution. The company established the first investor-owned electric **utility in 1882** on Pearl Street Station, New York City. On September 4, 1882, Edison switched on his Pearl Street generating station's electrical power distribution system, which provided 110 volts direct current (DC) to 59 customers in lower Manhattan.

In January **1882,** Edison switched on the first steam-generating power station at Holborn Viaduct in London. The DC supply system provided electricity supplies to streetlamps and several private dwellings within a short distance of the station. On January 19, **1883**, the first standardized incandescent electric lighting system employing overhead wires began service in Roselle, New Jersey. Edison's DC empire suffered from one of its chief drawbacks: it was suitable only for the high density of customers found in large cities. Edison's DC plants could not deliver electricity to customers more than one mile from the plant and left a patchwork of unsupplied customers between plants. Small cities and rural areas could not afford an Edison style system at all, leaving a large part of the market without electrical service. AC companies expanded into this gap.

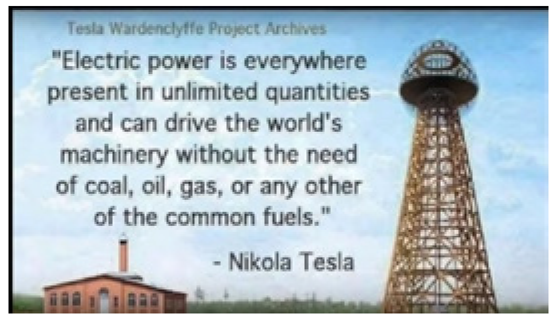
Nikola Tesla

Nikola Tesla was a brilliant visionary, physicist, inventor and electrical engineer of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He is most famous for having invented the alternating current (AC) electrical system. The AC system, also known as the "Polyphase AC System," includes alternating current, AC generators, motors and a power transmission system. They comprise a complete system of generators, transformers, transmission lines, motors and lighting, upon which the modern world is built.

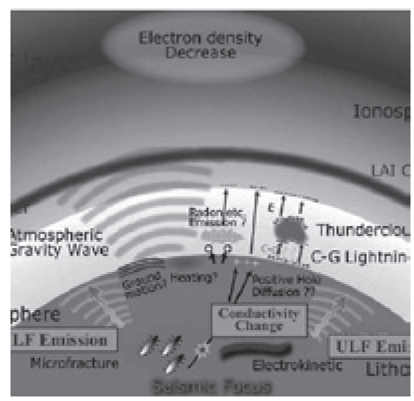
Among Tesla's 325 world patents, plus physics theories, are some of the fundamental technologies and ideas of the 20th century, and seeds for the future achievements of the human race. Wireless transmission of energy became Tesla's lifelong obsession when, in 1890, he discovered he could light a vacuum tube through the air at a distance. He wrote in Century Magazine in 1900: "...communication without wires to any point of the globe is practicable. My experiments

showed that the air at the ordinary pressure became distinctly conducting, and this opened up the wonderful prospect of transmitting large amounts of electrical energy for industrial purposes to great distances without wires . . . its practical consummation would mean that energy would be available for the uses of man at any point of the globe. I can conceive of no technical advance which would tend to unite the various elements of humanity more effectively than this one, or of one which would more add to and more economize human energy." Tesla's inventions and discoveries led to **the latest in laser and particle-beam weaponry.**

Wardenclyffe, New Jersey The Tesla Tower



It was 186 feet tall and had a shaft 120 feet deep, with iron pipes being driven 300 feet underground, in order to extract the earth's energy; to "*have a grip on the earth so the whole of this globe can quiver*," in Tesla's words. Besides transmitting radio waves across the earth, Wardenclyffe Tower also would be able to provide **free and unlimited electricity to the world**. While free-energy would benefit mankind as a whole, those in control saw no benefit: '*How can you control people if you cannot control the energy supply?*'

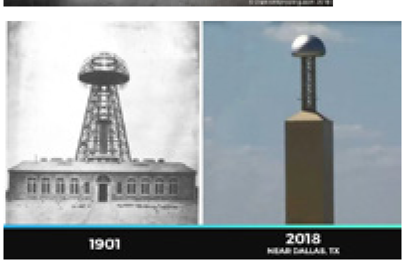


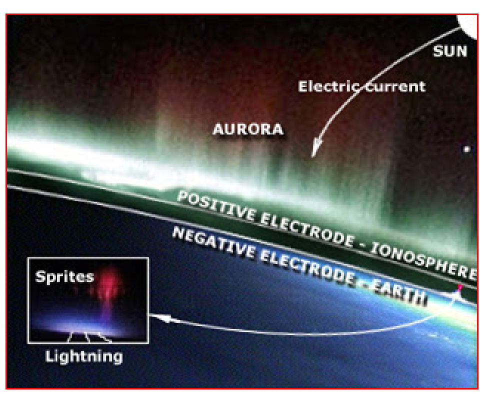
The Tesla design not only harvested energy from the sky but also ground energy that transmits UltraLow Frequencies (ULF). Energy is transferred underground as well, and this is a BIG SECRET the powers that be do not wish to be known. This is *Telluric Transmission system* that utilize the natural currents within the Earth to magnify electricity and is easily transferred underground.

The images below right are photographs I took back in Fall 2019 after the California Paradise Attacks. Trees were scarred from below the surface up to the roots and no higher. Clearly, ULF's were used and is old Tartary knowledge and know how.

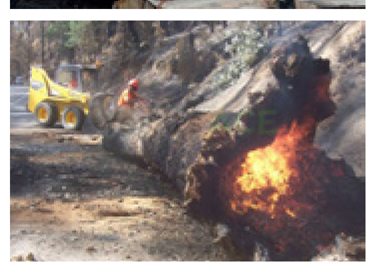


In 2018, A Tesla tower was installed without fanfare that can generate most energy for the entire United States. Is a Dark Winter in our headlights were only below ground energy is available?





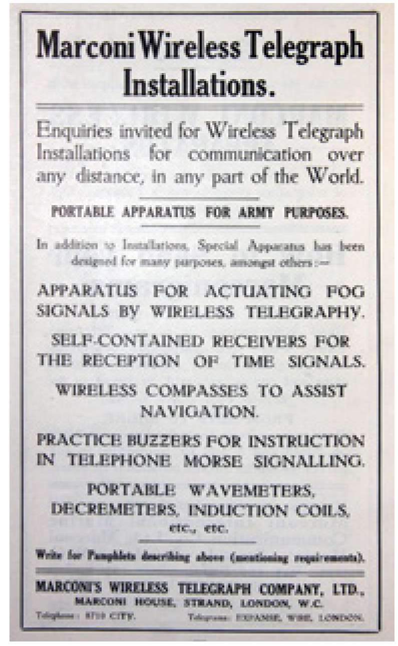




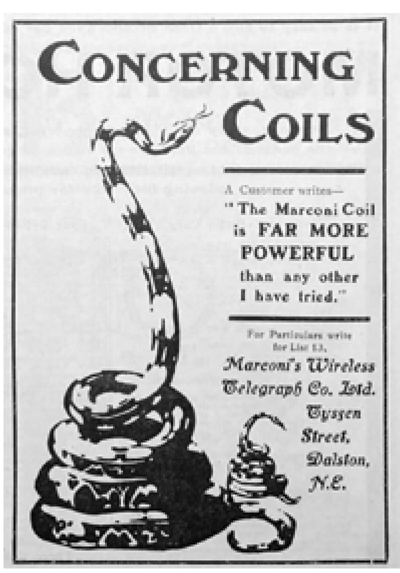
Wireless Technology & Weather Modification in the 19th Century

And the story goes…

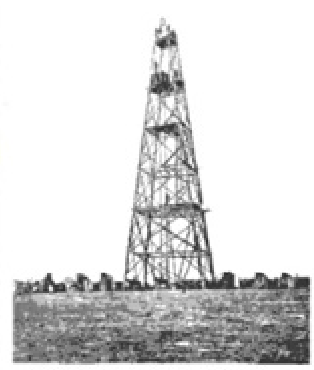
In **1901**, Guglielmo Marconi began working on a way to transmit radio signals across the Atlantic Ocean. He built powerful stations in Poldhu, Cornwall, England and South Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass. He later moved his North American station to Signal Hill, St. John's, Newfoundland, located much closer to England, when he estimated that the signals could not reach Cape Cod. Many scientists believed that radio signals could not be transmitted such a long distance. The prevailing theory was that a signal could not travel along the curvatures of the Earth for more than a few hundred miles; instead, the signal would continue into space. At Signal Hill, Marconi and his assistant George Kemp held a telephone receiver and a wire antenna in the air with a kite. On Dec. 10, the Poldhu sent a message, but Marconi could not receive it. Two days later, using the fourth kite of the experiment, Marconi and Kemp at last heard a signal on Dec. 15, **1901.** By 1915, wireless transmitting cell towers were being installed across the United States.











CIVIL WAR SIGNAL TOWER *on Cobb's Hill, Appomattox, Virginia.*

was beginning to achieve recognition as a contributor both to airborne transmitting, in 1912 and 1913, at Fort Riley, Kansas, and to airborne receiving, over Corregidor in December 1914.[26] These demonstrations, however crude, had opened aerial

Harvesting Lightning



Lightning is a giant spark of electricity in the atmosphere between clouds, the air, or the ground. In the early stages of development, air acts as an insulator between the positive and negative charges in the cloud and between the cloud and the ground. When the opposite charges build up enough, this insulating capacity of the air brakes down and there is a rapid discharge of electricity that we know as lightning. The flash of lightning temporarily equalizes the charged regions in the atmosphere until the opposite charges build up again. A channel of negatively charged ions surge toward the ground in very distinct steps.

This is called **a *stepped leader*.**

- * As the stepped leader (and its various branches) move toward the ground, it attracts *streamers* of positive charge.
- * The electrical potential of the stepped leader connects to the ground, tree, building, or whatever is available in the pathway. The negative charge starts to flow down the pathway.
- * A *return stroke* explodes "up" the pathway or channel, and this is what we actually see as the lightning stroke. It happens so fast that you may not easily discern the direction of propagation.
- * If there is enough charge left in the cloud, subsequent *dart leaders* can use the same pathway created by the initial stepped leader. The return strokes associated with dart leaders are why lightning seems to flicker.

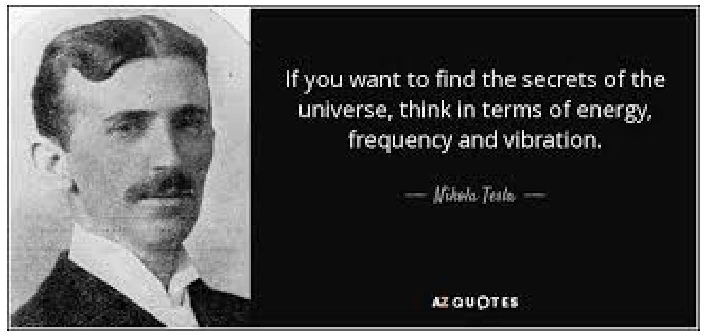
From Wikipedia under "Harvesting Lightning"

"To facilitate the harvesting of lightning, a **laser-induced plasma channel** (LIPC) could theoretically be used to allow lightning to strike in a predictable location. A high-power laser could be used to form an ionized column of gas, which would act as an atmospheric conduit for electrical discharges of lightning, which would direct the lightning to a ground station for harvesting.

Teramobile (T-Mobile), an international project initiated jointly by a French-German collaboration of CNRS (France) and DFG (Germany), has managed to trigger electric activity in thunderclouds by **ultrashort lasers**. A large amount of power is necessary, 5 terawatts, over the short pulse duration. For the moment, the application of laser-channeled lightning is to use energy to divert the lightning and prevent damage instead of harvesting the lightning energy.

According **to Martin A. Uman**, co-director of the Lightning Research Laboratory at the **University of Florida** and a leading authority on lightning, a single lightning strike, while fast and bright, **contains very little energy**, and dozens of lightning towers like those used in the system tested by AEHI would be needed to operate five 100-watt light bulbs for the course of a year. When interviewed by **The New York Times,** he stated that the energy in **a thunderstorm is comparable to that of an atomic bomb,** but trying to harvest the energy of lightning from the ground is "hopeless". Another major challenge when attempting to harvest energy from lightning is the impossibility of predicting when and where **thunderstorms** will occur. Even during a storm, it is very difficult to tell where exactly lightning will strike".

The Lightning Antennas were set to *ATTRACT* energy not deflect it and are 5G Towers also energy collectors? Remember that Free Energy was developed by the Tartarians and Nikola Tesla furthered the understand over 100 years ago, yet we are not "allowed" these abundant free energy devices to this day. Imagine a world where free energy was abundant and available to everyone! Where you could travel freely anywhere, at any time by boat, car or air. This was the world of the Tartarians because they had harnessed ***the Secrets of the Universe of Frequency, Energy and Vibration.***





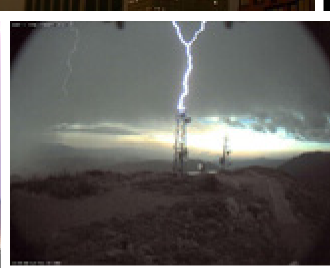




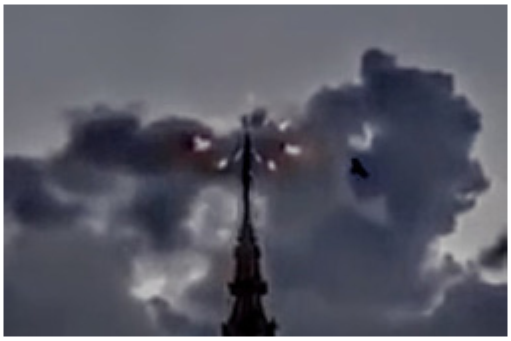


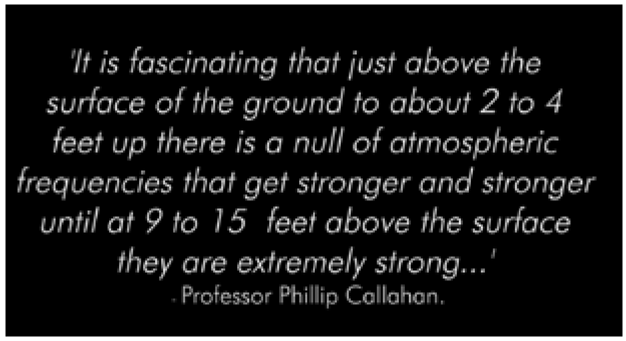




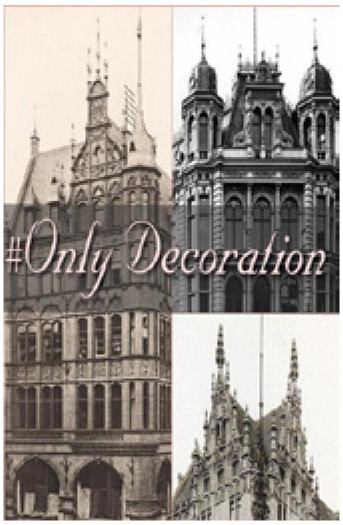




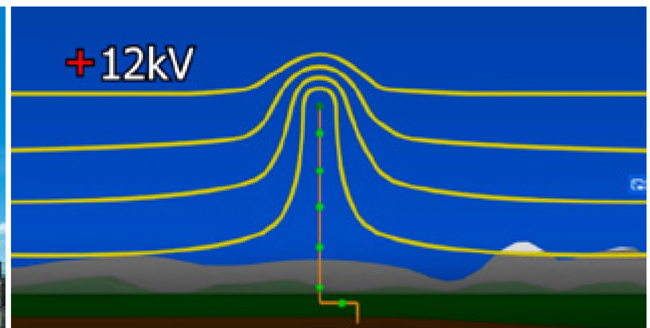



'It is fascinating that just above the
surface of the ground to about 2 to 4
feet up there is a null of atmospheric
frequencies that get stronger and stronger
until at 9 to 15 feet above the surface
they are extremely strong...'
- Professor Phillip Callahan.



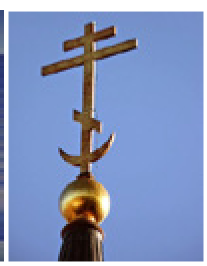

#Only Decoration



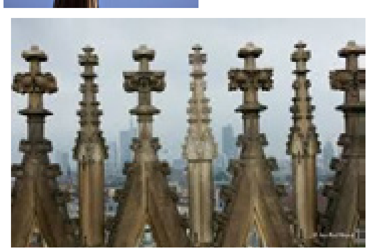

+12kV

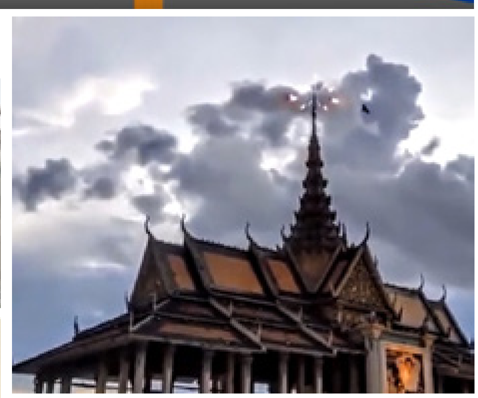




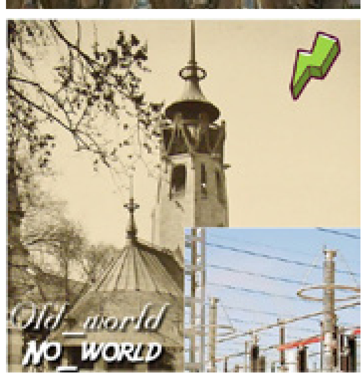



(no wires)



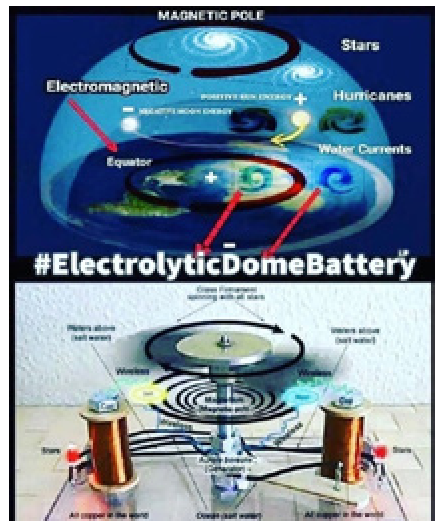





Old_world
NO_WORLD

Harvesting Magnetricity Through Copper Domes

1. A magnetic field pulls and pushes electrons in certain objects closer to them, making them move.
2. Metals like copper have electrons that are easily moved from their orbits.
3. If you move a magnet quickly through a coil of copper wire, the electrons will move - this produces electricity.



“Coils” can still be seen at the top of the power supply centers in India. Manufactured History and Invented Religions call these energy factories as ”temples”. The Prambanan temple complex in Indonesia had originally 240 estações de energia in a concentric mandala layout. The star fortress in Haiti, Taj Mahal, Hagia Sofia, Pantheon, Crystal Palace or Tower of Jewels were production plants and distribution of atmospheric energy, as well as thousands of cathedrals, temples and palaces around the world.

In the United States, Woolsey Hall, which now belongs to Yale University, seems to have been a former power plant. It houses one of the most famous symphonic organs in the world. The organ sound, associated with the resonance of electromagnetic energy inside power plants, could bring about physical and spiritual transformations. But this is the past. Today the atmospheric energy is extracted by skyscrapers like the Petronas, Taipei, Burj Khalifa, by towers installed on top of hills (Kabul, Rio de Janeiro, California), in the roofs of buildings or through ”Radio and TV broadcast towers” such as Ostankino Tower, Oriental Pearl, Jin Mao, Shanghai or Tianjin. And this energy is no longer free or clean, besides being expensive.

Skyscrapers are modern powerhouses. When plans to erect the Empire State Building in 1929 began to be drawn, the goal was to capture enough energy to illuminate Lake Ontario, Vermont, Buffalo, Albany, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This objective is registered on the aluminum plate in the hall of the building. In the Chrysler building, Wikipedia expressly points out to 16 points on the 24th floor, which it calls “pineapples”, where the mercury would be stored. Buildings around the world continue to produce their own energy and even Las Vegas has a dome over the Bellagio building, which produces energy for 4,000 apartments and a fountain with dancing waters, synchronized with lights and music.

Central power stations and towers are built in granite and geo-polymeric concrete because they become more resilient over time and have the superconducting quartz crystal in its composition. Electromagnetism produces gigantic invisible “waves” of energy. Transmitting towers receive and emit the electric field to considerable distances. To transmit wireless electricity as in the remote past, to more and more extensive regions and with more users, the towers are getting higher. Towers like these can extract atmospheric energy to feed entire countries. It is possible that one of the reasons for the WTC’s demolition in 9/11 was the need to expand energy extraction technology. Everyone remembers the huge antenna needle on top of one of the towers being sprayed into the air.

The towers of the WTC were obsolete and so they fell to the ground. The demolition dust caused 70,000 cases of cancer. Insurers paid $ 4.55 billion for the old towers’ pulverization. The new antenna looks much more powerful.

Throughout the world the technology of energy extraction through the atmosphere still works perfectly in castles, buildings, palaces, greenhouses, kiosks, fountains, mosques, fortresses, towers and cathedrals that kept the old technological apparatus intact. This apparatus includes elaborate roof grids and small window-like openings, metal ornaments in the four corners of buildings, pointed antennae with balls, metals embedded in masonry in geopolymeric concrete, spires, roofs and copper ornaments and structural foundations in iron, among others. Just like in today's skyscrapers.



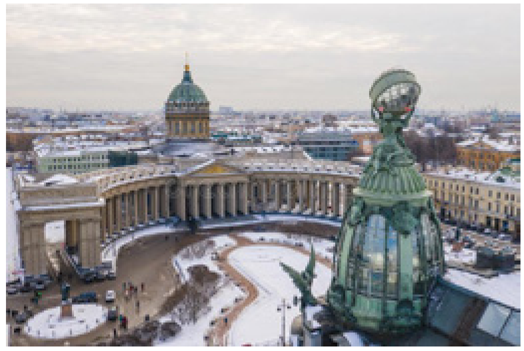
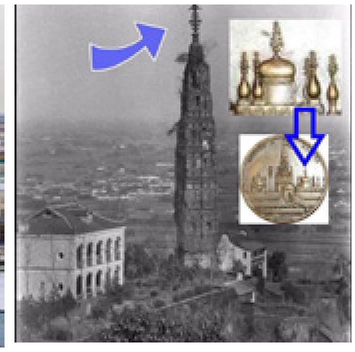
Since the beginning of civilization, world architecture is dedicated to extracting energy from the ether. The bastion forts (star fortress) destroyed by the "Twelve Olympians" were the first power plants. The world architecture for extraction of atmospheric energy through domes and towers is a product of the Aryan Tartar civilization. This architecture undergoes slight changes and influences according to the local culture but maintains the basic principles.



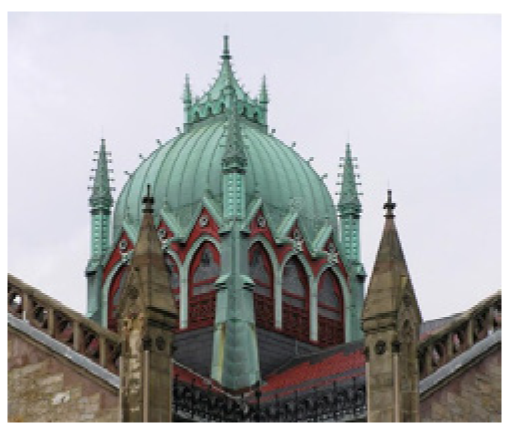
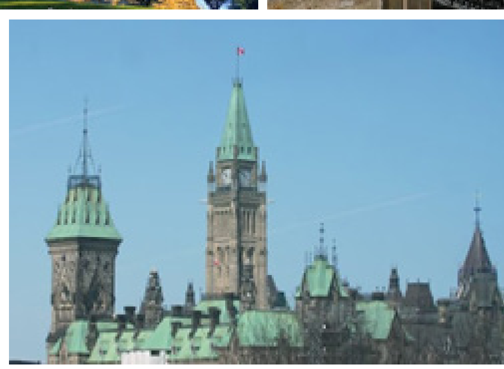
Counterfeit History has transformed powerful Tartary energy stations into "tombs" or temples. And royal palaces in mosques. Or destroyed them. After British set fire to Washington in 1812 and bankers took over the United States from 1913, the old Tatar power station near Central Park was turned into a mosque and baptized in Hebrew - the language created in the 19th century - as "God is with us ". And pyramid-shaped power stations were called mausoleums and "tombs" or hidden with vegetation like the dozens of Chinese pyramids. Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas had the same architecture for the extraction of atmospheric energy.

Ottoman, Byzantine, Great Tartary or Ross Empire. Many names for a single high civilization that is present both in the throne hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace of Moscow as in the Library of Congress in Washington. Rare photographs show that in 1940 the atmospheric energy still worked openly in some places. Power plants have in their interior metal spheres where the "toroidal coil" works. Perhaps the mass dumper of the Taipei tower has this function. Modern towers are already built with the domes themselves and they are positioned below the pole that rises to the contact with the ether. A lookout can distract visitors' attention on the tower's true architectural significance. Not by chance, this metal sphere represents the favorite geometric object of Tesla, reports Wikipedia.

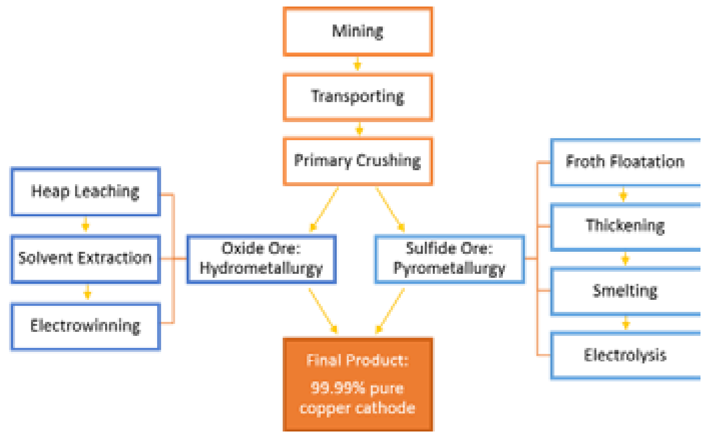
It is displayed in a museum in Belgrade with the ashes of the pseudo-inventor. The dark eminences that created *the Tesla myth,* like many others, have a great sense of humor. And they appreciate leaving evidence of their frauds in the most unforeseen places. The technology of electromagnetic energy extraction is the same to 7000 years as witnessed by the Gothic towers, 11th century Hindu and Chinese pagodas, the African clay mosque or the pinnacle studded with metal staples of the old "cathedral" of Salamanca of the 12th century, whose design is perfectly reproduced in the contemporary Jin Mao Tower in Shanghai.



Copper Extracting and Processing Was Not Easy, Even Today



To remove the ore, boring machinery is used to drill holes into the hard rock, and explosives are inserted into the drill holes to blast and break the rock. The resulting boulders are then ready for hauling; specialized haul trucks, conveyors, trains, and shuttle cars can all be used to haul the ore from the blasting site to the processing site. The size of the equipment needed to haul the tons and tons of ore is gigantic. Most ores are then sent through a primary crusher, which is typically located very close to or sometimes in the pit. This primary crusher reduces the size of the ore from boulder to golf ball-sized rocks. Oxide ores are generally processed using **hydrometallurgy**. This process uses aqueous (water-based) solutions to extract and purify copper from copper oxide ores at ordinary temperatures, usually in three steps: heap leaching, solvent extraction, and electrowinning.

Michigan, California and Wales Orme Copper Mines ~ The Massiave Copper Mines



This 3,500-year-old copper mine lies beneath a hillside in Great Orme, **Wales**. The mine, deemed the largest prehistoric copper mine in the world, is estimated to have produced enough copper to make nearly 2,000 tons of bronze. One archaeologist dubbed it "the Stonehenge of copper mining" because of its historical grandeur. The fusion of copper with tin created the bronze that allowed Europe to enter into the modernity that had existed for a long time in Eurasia. This is also the origins of the country Brit-Tin!

The ancient maze of passageways was discovered in 1987 during a landscaping scheme. Over five miles of tunnels, passageways, and caverns wind *throughout nine different subterranean levels*. At its deepest, the mine stretches down to about 230 feet below ground. Some of the tunnels are so narrow it's believed they were carved by children no more than five years old. There were over 30,000 animal bones found scattered throughout the maze of passageways. Bronze age *workers created the mine by using stone hammers and tools made from animal bones*. However, some of the animal remains discovered inside may have been put there as part of some sort of ritual. There were also hundreds of Bronze Age artifacts, such as tools and even human fingerprints. The massive mines were abandoned sometime around 600 BC until the Romans reopened them for a brief stint centuries later. They opened again the late 17th century, but again, the mine became abandoned shortly after. Now, people can once again enter the mines and embark upon a self-guided tour of the narrow, dark tunnels.

The high civilization Tartar Aryan extracted electromagnetic energy from the ether through star fortress complexes with power stations, domes, towers, minarets, bridges and obelisks and used the

very high thermal and electrical conductivity of copper. The Tartarian people mined Keweenaw copper at Michigan, US, to provide raw material for domes and coils throughout the world. Its fusion with tin created the bronze that allowed primitive Europe to enter into the modernity that had existed for a long time in territories of Tartaria. Yes, the US Native Tartars extracted copper and shipped it to Europe.

Copper has been mined since the beginning of human history. Finish-Venetian people ("Phoenicians") mined copper in New World (America) and Cornwall. Copper ingots used in the Middle East and Europe complex were mined and molted in facilities in the Americas. According to American Indian oral tradition, copper was mined by "red haired white-skinned 'marine men' who came from across the sea". And mines of Almaden in Spain, Huancavelica in Peru and New Almaden in California, provided the mercury.

Wikipedia: "The earliest substantiated and dated evidence of metalworking in the Americas was the processing of copper in Wisconsin, near Lake Michigan. Copper was hammered until brittle then heated so it could be worked some more. Ancient civilizations knew of seven metals: Iron, Tin, Lead, Copper, Mercury, Silver and Gold. And iron foundries were the backbone of the world industry until they disappeared in the Great Catastrophe.



Everything already existed and in a much more advanced way. From 7,000 years ago to the 1900s people mined copper at Copper Harbor Michigan *to provide raw material for domes and coils throughout the world*. There were also extensive copper mines located in California, including a large mine now buried under Shasta Lake and still to this day a city named Copper city in Glenn County, California. Kennett Copper Mine was an important copper mining town in northern California, United States until it was flooded by Shasta Lake while Shasta Dam was being constructed. Kennett is submerged under approximately 400 ft. of water (depending on the lake level). It was the largest, most important mining town in the area outside of Redding and Shasta. The copper deposits which have been actively mined and smelted since 1895 are found in a number of districts in Shasta County, California; among the more prominent mines are the Iron Mountain, Bully Hill, Mammoth, and Balaklala. The production of copper in 1917 was 26,700,000 pounds.

Copperopolis, California 1860 to the end of World War II, Copperopolis has been directly related to and affected by the extraction and production of copper ore. In the early years ore was transported in bags of burlap and jute to Stockton by pack animals, and from there shipped by riverboat to San Francisco ***where it was reloaded and sent by sailing ship around Cape Horn to Atlantic ports and Swansea, Wales, to be smelted and refined.*** After the completion of Reed's Turnpike, however, teamsters hauled the ore, which amounted to more than a million and a half pounds in a six-day period in 1865. By the early 1900s ore was transported by the steam engines of the Mountain Traction Company over a separate traction road to the railhead at Milton for transshipment to Stockton, California. By 1861 there were over 28 business establishments in town, a number that grew to over 90 advertised in the *Copperopolis Courier* in the period from **1865-1867**. The center of town was destroyed in a conflagration in 1867, and, with the cessations of the Civil War and the need for copper for shell casings, was never completely rebuilt.

Skyscrapers Are Energy Harvesters



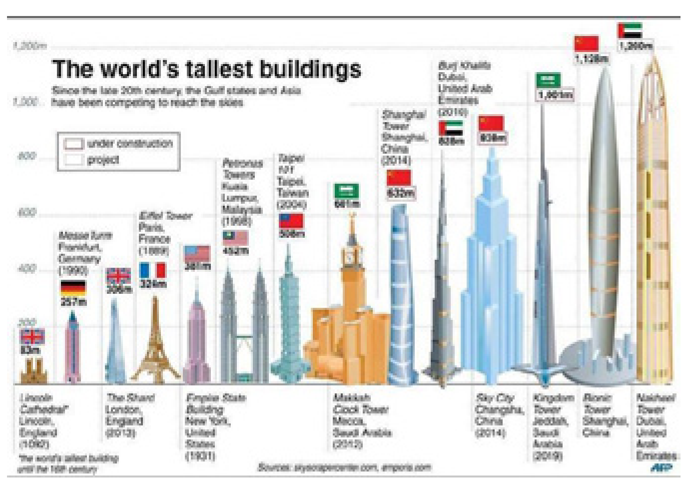
But this is the past. Today the atmospheric energy is extracted by skyscrapers like the Petronas, Taipei, Burj Khalifa, by towers on top of hills, roofs of buildings or through Radio and TV broadcast towers" such as Ostankino Tower, Oriental Pearl, Jin Mao, Shanghai or Tianjin. And this energy is no longer free or clean, besides being expensive. Skyscrapers are modern power plants and work in conjunction with metal structures of bridges whose iron is in contact with water and has spheres that may contain minicoils and mercury in the upper part. The Empire State and the Manhattan Bridge were built by the Tartarians long before 1900. Just like the Tour Eiffel. By 1953, at least, the Invading Romanov's had built nothing in cities around the world. Just destroyed. All buildings erected until the 1950's belong to the Tartary civilization. It was only from the 1960's that poor and ugly buildings-crates of the new civilization would begin to be erected. Photographs that purport to show the construction of the Empire State Building are false and are nothing more than photomontages overlapping high quality glass negatives with photos of some wood boards and false workers in the foreground. Skyscrapers are modern powerhouses. When Tartarian plans to erect the Empire State Building began to be drawn, the goal was to capture enough energy to illuminate Lake Ontario, Vermont, Buffalo, Albany, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This objective is registered on the aluminum plate in the hall of the building built by the Tartary civilization. Buildings built by Tartaria around the world continue to draw atmospheric energy to the invaders until today.











Tower spires all over the world provided connectivity to the Aether for free Wifi energy access….maybe these still do.










Free Energy Wireless Poles and Lamps….”Look Ma, No Wires....” Telephones were wired but Energy was Wifi (left side of street)





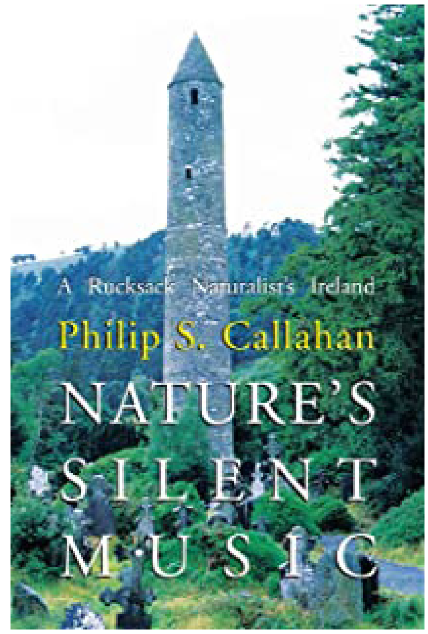






The Round Druid Energy Towers of Ireland

Philip S. Callahan, Ph. D., schooled as an entomologist, was stationed in Ireland as a radio technician during World War II. He has written two books dealing specifically with his discoveries there of the seemingly magical properties of the ancient Irish round towers and of certain rocks and rock powders. Titled Nature's Silent Music and Paramagnetism--Rediscovering Nature's Secret Force of Growth



Dr. Callahan explains that a particle moving faster than the speed of light is called a tachyon, and a message sent by such a particle would arrive before it was sent. He also states that he published, in 1986, the first experimental proof that tachyon particles actually exist.

the Devenish *Round Tower* which is 25 meters high would resonate with the 14.6 meter wavelengths coming from the night sky that were discovered by Karl Jansky in 1932. Karl Guthe Jansky (October 22, 1905 – February 14, 1950) was an American physicist and radio engineer who in August 1931 first discovered radio waves emanating from the Milky Way.

An intriguing property displayed by detectors of radio signals is that they serve as rectifiers which covert alternating current [AC] to direct current [DC]. A rectifier is an electrical device that converts alternating current (AC), which periodically reverses direction, to direct current (DC), which flows in only one direction. The process is known as rectification.

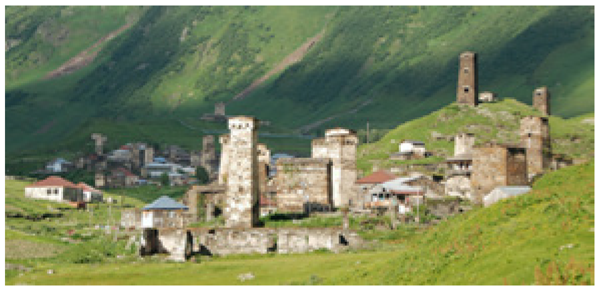
Physically, rectifiers take a number of forms, including vacuum tube diodes, mercury-arc valves, copper and selenium oxide rectifiers, semiconductor diodes, silicon-controlled rectifiers and other silicon-based semiconductor switches. Early radio receivers, called crystal radios, used a "cat's whisker" of fine wire pressing on a crystal of galena (lead sulfide) to serve as a point-contact rectifier or "crystal detector". As noted, detectors of radio signals serve as rectifiers. Because of the alternating nature of the input AC sine wave, the process of rectification alone produces a DC current that, though unidirectional, consists of pulses of current. Philip Callahan believes that the *Round Towers of Ireland* "have not only the properties of a DC rectifier, but also the ability to detect and store incoming cosmic electromagnetic/magnetic energy, thanks to their dielectric properties." A dielectric material (dielectric for short) is an electrical insulator that can be polarized by an applied electric field.

These observations lead Philip Callahan to speculate that the high doors found in the *Round Towers of Ireland* enabled the builders to [literally] fine tune the design of these *Magnetic Antenna* [aka *Radio Wave Guides*] by adjusting the amount of dirt that was used to fill the bases of the towers.

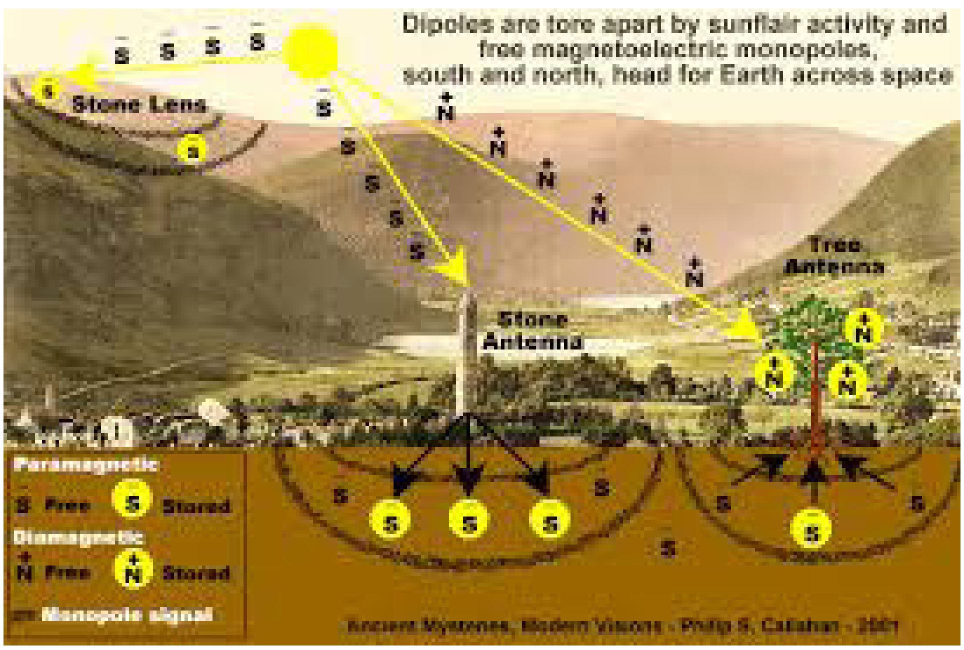
Furthermore, Philip Callahan believes the large *Round Towers of Ireland* provide large scale benefits for agriculture just as the small-scale *round towers* have been demonstrated to be beneficial for potted plants. Callahan s breakthrough came quite suddenly and totally unexpectedly. 'I was just admiring how clever the builders were to make a tower that had a very slight taper of three degrees. Then it dawned on me how similar these towers looked to certain insect antennae. It was a complete revelation.'



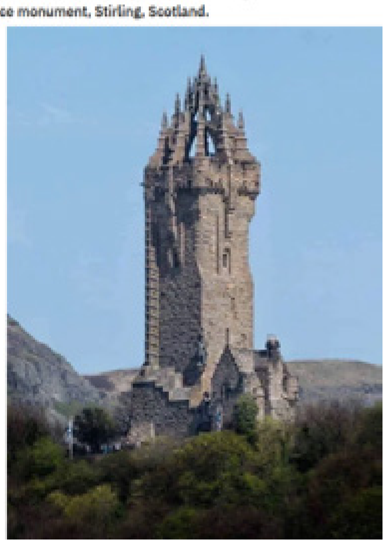
'The round towers proved to be powerful amplifiers in the alpha brain wave region, 2 to 24 Hz, in the electrical anesthesia region, 1000 to 3000 Hz, and the electronic induction heating region, 5000 Hz to 1000 KHz....'

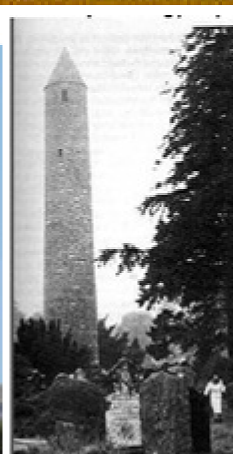




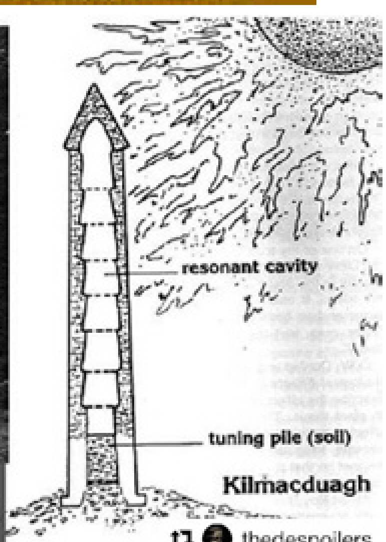


William Wallace monument, Stirling, Scotland.





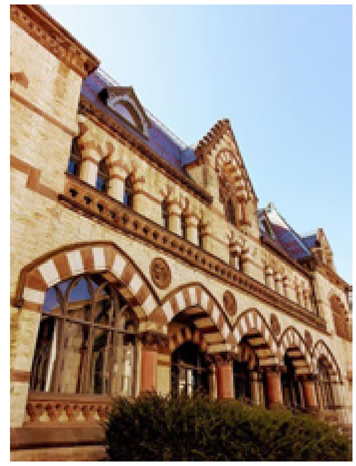
One of 63 12th Century paramagnetic Irish stone towers and Phil Callahan's drawing



Energy Harvesting and Storage Towers are Worldwide as Well!



Tartary Power Stations



Tartaria's Power Plants and other buildings were built in granite and geopolymer concrete since they become more resistant with the passage of time and has the superconducting quartz crystal in its composition. Here are some power station domes working associated with obelisks, minarets and pinnacles in granite and geopolymeric concrete, with columns and ornaments in iron, for extraction of electromagnetic energy. Electromagnetism produces gigantic invisible "waves" of energy. Transmitting towers receive and emit the electric field to considerable distances. To transmit wireless electricity as in the past, to more and more extensive regions and with more users, the towers are getting higher. Towers like these can extract atmospheric energy to feed entire countries.



"An electromagnetic coil is an electrical conductor such as a wire in the shape of a coil, spiral or helix. Either an electric current is passed through the wire of the coil to generate a magnetic field, or conversely an external time-varying magnetic field through the interior of the coil generates an EMF (voltage) in the conductor". (Wikipedia)

New Post Office, Hong Kong (1910s)



The architecture of Tartaria used the red color of bricks and clear stripes, to designate power stations and associated structures. Like the station of St Pancras in London, which belonged to the civilization of Tartary and by it was built. In some regions they could also be striped in black, green or brown. And have a bronze griffin on the roof, the animal symbol of Tartaria.

Shimbashi Station, Tokyo, Japan (early 1900s); Devastated by Great Kanto Earthquake



Jubilee Synagogue, Prague, Czech Republic; Built in 1906



The Telecommunication and Postal Pavilion at the Millenium Exhibition, Budapest (1896)



Pyramid Power

Pyre = Fire; Mid = Middle…Fire in the Middle

"Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic." – *Arthur C. Clarke, Profiles of the Future, 1961 (Clarke's Third Law)*



Earth Grids are *energy ley lines* laid out in geometric pattern. The energy centers of the Tartars were built out in many places across the flat plains of Earth (not around!) directly over the ley lines. Earth has a magnetic core and when her energy is tapped into, power is created and energy magnified magnetically.

The Great Pyramid of Giza was once covered in white polished limestone, referred to as casing stones. The stones fit together so perfectly, they would have given the pyramid, smooth, flawless sides. This would have made the giant structures brightly reflect the sun like a mirror. It also would have made the inside of the structure perfectly insulated.

The material dolomite was used on the inner surfaces of the pyramid. Dolomite is known to increase electrical conductivity, directly relative to the amount of pressure on it: high pressure creates more electrical current.

Lining the passageways and underground tunnels of the pyramid is granite, which is slightly radioactive. Granite contains high amounts of quartz crystal with metal, and it's a well-known conductor of piezo electricity.



Piezo electricity occurs as a result of stress or pressure on the quartz, as demonstrated by quartz wristwatches, which can be charged simply by shaking them.

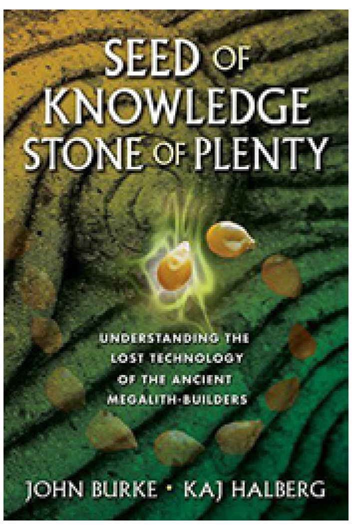
The granite ionizes the air inside the pyramid, creating a chemical reaction, which again, increases the conductivity of electricity. When such electrons are given the chance to bypass sections of rock via metal wire, quite large currents can flow. Any electrical engineer will tell you that a container serving as an energy capacitor or battery, must be made entirely of the same substance, so there's no interruption in the magnetic field.

It is thought that the granite used to make the Pyramid was brought in by boat from a quarry in Aswan 500 miles (800km) away. Wikipedia says ***8,000 tons of granite*** were used in the Great Pyramid. That's an awful lot of very long boat trips! Additionally, the Pyramid is estimated to be made ***of 2.3 million blocks,*** which would have meant installing 800 tons of stone every day,

to complete it in 20 years. Put another way, it would have meant putting an average of 12 blocks in place (each block weighing between 25–80 tons) every hour, day and night, for 20 years. Just northwest of the Great Pyramid is the Serapeum. Here there are 20 huge granite boxes, each weighing 100 tons. Classic Egyptologists say these are coffins! Yet, the granite here came from 500 miles away, and each box is so huge and heavy, it couldn't possibly fit through the existing tunnels and entrances. These supposed sarcophagi were therefore somehow built into the structure with such precision, *they're within a ten thousandth of an inch of being perfectly flat.* Any battery, from those used in large power plants, to the smallest pellet batteries in wristwatches, requires a metal, such as copper, to create the chemical reaction known as potential difference. You can run an electric current through copper wire, and the coil will produce a short-range magnetic field. Add second coil, and the power is transferred from one coil to the other.

A windowless room, with copper wirings, could create a higher potential on one wall, which transfers energy to the lower potential on the other wall, consequentially releasing electromagnetic energy into the confined space of the so-called "Queen's Chamber."

So, if water *was* the source of power, it would have travelled up the limestone based on the principle of capillary action, which happens when a small area of a substance that gets wet, absorbs into the entire area of that substance. The tunnel leading down from the bottom of the pyramid, could've tapped into an aquifer, channeling the water up into the pyramid, through a series of tunnels. So, water flowing near or underneath the pyramid could have been absorbed as it passed over the limestone, even travelling upward to the top of the structure. The quartz and the tunnels of the pyramids would be subject to the stress or vibration creating piezo electricity. The high force speed and the pressure of the rising water would be analogous to filling a syringe, generating electromagnetic energy within the structure by the materials within it, and conducting it upwards to the now-missing capstone.

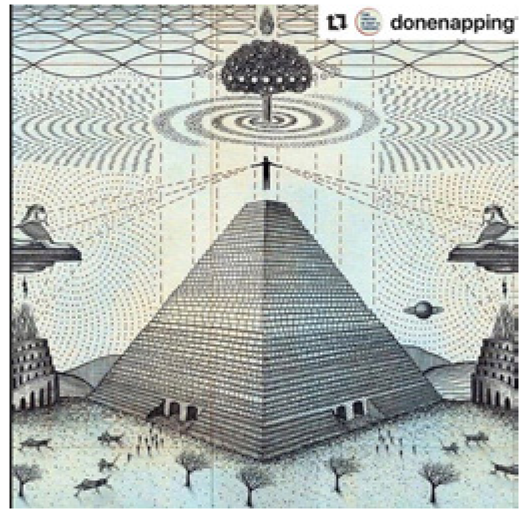


The Great Pyramid is located at the exact point which magnifies the electromagnetic forces on the planet where telluric currents are at their strongest. There's an electromagnetic field at the bottom of the pyramid, which would rise to the upper layers with these chemical reactions.

Harnessing Nature's Electromagnetic Energy

This highly energetic, flat-topped pyramid in Tikal, known as El Mundo Perdido ('The Lost World'), was the first stone structure built here in the first of Mayan cities. It provides a link with the Mayans' predecessors, the Olmec. In continuous use for 1,300 years – from 600 BC to 700 AD – it is situated on ground that contains extremely powerful electromagnetic energies. The structure itself further concentrates these energies.





We live our lives engaged in a daily electromagnetic dance with our earth. Earth is hardly a stable world. In fact, it pulses every day with powerful rhythms of electrical and magnetic force, and so do we. Earth produces a magnetic field much like a bar magnet. Any compass needle tells us that the north pole of our earth magnet is near the physical North Pole, which is one end of the axis on which our planet rotates. Life on Earth would be impossible without this field, called the *geomagnetic field.* The geomagnetic field deflects the solar wind, deadly blasts of electrically charged high-energy particles from the sun. Mars lacks a magnetic field, causing its surface to be hostile to life. But the geomagnetic field takes a beating doing its job. The field is depressed when struck by 'gusts' of solar wind, much like a warrior whose shield deflects a mighty enemy sword strike but recoils in the process. An aurora can be produced by an unusually powerful solar gust and is roughly analogous to the ringing of the shield under a particularly vicious blow. During the Northern Lights, air molecules at the upper edges of the atmosphere are so excited by the impact of solar wind that they glow.

When our part of Earth rotates into sunlight at dawn, the geomagnetic field recoils from the impact of solar wind, and this affects the field lines. Field lines can be thought of as linear incarnations of the magnetic field. Sprinkle iron filings on a piece of paper above a magnet and you will watch the filings arrange themselves along these invisible lines of force. At dawn, the ***magnetic field lines shrink which makes them stronger***. That means that the strength of the geomagnetic field running through the land, our homes, our bodies, and brains surges each dawn. Conversely, at night the geomagnetic field lines are no longer being compressed by solar wind and they gradually stretch into a long tail emanating from the dark side of the planet in a pattern reminiscent of a comet. This lengthening of the field lines weakens them. The end result of all this is that the geomagnetic field weakens at night only to come roaring back quickly as dawn approaches. There are places where the local geology makes this effect stronger than at others due to the principles of electromagnetism.

'Magnetricity' is a single word for a reason. Magnetism and electric force are inextricable twins. A moving electric current generates a magnetic field, and a changing magnetic field generates electric current in anything present that will conduct it. This is how our electric power plants work. Physical force from coal, oil, or falling water move a mass of copper wires past a huge magnet, and an electric current is generated. This is the principle of physics known as *induction.*

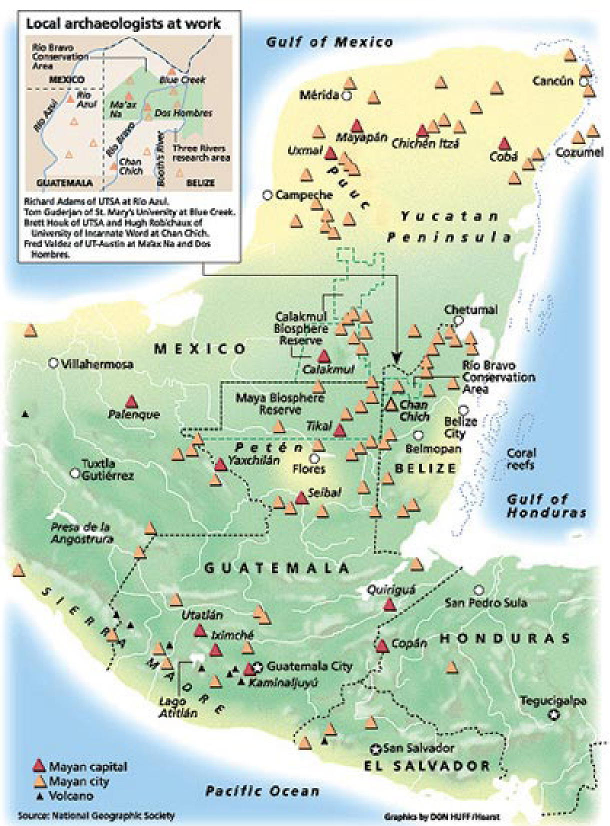
Earth itself is subject to these same forces. When dawn brings a change in magnetic field strength, it actually generates weak DC currents in the ground. Like all electric currents, these *telluric currents* travel better in some media than others. Ground with lots of metal or water within it conducts these natural, daily currents particularly well. Drier or less metallic ground conducts it less well. When these two types of land that intersect we have what geologists call a *conductivity discontinuity*, and interesting things happen there. The ground current hitting this boundary has a tendency to either reinforce or weaken those daily magnetic fluctuations – sometimes by several

hundred percent. This change in magnetic field strength in turn generates more electric current. So conductivity discontinuities are 'happening places'. Their magnetic fluctuations and ground currents are much higher than in surrounding areas. It was our good fortune that it is the z-axis, the axis that our magnetometer measures, of the geomagnetic field that is affected this way.

The trick for the ancient mound and pyramid builders (particularly in the lightning-rich Americas) was to build a mound on an electrically active spot like a conductivity discontinuity, then make the mound high enough and narrow enough to attract a dense bunching of atmospheric field lines – all without drawing a lightning strike. Neither these mounds nor the New World pyramids had pointed tops like in Egypt lessening the chances of a lightning strike. However, many of the larger Native American earthen mounds had wooden temples on top, which every so many years would be struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

There are additional methods that the ancient architects used to concentrate and harness natural electromagnetic energies.

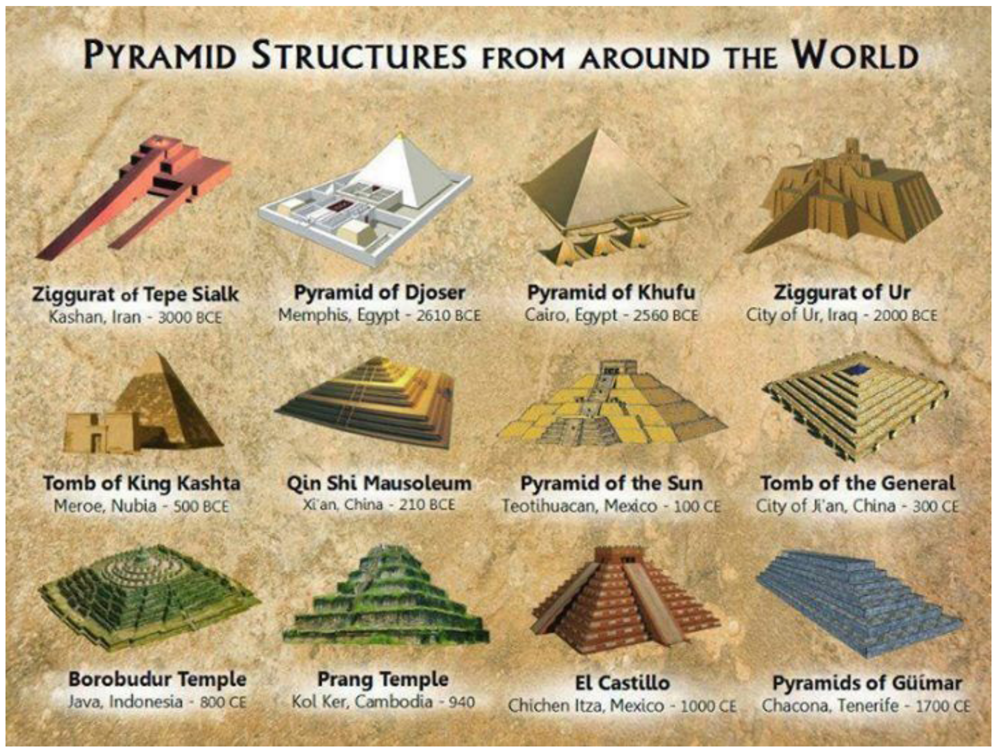
One important effect of these ground currents is that they will attract electrified air molecules of opposite sign. A positive electric current in the ground will draw negatively charged air molecules toward it and vice versa. These effects are magnified on islands or peninsulas.



While we are familiar with Pyramids in Egypt and Mexico, the truth is that these structures are not confined to these two countries. There are more than 1000 pyramids in central America alone. There are 300 Pyramids in China and over 200 Pyramids in Sudan. The original pyramids of Egypt and other places may have played an even more important role in electromagnetic energy production and for this they were the first to be neutralized. Ancient pyramids and star fortress were so strong and powerful that many needed to be submerged like the Buhen fortress in Egypt, currently at the bottom of Nassar Lake, in one of the *largest floods ever made in the world (1958*). Next to it was an old copper factory and a city with 100 thousand inhabitants. Pyramid-shaped power stations were called "tombs of pharaohs" and covered by sand, water, ice or vegetation such as the pyramids of the Faroe Islands, Antarctica, Bosnia, Russia and China.

The world famous pyramid location is Egypt with around *120 pyramids*. According to the Wikipedia there are 118 pyramids. But the mainland of pyramids is Latin America or Mesoamerica! Everybody knows about the pyramids of Yucatan peninsula and Teotihuacan ancient city in Mexico but in fact there are more than several hundreds of flat-toped pyramid with terraces and stairs. There are 18 famous Mayan archaeological sites in Yucatan and each of them has pyramids in number of 3 to 20. It means that *average number of pyramids of Yucatan is 230-250*. To know exactly to total number of the pyramids of all Mexico is unreal.

The old Europe still has many mysteries. In 2005-2006 the great pyramid construction was found and investigated in central Bosnia and Herzegovina later some pyramid hills were found by amateur researchers in Italy and Slovenia. Moreover there are close to ***10 pyramids in Greece, one in France, several in Spain and tens in Sicily (Italy) and Tenerife (Spain***), one great mound pyramid in England known like Silbury Hill. In western Russia you can find also several mound pyramids in Samara city surroundings and in Volgograd city known as Mamaev Kurgan where is the biggest monument dedicated to the victims of Second World War located now on the top of the mane made pyramid mound. In 2011 a group of researchers from Moscow found two pyramids in Kolskiy peninsula in far distance from the towns and roads. These pyramids have form of stone mounds.



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The Great Pyramid may in fact, have been a form of Tesla Tower. Nikola Tesla built his own Tower, in 1903. Tesla claimed that at 30, 000 feet altitude, there's a stratum of rarefied air that would

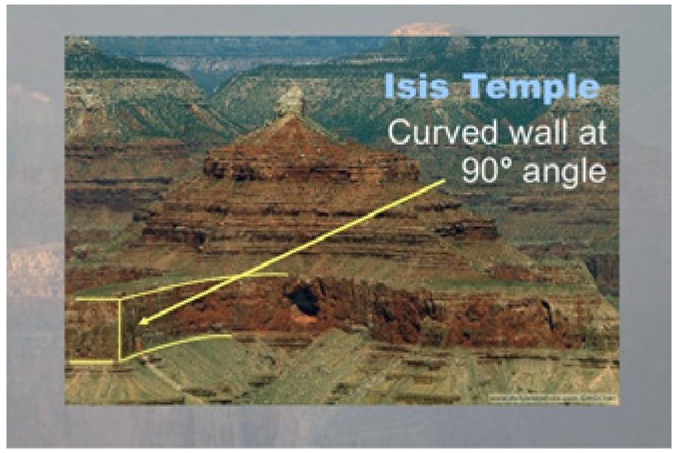


conduct electric currents at high voltages. In this proposed system, there was a transmitter (Tesla Tower), which would transmit millions of volts into the atmosphere. Then he had something (a rod in the ground, with a few special modifications) that would receive the energy and reduce the voltage to a potential that could be used by consumers. We've seen induction work between copper wires over a short distance. For a long-distance transfer, the same principle can be applied when acoustic energy is converted to kinetic energy, and the frequencies match. We see this in practice when an opera singer shatters a glass with their voice: the frequency of the singer's voice matches the resonant frequency of the glass and the acoustic energy is converted into kinetic energy. ***If there's a magnetically oscillating current, and you create a second, possessing the same frequency, the wireless transmission can pass through solid materials, and through long distances.*** The frequency which would have been released from the pyramid would have to have been matched in the surrounding area. Perhaps this would explain the obelisks, the tall stones shaped like the Washington Monument, only smaller. With quartz stones on top of them, the obelisks could've acted as receivers, just like Tesla's specially modified rods. Like the pyramids themselves, the obelisks were made of granite, were huge and heavy, and would've been extremely difficult to carve, move, and transport from the quarry at Aswan, 500 miles away, so it's unlikely they were created merely for religious or decorative purposes.

In all, the Egyptians created 28 obelisks, so it would have been a massive undertaking. Most are now fallen, and only 8 remain standing in Egypt today. However, there are also standing ***Egyptian obelisks in Istanbul, Rome, London, Paris, and New York***. It has been suggested these were stolen from Egypt, but considering that even the lightest obelisk weighed 110 tons (they varied considerably in both size and weight, up to a maximum weight of 323 tons); this begs the question, who would go to the trouble of transporting such a heavy object thousands of kilometers, just to steal a huge block of stone for decorative purposes? I think it much more likely that the Egyptians were in the process of setting up a global power distribution network, that was either never completed; or completed and then destroyed, thousands of years ago. If the ancient Egyptians had electricity, it would explain why so many ancient carvings seem to depict giant light bulbs. It would also explain why there are no soot marks from flame torches inside the pyramids: they may have had electrical lighting.



Off Limits Pyramids in the Grand Canyon, USA, Porque?



(*From dailyoddsandends.wordpress.com*) In a restricted area of the *Grand Canyon* there are pyramids & caves full of hieroglyphics and Egyptian relics. Many people do not know about them as this information has been suppressed by the federal government for about a century.

The sky over this area is restricted air space, the area surrounding this pyramid and cave on the ground is illegal (and treacherous) to navigate, and all official reports about this from the *Smithsonian* and elsewhere have been censored, modified, nullified, or retracted. This still did not stop people from attempting to visit this part of the canyon. Many have been arrested, and some have died attempting to climb to these sacred sites over the years. It has gotten to the point where the government feels it must have armed FBI agents guarding inside the entrance to the cave that is now known as *Kincaid's Cave*.

Kincaid's Cave was named after G.E. Kincaid, who was the first to enter the cave. After retiring from the Marines, G. E Kincaid worked for S. A. Jordan as a archaeologist. S. A Jordan was sent to the *Grand Canyon* by the *Smithsonian Institute* to investigate information reported by John Westly Powell. The tunnel is presently on a cliff wall 400 feet above the *Colorado River* in the *Grand Canyon*. Archaeologists estimate the Man-Made Cavern is around 3,000 years old. This cavern is over five hundred feet long and has several cross tunnels to large chambers. This was the lowest level and last Egyptian "tunnel city" that was built in the Grand Canyon. Since the time that it was constructed, archaeologists estimate the *Colorado River* has eroded 300 feet lower. *There were many Egyptian relics that were discovered in Kincaid's Cave*, one of which was a pure gold artifact for the Egyptian king named Khyan, Khian or Khayan. The relic is holding lotus flowers in both hands (native to Egypt). This was found in the first cross tunnel of the cave, which was in the exact same location as the shrines in the valley of the king's tunnel cities, before the kings of ancient Egypt began to build pyramids and above ground cities. It was found that Khyan was a descendant of King Zaphnath in Egypt who may have been Joseph in the Bible.

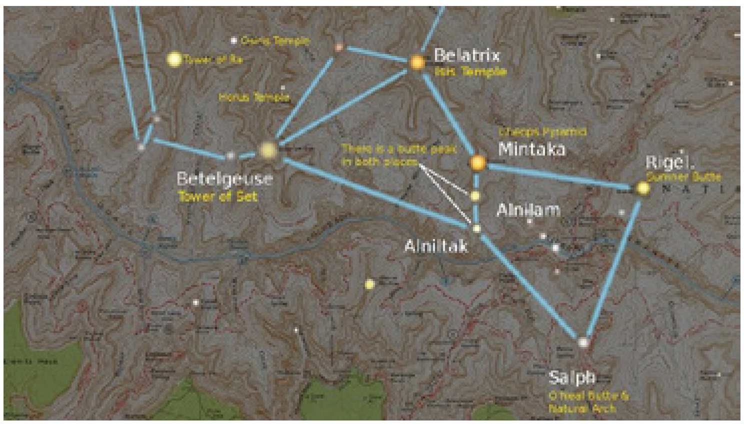


John Westly Powell discovered what is now called *Powell's Cave* (cave entrance pictured above). The following is a quote taken directly out of a book that Powell published:

"In this Canyon, great numbers of manmade caves are hollowed out. I first walked down a gorge to the left of a cliff and climbed to a bench of the cliff. There was a trail on the cliff bench that was deeply worn into the rock formation. Where the trail crossed some gulches,

some steps had been cut. I could see no evidence that the trail had been traveled in a long time. I returned to our camp about 3:00 PM and the men had found more Egyptian hieroglyphics on cliff walls near the cave. We explored the cave and found this shrine and other artifacts. That evening I sent a team member to notify the *Smithsonian Institute* of our discovery. We continued to survey the canyon and discovered more Egyptian tunnel cities. I estimate in my report that I think upwards of 50,000 Egyptians had inhabited the *Grand Canyon* at one time."

Did you know that all the monuments in the *Grand Canyon* are named after Egyptian pharaohs? This famous canyon in Arizona is actually an ancient array of pyramids. The sites even align with the same stars that the pyramids of Giza align with, the constellations of Orion and Pleiades.





The Shrine below that Powell and his team found in *Powell's Cave* This was identified as a Shrine for Seteprene sometimes spelled Smenkhare, Seti, or Smenkare. Additionally, the hieroglyphics Powell's team found. This is a diagram for the Egyptian writing system when the ancient Egyptians came to the *Grand Canyon*. It was a *school tablet* used for teaching Egyptian children to read and write. There were even crypts (sarcophagi) discovered. One of crypts was opened in the *Grand Canyon* to see if there were mummies in them before they were sent to the *Smithsonian Institute* storage building.





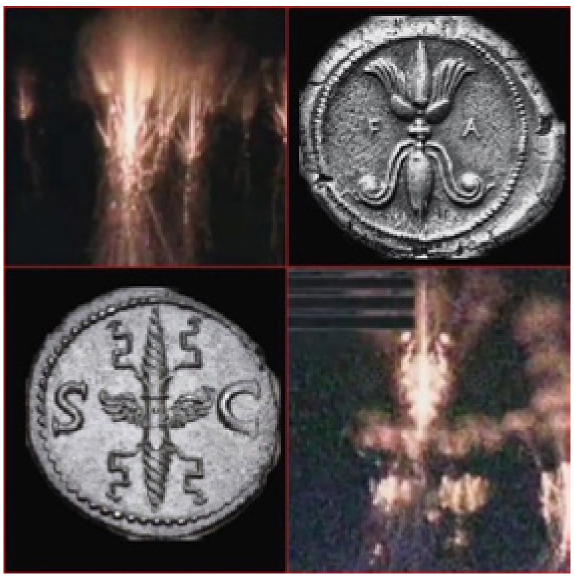


Dorje Energy Devices aka the Tibetan Thunderbolt ~ The Most Powerful Weapon in the Universe



A spiritual symbol and a spiritual light weapon to be wielded in the other worlds. The Dorje symbolizes the impenetrable, immovable and indestructible state of energy and relates symbolically to Enlightenment.

The Vajra is considered as one of the most powerful weapons in the entire universe. Found in many cultures, the lightning bolt is a symbol of spiritual power. The Greek god Zeus welded it and God Indra of the Vedic myth & the hammer of Norse deity Thor was originally a lightening.



The form of the Vajra as a sceptre or a weapon appears to have its origins in the single or double trident, which arose as a symbol of the thunderbolt or lightning in many ancient civilizations of the Near and Middle East. Occidental parallels are postulated between the meteoric hammer of the Teutonic sky-god Thor, the thunderbolt and sceptre of the Greek sky-god Zeus, and the three thunderbolts of the Roman god Jupiter. As a hurled weapon the indestructible thunderbolt blazed like a meteoric fireball across the heavens, in a maelstrom of thunder, fire, and lightning.

A double Dorje, or *vishvavajra*, are two Dorjes connected to form a cross. A double Dorje represents the foundation of the physical world and is also associated with certain tantric deities and the four directions and four subtle elements of earth air fire and water & in elemental balance producing transcendent consciousness. The crossed four-armed horizontal vajra represents the visualized generation of the deity's mandala palace, symbolizing the stability of the vajra-earth upon which it rests. The symbolism and energies entrained into the Vajra is only touched upon here it goes yet deep.

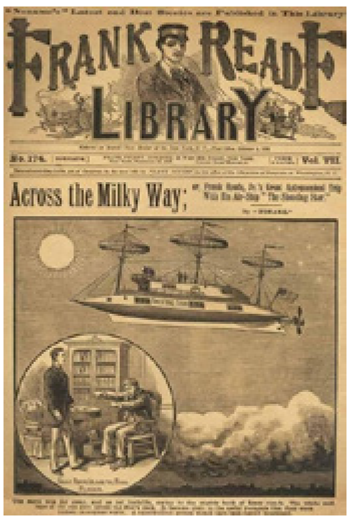


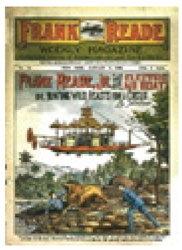


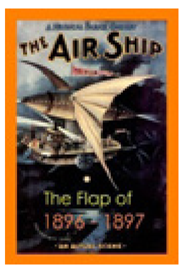

CHAPTER 12

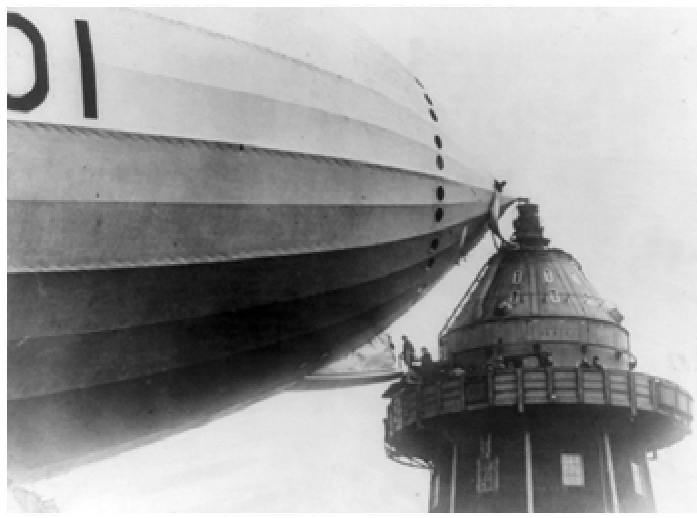
FREE TRAVEL ANYWHERE

Flying Machines & Refueling Stations

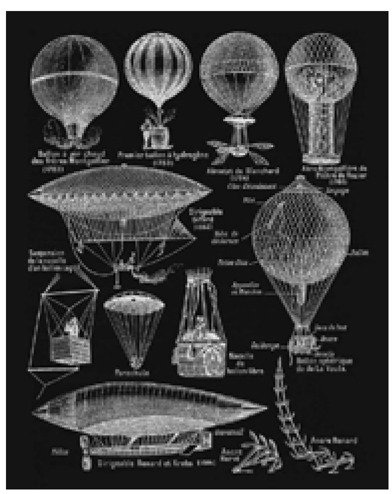






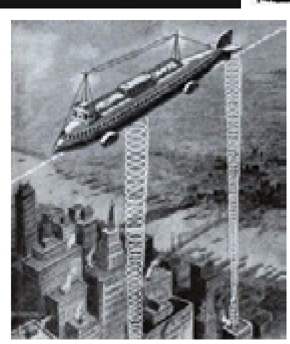












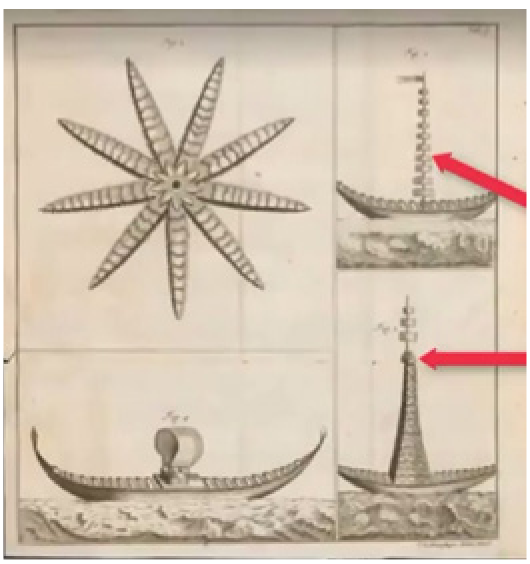


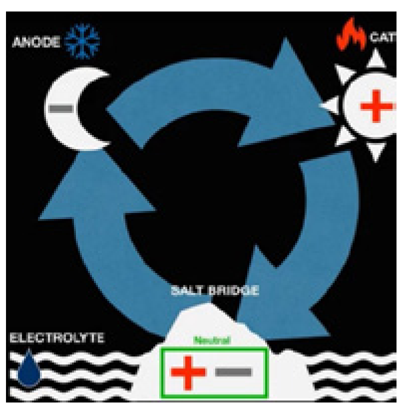
Connecting to the Ether; Sail Anywhere and Everywhere

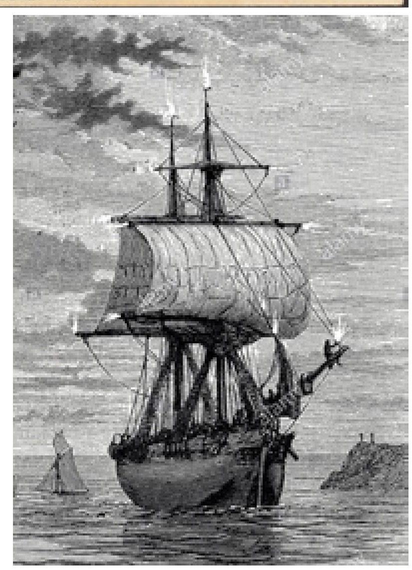
The science is not complicated.Water is a conductor electricity as we all know. Nikola Tesla persona was created to hide the fact that Tartarians had mastered how to use the North Pole's negative charge, The Antarctic Circle positive charge and the ions in the Ether, along with the salt water of the oceans to be able to use free energy on the oceans and seas. The salt in the water creates the electrolysis to conduct the alternating current needed for any boat to harness Earth's magnetricity. Therefore, they had all the power, free power, to light up their boats, run electricity and sail anywhere they wanted, anytime they wanted.















The *Brighton and Rottingdean Seashore Electric Railway* was a unique coastline railway in Brighton, England that ran through the shallow coastal waters of the English Channel between 1896 and 1901. The aim of the railway was to extend the reach of the existing Volk's Electric Railway eastward. Since the eastern section of coast ran out of seafront, and quickly ended up with cliffs that were directly against the sea, Volk was confronted with the intimidating and costly prospect of an expensive project to build the railway extension onto the cliff-face.

- *Volk's solution was instead to build the railway out at sea, with the electrically-powered car built on four cross-braced stilted legs that kept the passenger section well above sea-level, and to also build a special alighting-platform at Rottingdean.*

The railway itself consisted of two parallel 2 ft 8 1⁄2 in (825 mm) gauge tracks, billed as 18 ft (5.5 m) gauge, the measurement between the outermost rails. The tracks were laid on concrete sleepers mortised into the bedrock. The single car used on the railway was a 45 by 22 ft (13.7 by 6.7 m) pier-like building which stood on four 23 ft (7.0 m)-long legs. The car weighed 45 long tons. Propulsion was by electric motor. It was officially named *Pioneer*, but many called it *Daddy Long-Legs*. Due to regulations then in place, a qualified sea captain was on board at all times, and the car was provided with lifeboats and other safety measures.

Construction took two years from 1894 to 1896. The railway officially opened November 1896 but was nearly destroyed by a storm the night of 4 December. Volk immediately set to rebuilding the railway including the Pioneer, which had been knocked on its side, and it reopened in July 1897.

Rail cars on canals and shores.



Vimana Flying Machines

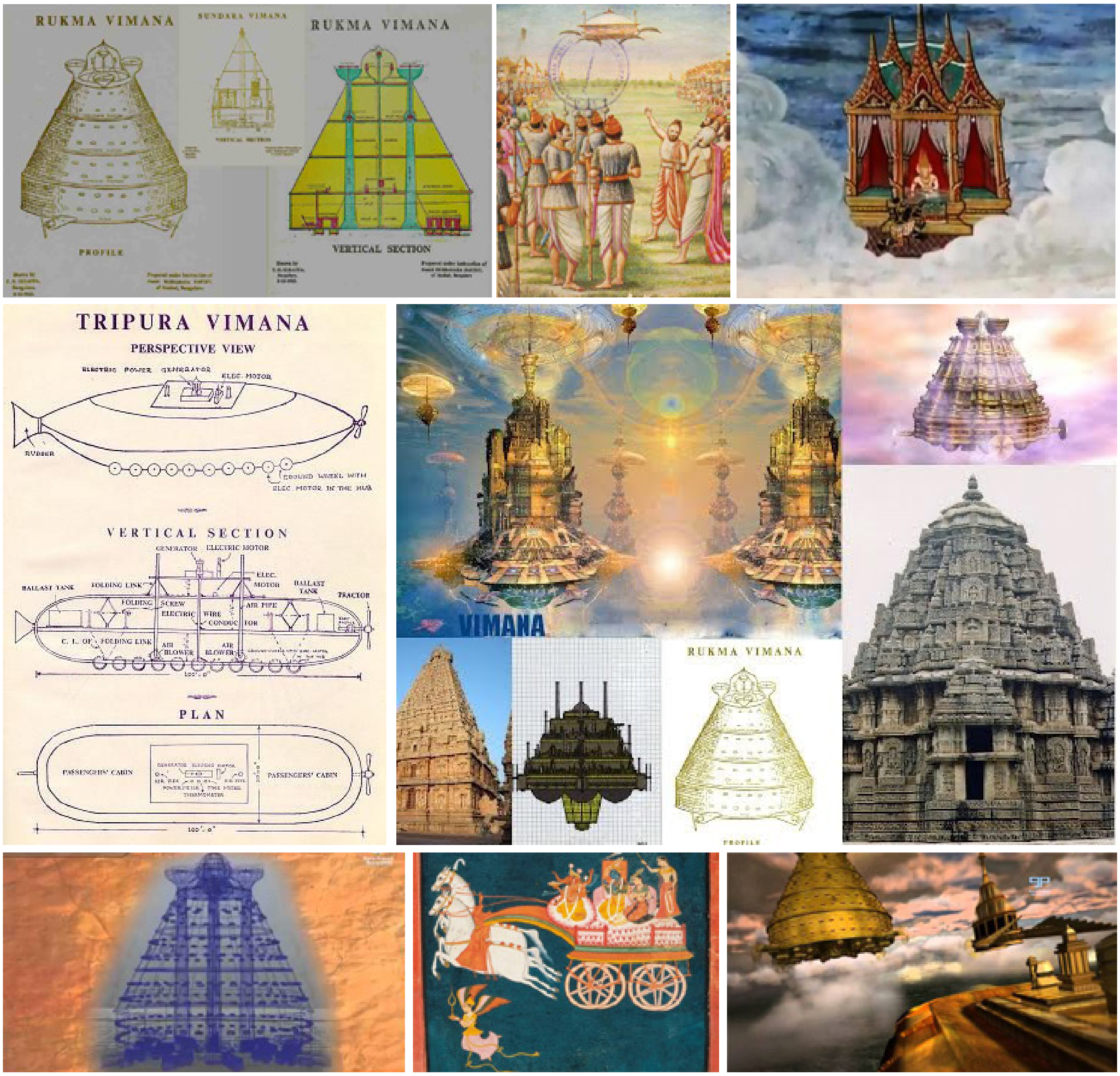
"Our vision of "prehistory" is terribly inadequate. We have not yet rid our minds from the hold of a one-and-only God or one-and-only Book, and now a one-and-only Science." ~ Shri Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1950)

The concept of traveling by air using flying machines was popular in ancient India and for that matter in medieval and modern India much before the invention of modern airplanes by the Wright brothers. There is ample literary evidence to suggest that in ancient India people were familiar with the possibility of men flying in aeroplanes to travel long distances or traverse interstellar spaces. These aeroplanes used mechanical, spiritual and tantric power to fly. In the ancient literature of Hindus we have detailed descriptions of flying machines that could carry people from one place to another or one planet to another to conduct wars, participate in religious ceremonies, rescue someone in trouble or accomplish some adventurous mission.

We have references to the use of incredible spaceships and flying machines in the Indian lore by gods, demons and people alike. The most ancient of all epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata mention the use of vimanas or special aerial devices in ancient times. These are comparable in several respects to the spaceships of Hollywood science fiction movies such as Star Trek and Star Wars. In the Ramayana we have descriptions of a special airplane called Pushpak Vimana.

In Sanskrit, which was the language of communication in the Vedic period, the word "***vimana" means an airplane or flying machine.*** It is not mere coincidence that the long towers adorning the Hindu temples are also called vimanas. The word "vimana", in this context, has a far deeper spiritual meaning. According to this, vimana is that which is different from or turned away from the ordinary mind consciousness. It is the higher consciousness pointed towards the heavens, belonging to the higher realms, and simply indifferent to the mind and the senses. It is of the higher mental planes, of the gods, where higher energies submit to higher purpose and higher will. In contrast, the ordinary mind draws us into samsara and renders us into mere two-legged animals.

Blinded by the illusion it creates, we become earth bound, incapable of flying or moving freely into the mid (bhuva) and higher (suva) realms. In the form of an elongated tower jutting out of the face of the earth through the roof of the temple, the vimana thus serves a very important purpose in the religious world of Hindus. It serves as a strong reminder of our lost worlds and lost consciousness. The mesmerizing tower filled with colorful figurines of numerous gods and goddesses, above the ground, away from the humdrum of earthly life, in the air but still reachable, conveys a symbolic message that before entering the world of gods we need to turn away from the distractions of the mind and turn inward towards God for our salvation. The Mahabharata also mentions the use of flying chariots powered by lightning, capable of flying long distances into the solar system and beyond. There are descriptions of a demon king Salva using a flying machine to attack Dwaraka, the capital of Madura, and how Lord Krishna fought with him and destroyed the flying machine. In the epic Srimad Bhagavatham (sixth Canto, Part 3) we come across the following reference: "One time while King Citaketu was traveling in outer space on a brilliantly effulgent airplane given to him by Lord Vishnu, he saw Lord Siva..." "The arrows released by Lord Siva appeared like fiery beams emanating from the sun globe and covered the three residential airplanes, which could then no longer be seen.



The Egyptian Hieroglyphics Depict Flying craft and Helicopters as well



The Sonara Aero Clubs "California Airship" of 1852

They called themselves the Sonora Aero Club and, over time, they counted some 60 members, possibly many more. Their ranks included great characters, such as Peter Mennis, inventor of the Club's secret "Lifting Fluid," later described as "a rough Man, whit as kind a heart as to be found in very few living beings," despite being "addicted to strong drink". The Aero Club's rules: Roughly once a quarter, each member had to stand before the gathered group and "thoroughly exercise their jaws" in telling how he would build an airship.



On one night in **1858**, a man by the name of Gustav Freyer stood to present his invention: the Aero Guarda, an airship surrounded by a sort of hamster-wheel cage that would protect its passengers upon landfall. "The majority of the sightings occurred over 8 months between mid-November, 1896, and the end of April, 1897. *There were hundreds of sightings some with thousands of witnesses each*, according to newspaper reports. Every attempt to verify the names of witnesses provided in newspaper reports has turned up real people. ***There were more than 1200 newspaper articles published on the sightings in over 400 papers in 41 states and 6 Canadian provinces.***

The first sighting to make the news occurred over Sacramento on November 17. The most obvious feature was a brilliant electrical light. It was not clear the light was mounted to a structure, but some saw an egg-shaped craft with four downward-facing propellers. The San Francisco Call had this image drawn of the craft, based on witness' descriptions. The object flew by the city over the course of half an hour and made several changes in course, swaying from side to side and up and down, like a boat against a rapid current. It was later reported that a similar light went the opposite direction the following night. The majority of papers dismissed the sightings, but a few took them seriously. Believers assumed an inventor was testing a new design and expected him to unveil his craft at any time, but anyone who claimed responsibility, like the lawyer George Collins, or California's Attorney General, William Henry Harrison Hart, later reneged on their claims.

More sightings occurred in Sacramento on November 22. This time, two lights were seen, apparently anchored to the same structure. Again, those who could see it said that it was egg-shaped, and at least one witness could see moving parts like wings or propellers. Lights were seen in the San Francisco Bay area as well; witnesses included policemen, streetcar drivers, car barn employees, their foreman, and a conductor. The mayor of San Francisco vouched for his two servants who said they'd seen lights as well. In the following days, similar lights were seen from San Jose to Tacoma, Washington, and even into Western Canada. Sightings continued into December and fizzled out by the end of the year. No one took credit for them.

Compressed Air Power ~ Trains

150 years ago people were getting around by driving compressed air powered personal cars, and were boarding compressed air powered modes of public transportation. Where did this compressed air technology come from?

It is even more bizarre when you consider that pneumatic engine ideas were supposedly getting developed as **early as 1687.** Yup, Denis Papin apparently came up with the idea of using compressed air in the 17th century. In 1687, Papin unveiled a new invention to transmit power pneumatically, in order to develop a means of spreading industrialization to areas where waterpower was not available. This idea was hotly opposed in the Royal Society, and Papin left England to accept a chair of mathematics at the University of Marburg in Hesse, bordering Hanover. In 1690, Papin published an historic article in the Acta Eruditorum of Leipsig, **"A New Method of Obtaining Very Great Moving Powers at Small Cost,"** where he proposed using the power of expanding steam to operate a piston/cylinder engine.

FROM coast to coast by rail in 24 hours, traveling literally on air—that is what W. E. Boyette of Atlanta, Georgia, claims for his invention, a railroad engine that runs almost entirely on air.

Air for fuel—speeds of up to 125 miles an hour on rails—low transportation costs—these are possibilities conjured by Boyette's air electric car. After being started by batteries, the car needs only air to keep it running—a close approach to perpetual motion.

Inventor Boyette claims his invention is quite simple, even though it is contrary to all principles of engineering.

Large tanks on the sides of the car are pumped with compressed air by a starting air compressor which is driven by an auxiliary electric motor and 4800 pound storage battery set. Compressed air then operates the air engine connected to the driving wheels, bringing the car up to speed.

As the car moves, a large air compressor directly connected to the front wheels pumps air back into the tanks. An electric generator connected to the farthest rear pair of wheels is continually charging the batteries. Thus the movement of the car refills the air tanks and partly recharges the batteries.

With the engine pulling two passenger coaches over a 250 mile rail run, it is said that about $2.50 worth of electricity for fully charging the batteries at the end of the run will be the only fuel expense.

Medhurst, English patent, August 2, 1800, proposed to propel carriages by means of compressed air carried in a reservoir, using a single cylinder engine, or a double-cylinder engine with compound beam, according to the amount of power required.

"The first compressed-air carriage of which there is an authentic account was constructed by two Frenchmen, Andrund and Tessie du Motay, about 1840. As will be seen from the image it was made for running upon rails; it was adapted to carry eight passengers; had the air stored at a pressure of 17 atmospheres, while the working pressure in the cylinder was three atmospheres. These inventors also contemplated the application of compressed air to road carriages; they proposed to use pressures as high as 60 atmospheres, which were to be attained in stages, and to heat the air before its admission to the cylinder. They were the first to indicate the necessity of a reserve supply of air for use in hill-climbing or for other contingencies when the pressure in the main reservoirs was approaching its lower limit." In 1844 M. Andraud built a 2-2-2 locomotive weighing five tons, with a single rivetted air tank holding 106 cubic feet of air at 300 psi. It was first tested on Saturday 21st September 1844 on the Versailles Left Bank track where it covered a two mile return journey at a speed of between 17 and 20 mph. A 1841 patent reveals that Andraud and Tessie du Motay were based at No 35, Rue Chabrol, in Paris; this road still exists and lies to the south-west of the Gare du Nord, where channel tunnel trains from Great Britain terminate.

Compressed Air Trains…no coal or logs needed!





AIR LOCOMOTIVES WITH TENDERS



ILLUSTRATION No. 104, CLASS B-P-T

With cab for surface haulage at powder works, for extra long haul where conditions require light-weight equipment.

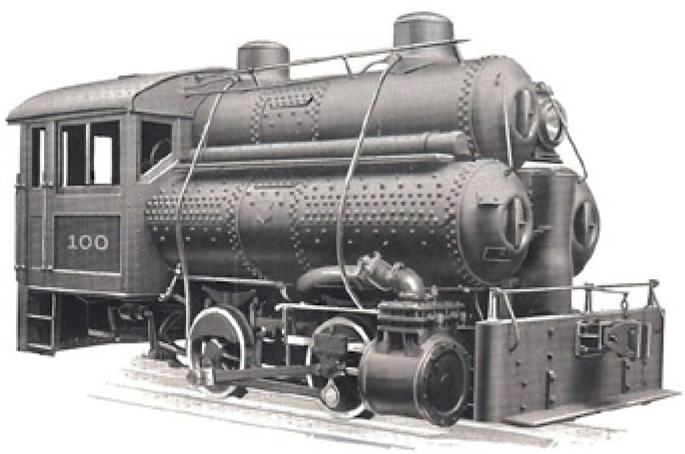
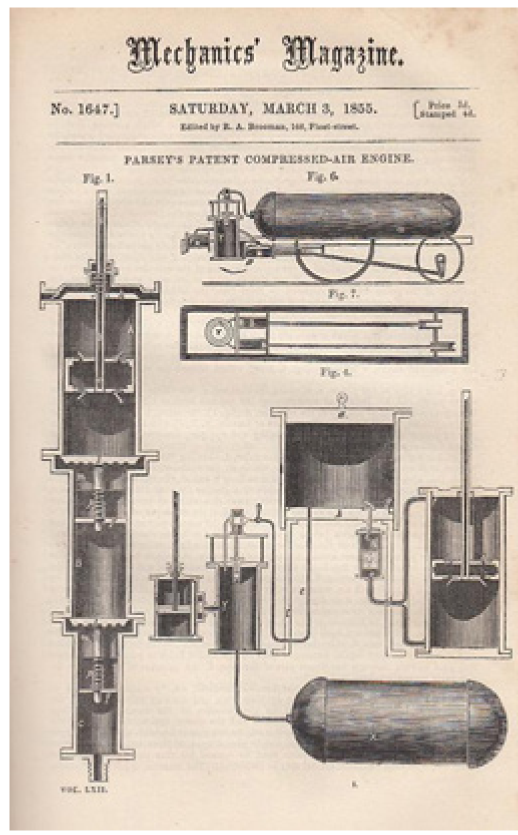
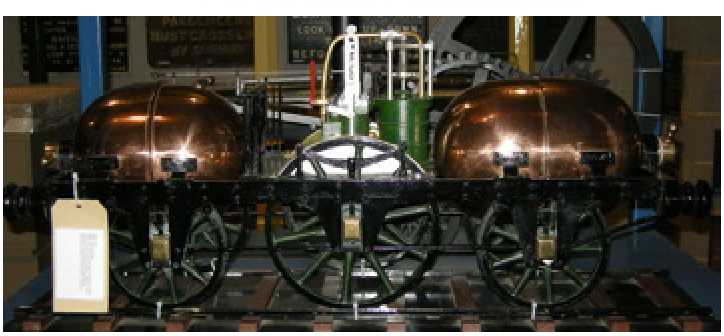
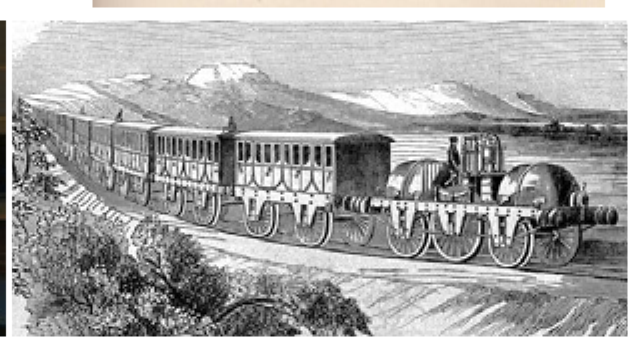


ILLUSTRATION No. 100, CLASS B-PPP AND B-PP







The Compressed Air Car… No Fuel or Gas Needed….Just Air!

ADVANTAGES OF THE AIRMOBILE

The safest car in the world.
The simplest car in the world.
The easiest operated car in the world.
The most marvelous hill-climber in the world.
The first scientifically designed car in the world, giving proper distribution of weight and power.
The most luxurious and satisfactory car in the world, at any price.
The fastest car in the world.
The lightest car in the world, in its class.
The smoothest riding car in the world.

Five Passenger or Roadster type	$1,000
Seven Passenger type	2,000

All Airmobiles will have Streamline Bodies and full standard equipment.
A postal card will bring you Catalog and Story of the Rotary.

ROTARY AIR BRAKE COMPANY
601 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
Phones Main 743 F 1688

From The Horseless Age for October 1898: "In 1895, the Pneumatic Carriage Company was organized under the laws of West Virginia, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, and with offices at 253 Broadway, New York. The organizers had been conducting experiments with compressed air motors for street railway service for several years, and naturally turned toward the motor vehicle when it received its first impetus in America. The president and manager of the company is A. H. Hoadley, who has been in charge of the experiments at the works of the American Wheelock Engine Company, Worcester, Mass. The first carriage built by the company was ***completed in November, 1896***. It has seating accommodations for six passengers, weighs 2700 pounds, *and will run 20 miles over ordinary good roads on one charge*. A grade of 20 per cent is claimed to be surmountable. The wooden wheels are 30 and 42 inches respectively, and pneumatics of 4 inches diameter render riding as easy as possible. The motor, of the reciprocating type, weighs 400 pounds and operates at 350 revolutions, when the carriage is making 15 miles an hour. Ordinary compensating gear and hub steering are employed. In order to heat and expand the air before it enters the motor, it is surcharged with hot water, carried in the vehicle in a separate tank and kept at a temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit. Five pounds of water are required for each mile traversed. All the above machinery is spring supported, to relieve it from the shocks of the road.

TO OPERATE THE CAR

Move the throttle lever forward which lets air from the tanks into the air motors in four wheels.

To reverse, push the pedal down half way.

To stop, push the pedal all the way down; that makes air brakes out of the air motors.

The power plant is automatic, burns crude oil, is extremely light and vibrationless, and simply keeps the tanks supplied with air at a uniform pressure, and requires no attention whatever from the driver.

There is no limit to the speed or hill-climbing possibilities of the Airmobile. If you want more speed or more power, simply open the throttle wider.

The perfection of the Rotary Principle by this Company makes possible the Airmobile.

Output for 1914 sold already. Order now for 1915 deliveries.



Compressed AIR MOTOR Runs Car

A side view of the compressed air car, showing the four fuel tanks which will drive the car 300 miles at a speed of 15 miles an hour. The engine requires no cooling system, no ignition system, no carburetor, nor the hundreds of moving parts included in a standard gasoline motor.

EITHER the era of "free air" is about to come to an end, or the cost of motoring is about to be reduced to practically nothing. In an amazing demonstration conducted recently in Los Angeles a standard automobile chassis, powered with a newly-developed compressed air motor, whizzed around the city streets at not one cent of cost to the driver for fuel.

The engine, which is the result of six years of research by Roy J. Meyers, resembles in general appearance a radial airplane motor. It is mounted in an upright position in the same space occupied by a gasoline motor in standard cars.

A front view, showing how the compressed air engine is mounted. An electric heater, operated by a battery and generator, heats the air until it attains a pressure of 200 lbs. As the warm air goes through the engine and is cooled, it is recovered and drawn into a compressing chamber, where it is heated again and returned to the tank.

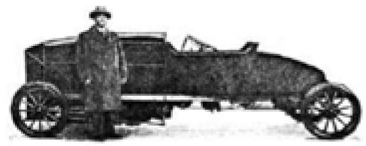
A Three-Wheeled Car for 60c

WITH a total cash outlay of only sixty cents, plus several hours of labor and a large amount of mechanical ingenuity, J. M. Custer of Piggott, Arkansas, has built for himself a most unusual three-wheeled flivver.

Made entirely of parts picked up from the junk pile, the car contains parts of seven different makes of autos. Steering is done with the front wheel, which is mounted like a wheelbarrow wheel, considerably ahead of the motor.

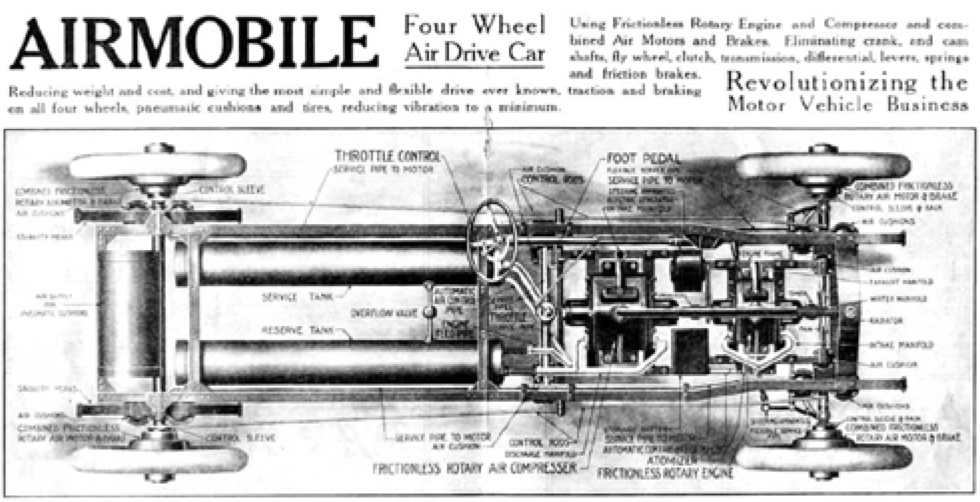
This unusual vehicle, built by J. M. Custer of Piggott, Ark., resembles a cross between a flivver and wheelbarrow. It was assembled from junk.

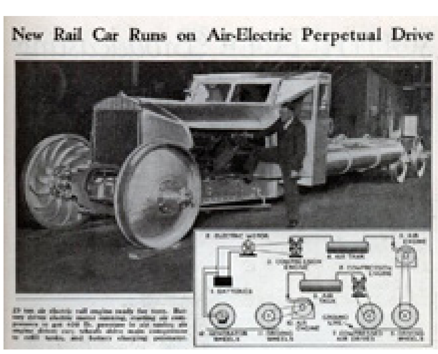
Inventions for January 47



In 1926 Lee Barton Williams of Pittsburgh USA presented his invention: an automobile which, he claims runs on air. The motor starts on gasoline, but after it has reached a speed of ten miles an hour the gasoline supply is shut off and the air starts to work. At the first test his invention attained a speed of 62 miles an hour.

The first hybrid diesel and compressed air locomotive appeared in 1930, in Germany. The pressures brought to bear by the oil industry in the transport sector were ever greater and the truth of the matter is that they managed to block investigation in this field.







How Did they Heat the Huge Castles, Cathedrals and Homes?

Can you being to imagine how these massive Tartarian buildings were heated during the cold winters of Europe and mountain castles? *No fireplace burning logs could possibly heat these palaces.* Instead, they had harnessed energy and could bring it directly into the entire building because it was electrified at will and location, thus providing each room with independent heat using andirons and the buildings current.

There was placed a metal plate behind the firebox (or the whole firebox made of metal) and metal goblet-looking objects. These objects may be of various size, while the bigger are usually put near the edges of a fireplace. The function of metal plates is quite clear – they reflect infrared rays when fireplace heats up, like an ordinary fireplace does. The goblets, on the other hand, have nothing to do with an ordinary fireplace that heats up from combustion. *These goblets are nothing else than ether capacitors*, which amplify electricity in a conductor, along which they are put. It turns out that originally these fireplaces were not designed to burn wood. Their secret probably lies somewhere else.



AEE fireplace with metal plate and andiron transmitters

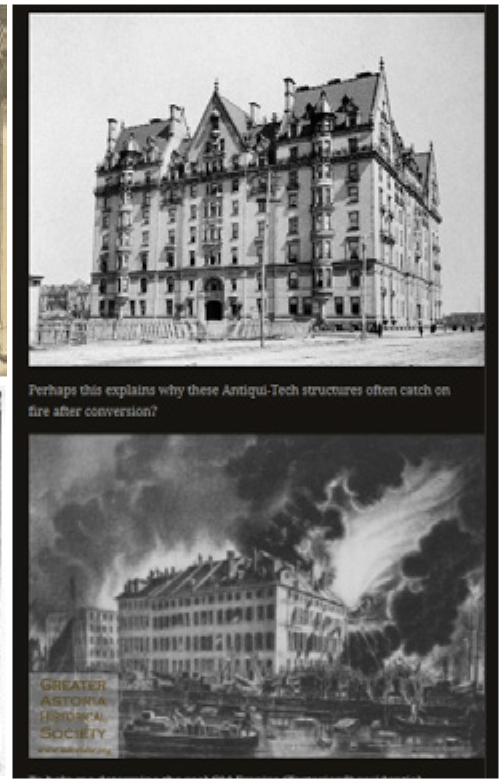
Let's imagine that the fireplace and the roof are connected by metal bonding's through the chimney (like in the image). The whole construction becomes one solid conductor, connected with the metal plate in the firebox. Ether capacitors, put near the fireplace, provoke eddy currents (Foucault currents) in the metal frame, which transmits them to the metal plate. The buildings with cymatic windows and portholes, with the help of organs, musical instruments and singing, emitted a frequency range. These frequencies were then collected by devices designed into the architecture of all other buildings and converted into DC energy. These frequencies were also transmitted underground through water and collected with piezoelectric transducers. The real internet. *Piezoelectric transducers generate electricity* when subjected to a pressure change. Hydrophones are used to listen to whales speak to each other, sonar.

All life resonates and absorbs frequencies. The Aether was filled with frequencies that created harmony and reverberated off of the firmament. Levitation would be easy. denied a graceful existence with comfortable, disease-free cities and clean energy for our homes and businesses**.** What we call "fireplaces" could very well have been air vents for the off-gassing that was run throughout the buildings back then.

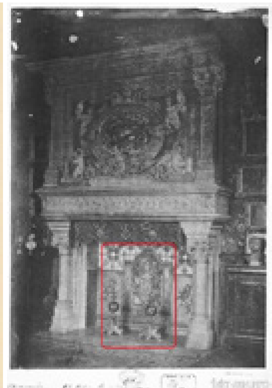
Smoke-Free Home Heating in Any Room

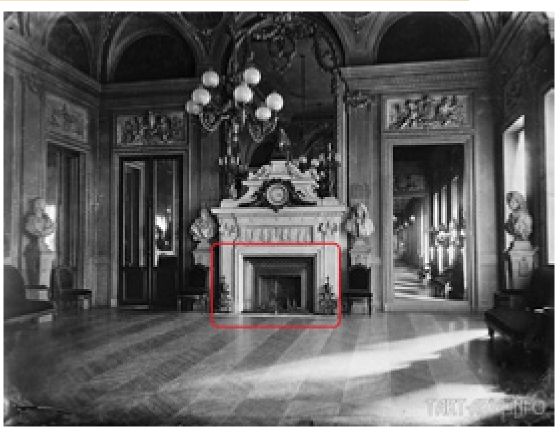


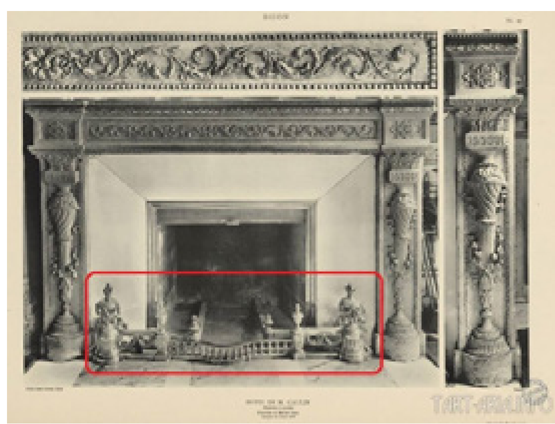


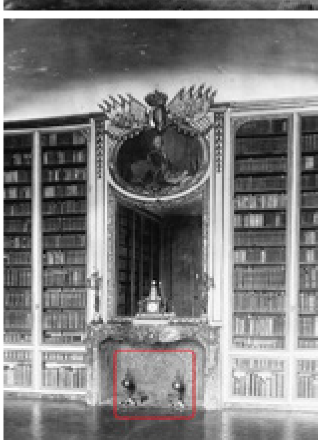
















Gas Lit Street Lamps

So the story goes…and think about how the gas had to be distilled and pipelines laid for lamps to operate throughout the cities and even inside the cathedrals!



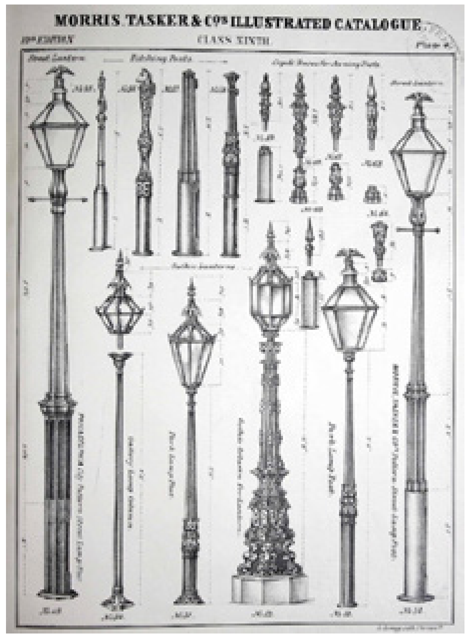
Church interior with gas torchieres (Reading, England, c. 1875)

Before electricity became sufficiently widespread and economical to allow for general public use, gas was the most popular method of outdoor and indoor lighting in cities and suburbs. Early gas lights were ignited manually, but many later designs are self-igniting. Baltimore was the first American city with gas streetlights; Peale's Gas Light Company of Baltimore on February 7, 1817 lit its first street lamp at Market and Lemon Streets (currently Baltimore and Holliday Streets). A "thermolampe" using *gas distilled from wood* was patented in **1799**, whilst German inventor Friedrich Winzer (Frederick Albert Winsor) was the first person to **patent coal-gas lighting in 1804**

The first electric street lighting employed arc lamps, initially the *'Electric candle'*, 'Jablotchkoff candle' or 'Yablochkov candle' developed by a Russian, Pavel Yablochkov, **in 1875.** This was a carbon arc lamp employing alternating current, which ensured that both electrodes were consumed at equal rates. In **1876,** the common council of the City of Los Angeles ordered four arc lights installed in various places in the fledgling town for street lighting. On **30 May 1878**, the first electric street lights in Paris were installed on the avenue de l'Opera and the Place d'Etoile, around the Arc de Triomphe, to celebrate the opening of the Paris Universal Exposition. In **1881**, to coincide with the Paris International Exposition of Electricity, streetlights were installed on the major boulevards. The first streets in London lit with the electrical arc lamp were by the Holborn Viaduct and the Thames Embankment in 1878. More than 4,000 were in use by 1881, though by then an improved differential arc lamp had been developed by Friedrich von Hefner-Alteneck of Siemens & Halske. The United States was quick in adopting arc lighting, and *by 1890 over 130,000 were in operation in the US*, commonly installed in exceptionally tall moonlight towers.

With the development of cheap, reliable and bright incandescent light bulbs at the end of the 19th century, arc lights passed out of use for street lighting, but remained in industrial use longer. Thomas Edison began serious research into developing a practical incandescent lamp in 1878. Edison filed his first patent application for "Improvement In Electric Lights" on 14 October 1878. After many experiments, first with carbon in the early 1880s and then with platinum and other metals, in the end Edison returned to a carbon filament. The first successful test was on **October 22, 1879** and lasted 13.5 hours. Edison continued to improve this design and by 4 November 1879, filed for a US patent for an electric lamp using "a carbon filament or strip coiled and connected ... to platina contact wires.

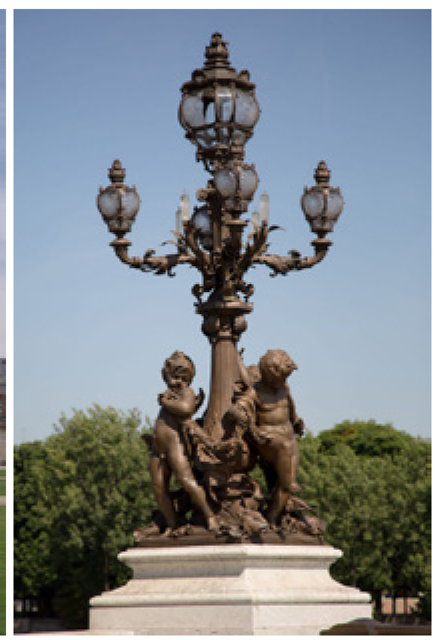







Detail of a street light from Paris











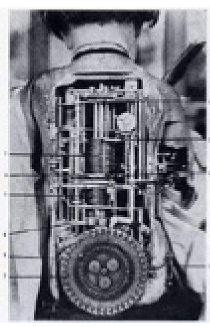
Nothing New Under the Sun ~ Robots in 1883



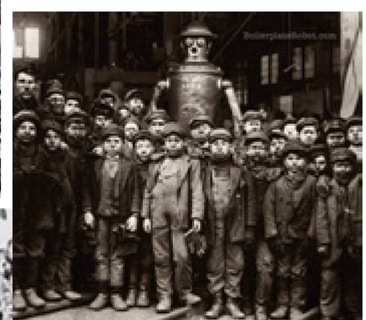


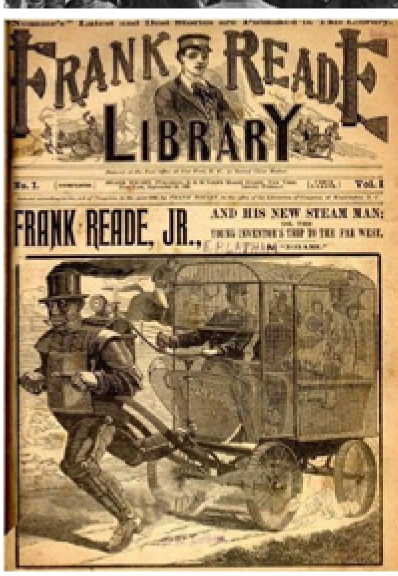




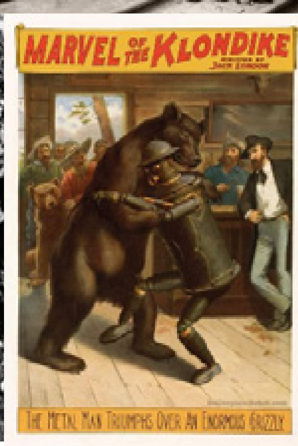




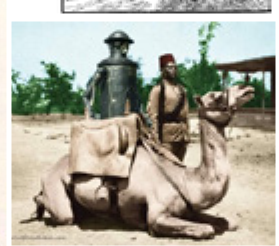






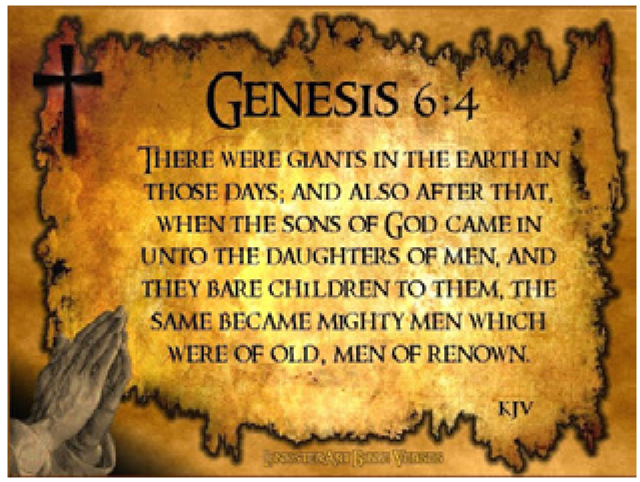






CHAPTER 13

THERE WERE GIANTS AMONG US



A US Supreme Court ruling has forced the ***Smithsonian Institution*** to release classified papers dating from the early 1900's that proves the organization was involved in a major historical cover-up.

The cover-up destroyed evidence showing giant human remains in the tens of thousands had been uncovered all across America. The pieces of evidence were ordered to be destroyed by high-level administrators to "protect the mainstream chronology of human evolution at the time" according to the court ruling.



The allegations stemming from the *American Institution of Alternative Archeology* (AIAA) that the Smithsonian Institution had destroyed thousands of giant human remains during the early 1900's was not taken lightly by the Smithsonian who responded by suing the organization for defamation and trying to damage the reputation of the 168-year old institution.

During the court case, new elements were brought to light as several Smithsonian whistleblowers admitted to the existence of documents that allegedly proved the destruction of tens of thousands of human skeletons reaching between 6 feet and 12 feet in height, a reality mainstream archeology cannot admit to for different reasons, claims AIAA spokesman, James Churchward:

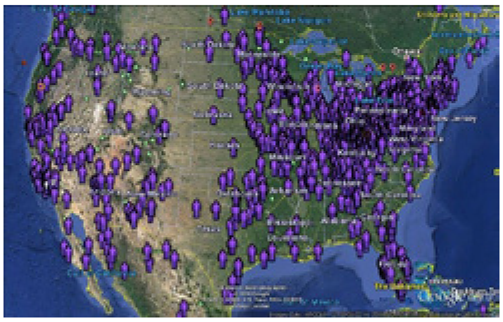
"**There has been a major cover up by western archaeological institutions since the early 1900's to make us believe that America was first colonized by Asian peoples migrating through the Bering Strait 15,000 years ago, when in fact, there are hundreds of thousands of burial mounds all over America which the Natives claim were there a long time before them, and that show traces of a highly developed civilization, complex use of metal alloys and where giant human skeleton remains are frequently found but still go unreported in the media and news outlets."**

A turning point of the court case was when a 1.3-meter long human femur bone was shown as evidence in court of the existence of such giant human bones.

The evidence came as a blow to the Smithsonian's lawyers as the bone had been stolen from the Smithsonian by one of their high-level curators in the mid-1930's who had kept the bone all

his life and which had admitted on his deathbed in writing of the undercover operations of the Smithsonian. It is a terrible thing that is being done to the American people,» he wrote in the letter.

The NWO has been hiding the truth about the forefathers and foremothers of humanity, our ancestors, the giants who roamed the earth as recalled in the Bible and ancient texts of the world by destroying the evidence.

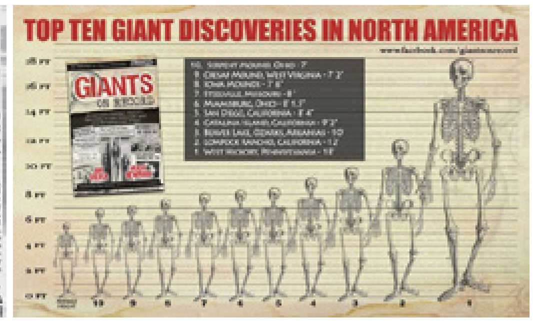




Find Old Home of Giants Who Once Ruled in America

Excavators in Long Lost City in Nevada Find Skeletons Seven Feet Tall

St. Thomas, Nev., March 6.—Pueblo Grande, Nevada, long lost city, believed to have been the seat of a primitive people of giant stature who ruled western America centuries ago, was being gradually restored today by excavators working under M. R. Harrington, director of the Museum of the American Indian.







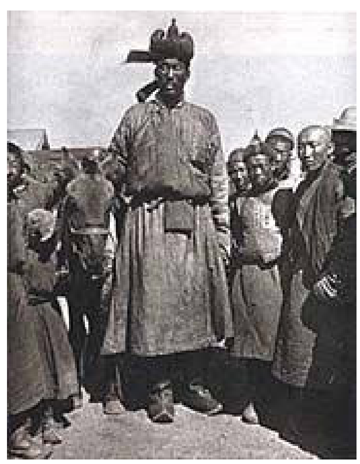
















Romanian Giant Legends

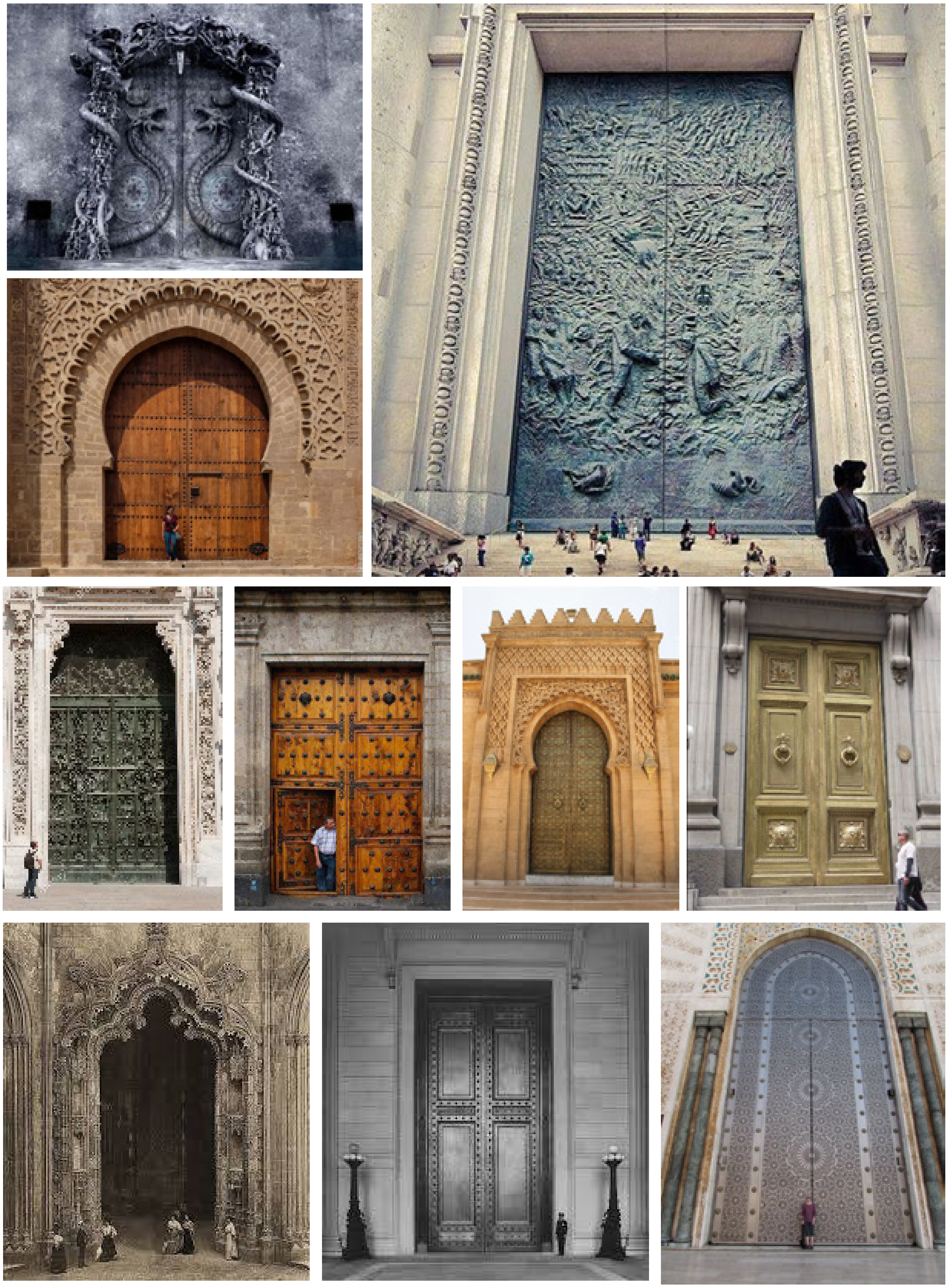
Depending on the region of Romania where the legends come from, there are different names for giants. In the Boziorul area, *giants are known as "tartars" ("tartari")*, for example. A number of unusually tall skeletons have been uncovered at Scaieni, in Buzaului Mountains. For instance, when locals tried to plant apple trees on a hill, they accidentally discovered humanoid skeletons of over 2.4 meters (8.2 feet) tall along with pottery fragments in the ***Skyline of Buzaului Mountain.***

Knowing the local legends, people from the area immediately thought about the tartars. One of these legends even claims that the mountain formation known as the "Pillars of Tainita" ("Stalpii Tainitei") had actually been built by these giants of old. In the past, the giants were also credited for building two large underground halls somewhere beneath the mountain.

The strange formation which can be seen up on Tainita Mountain resembles a set of stone chairs. As they are found at high altitude and in a highly inaccessible area, locals claim that tartars built the chairs to sit on when they wanted to gather for council. Another legend from Hateg Country ("Tara Hategului"), tells the tale of two giantesses who built two cities: one in Deva and the other on the peak of the Severed Mountain ("Muntele Retezat") respectively. Upon the end of the construction, when the giantess from Deva beheld her rival's city and saw it had turned out more beautiful, she became envious. In a moment of rage, she threw a plough towards the mountain citadel - destroying it and severing the top of the mountain at the same time. In this way, the mountain earned its name, being known ever since as the Severed Mountain. A number of archaeological discoveries have been made in Giurgiu. Between the years 1940 and 1950, archaeologists unearthed 80 humanoid skeletons which appeared to be giants. The huge skeletons measured about four to five meters (13-16 feet) in height. Giant skeletons have been unearthed in other parts of the country as well. As one example, in October 1989, 20 giant skeletons were found in Pantelimon – Lebada.

The Arizona Silver Belt, November 16th, 1895 with the headline Prehistoric Egyptian Giants :"In 1881, when professor Timmerman was engaged in exploring the ruins of an ancient temple of Isis on the banks of the Nile, 16 miles below Najar Djfard, he opened a row of tombs in which some prehistoric race of giants had been buried. The smallest skeleton out of some 60 odd, which were examined during the time Timmerman was excavating at Najar Djfard, measured 7′ 8″ in length and the largest 11′ 1″ tall. Memorial tablets were discovered in great numbers, but there was no record that even hinted that they were in the memory of men of extraordinary size". A cemetery called *Fag el-Gamous* , which means *Way of the Water Buffalo,* and a nearby pyramid have been excavated by archaeologists from Brigham Young University for the last 30 years. Many of the mummies that were discovered date to the time when the Roman or Byzantine Empire ruled Egypt, from the 1st century to the 7th century AD. "*We are fairly certain we have over a million burials within this cemetery. It's large, and it's dense* ," Project Director Kerry Muhlestein, an associate professor in the Department of Ancient Scripture at Brigham Young University, said in a paper he presented at *the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities Scholars Colloquium* , which was held in November 2014 in Toronto. However, it is now thought (as of 2017) that it is more likely to be tens of thousands of graves. One discovery that never got officially published was that of a mummy who was more than 7 feet (2 meters) tall. ***"We once found a male who was over 7 feet tall who was far too tall to fit into the shaft, so they bent him in half and tossed him in."***

The Giants Doorways

















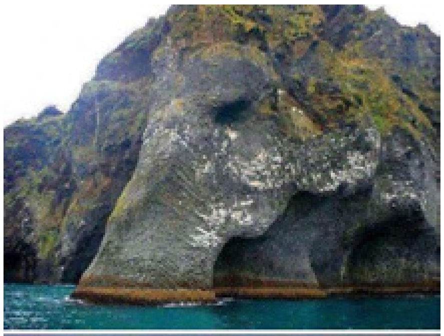


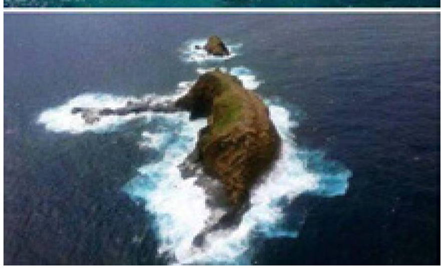
The gigantic Underwood on display in the Palace of Liberal Arts was operated using an ordinary-sized typewriter.

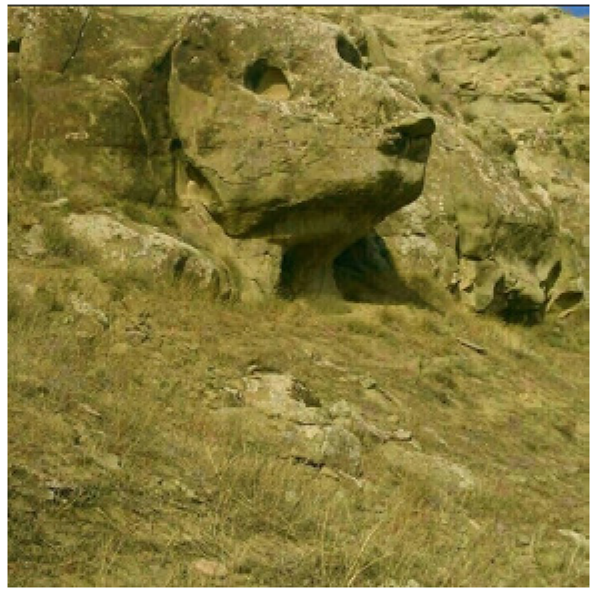




Were Giant Humans and Animals Fossilized in Their Place by the NWO?





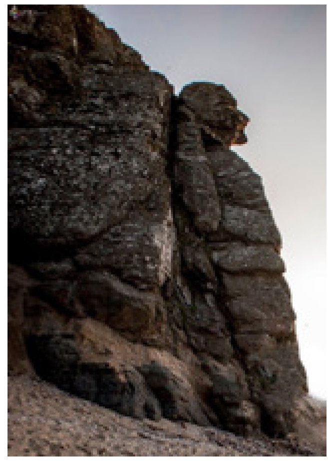
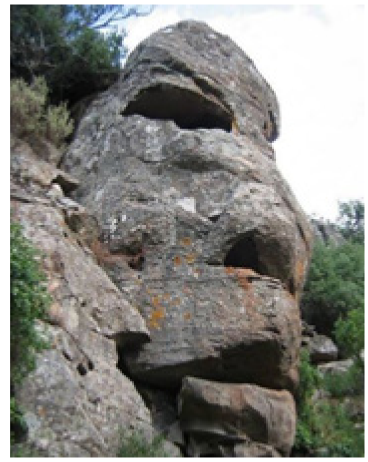
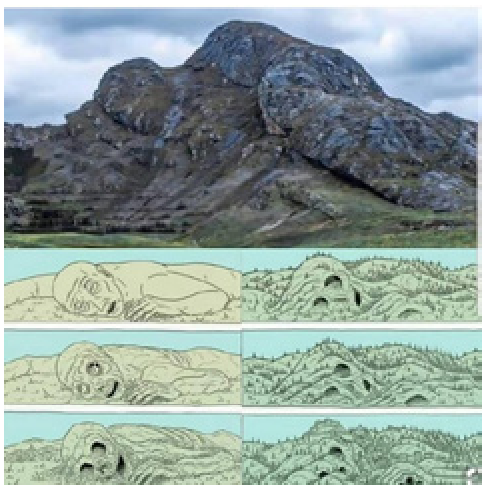












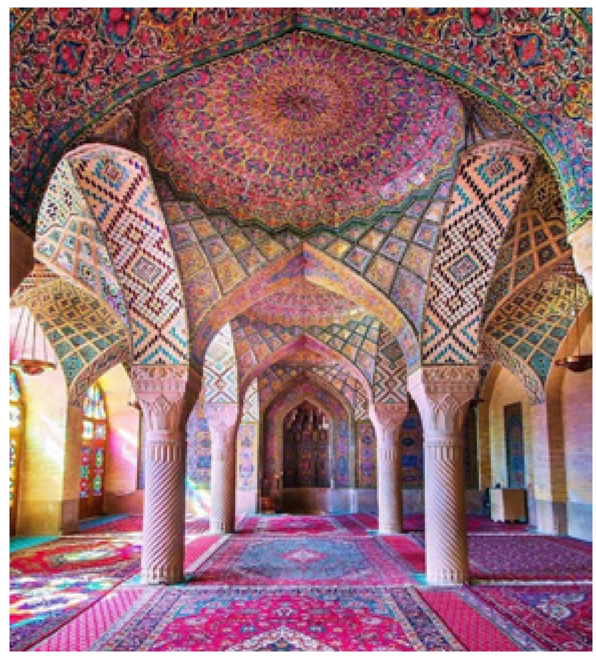
Giant, Normand, France.



CHAPTER 14

FROM RUSSIA WITH LOVE

From "History Science of Fiction" THE EPOCH OF THE XIII CENTURY



At the end of the XVIII century a major war began between the Romanov Russia and Siberian Moskovia. At first Ottoman Turkey marched out as an ally of Tobolsk. The Romanovs found themselves in a difficult position: they had to fight on two fronts at once. However, on the 10 July 1774 after a series of defeats Turkey signed the peace Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca with the Romanovs which marked their defeat. Essentially it betrayed its ally – the Czar of Tobolsk. Seizing this opportunity in 1774 the Romanovs urgently mobilised their troops from the Turkish front to the Eastern Front. A.V.Suvorov, who had recently distinguished himself in the battles with the Turks, stood at the head of these troops. With Suvorov's help, count P.I.Panin, the commander-in-chief of the Eastern Front, defeated the Siberian army of 'Pugachev'. Suvorov personally convoyed the captured 'Pugachev' from Yaik to Simbirsk. He was later brought to Moscow and executed there, after purporting that he was a common Cossack who had rebelled against the rightful rulers – the Romanovs. Most likely, it was in fact some common Cossack who was brought for the execution, but not the real Siberian war chief. It is possible that he was called 'Pugachev'. The true identity of the Siberian leader was probably kept secret by the Romanovs. The two SECRET PANELS which were set up in Kazan and Orenburg in 1773-1774, were in charge of the misrepresentation of the Pugachev war history [988:00], the article 'Pugachevshina'.

Most likely that following their defeat the remnants of the royal court at Tobolsk and its faithful troops fled to China, where they were warmly received by the Emperors of Manchuria, the distant relatives of the Hordian czars of Tobolsk, see our book 'Pegaya Orda'. The Romanovs occupied Siberia, having at first annexed it to the province of Kazan and pretended that 'it had been always been this way'. But soon they began to divide it 'after suddenly realizing that it was too big'. ***Many old Siberian cities were wiped off the face of the earth***. The majority of the names present on the maps of Siberia in the XVIII century are not there in the XIX century anymore. When the archaeologists unearthed the remnants of the Siberian cities destroyed in the XVIII century, instead of reconstructing the true history of Siberia, they declared their findings to be extremely ancient. The perfect example of this is Arkaim in the Urals.

In 1775 for the victory over Moscow Tartary Suvorov was presented with the most luxurious and expensive award among those he had received – a diamond encrusted sword. Much to everyone's delight, it was not held a secret at that point. The Romanovs happily celebrated their victory over their severe Siberian neighbor. The victory came to the Romanovs at a price and they spared neither expense nor rewards for their victorious generals-victors.

Later however, the time came when they had to give an account of the history of the war on paper, to canonize the version for the posterity. And here they faced a difficulty. As the Romanovs were persistently hiding the very existence of their Siberian neighbour, depicting that Siberia had always belonged to them. That is why a decision was made to present the war with Tobolsk as an allegedly comparatively easy fight of government troops with a rebellious mob. Purporting, that the rebels' ringleader was a common Cossack Yemelyan Pugachev. When presented in such a light, Suvorov's achievements in defeating 'Pugachev' were an obstacle. It was clear, that a great military commander should not be fighting a crowd of ignorant peasants. He had much greater tasks, and the suppression of peasant revolts was a responsibility of the second-rate military commanders. That is why they presented the matter the following way.

Allegedly 'Pugachev' was defeated by an unknown lieutenant-colonel Michelsohn, who was made promoted to colonel for his achievement. Suvorov, they said, had nothing to do with it. He was called to the Eastern front by mistake, due to P.I.Panin's panic. Suvorov, they said, had absolutely nothing to do there. So in the end he did not fight against Pugachev.

The Romanovs Endeavoured To Bring Moscow Down

During the epoch of Peter I the relations between Romanov Russia and the vast Moscow Tartary became especially tense. Fearing the restoration of the Horde's regime in Central Russia, the Romanovs transferred their capital to distant Petersburg, which was especially built by Peter I for this purpose. The former capital – Moscow, which was still associated in the minds of many people with Horde of the XIV-XVI cc., was assigned the role of a second-rate city [4v]. Peter I and his circle didn't like Moscow and everything connected with it. Here is an interesting detail conveyed by the French courtier Leboise. He accompanied Peter's court in Paris 1717. In his report to the French King, Leboise wrote: 'The word 'Muscovite' and even 'Muscovia' are deeply insulting for this entire court' [514], v.2, p.283. It is clear, that a heavy political gloom was to descend onto Moscow and Moscow Kremlin. This is the exact picture that emerges from the documents of the XVIII [TsRS], ch.9.

The Romanovs not only abandoned the old Russian-Horde Kremlin of Moscow=Jerusalem, but decided to mock deride it as 'Mongol' relics. For example, they sent their jesters with their 'weddings' into the Palace of the Facets (Granovitaya Palata). Let them have fun, they said. Let us see how exactly the Romanov's buffoons and their friends danced, drank and joked in the heart of the former capital of Russia-Horde = Biblical Israel. The old documents, which came to light after a long period of obscurity thanks to the efforts of Zabelin, inform us: 'THE PREFECT OF THE LATIN SCHOOLS AND THE PHILOSOPHY TEACHER HIEROMONK JOSEPH ARRANGED ORGANISED PLAY ACTING. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT DURING THE ARRANGEMENT OF THESE COMEDIES THERE THE FRESCOS OF THE PALACE CHAMBERS, WHICH WERE ALREADY QUITE DILAPIDATED, WERE LIME WASHED' [282:1], part 1, p.117-118.

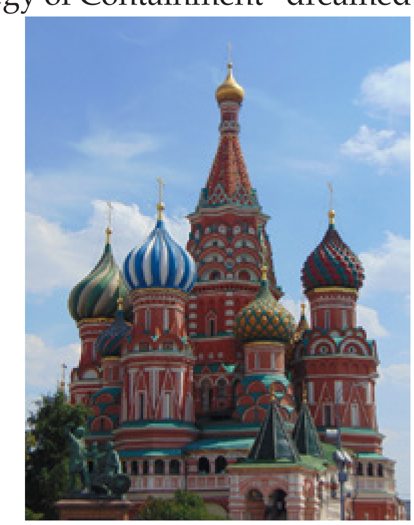
Everything is clear. The West European 'scholars' who had swarmed across Romanov Russia (especially after Peter cut a window through into enlightened Europe, which was impressed on

all of us multiple times) not only clowned around in the Russian Horde cathedrals, but also were destroying the vulnerable Hordian relics of antiquity, reveling in impunity. In particular they lime washed the old frescos in Kremlin. Later, post factum, they declared them to be extremely dilapidated. Purporting that there was nothing left to do but to lime wash them. It became clean and beautiful there. The old Russian pictures ceased to annoy the delicate Latin taste. It is astonishing that the Romanovs abused the Moscow Kremlin up until the beginning of the XIX c inclusively. Hence one can see how great was their irritation with the former Hordian traditions and memories connected with Moscow and its Kremlin. It came to a point where in the beginning of the XIX century the Romanov administration practically exposed Kremlin to thieves and cheats! IN KREMLIN THERE APPEARED 'NESTS OF THIEVES' AND 'HOUSES OF DEBAUCHERY' [TsRS], ch.9.

Modern day revisionist history: Communism was a curse invented by the Jesuits via their "Reduction" settlements in South America. They chose as their puppet German Jew Karl Marx while under their care in Trier. They used it to wage war against their hated enemies, the Romanovs, who ***had evicted the Jesuits in 1820***. A Jesuit priest by the name of Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili was chosen from Georgia to turn Russia into a totalitarian nightmare. He would later change his name to Joseph Stalin.

They have carefully played both Russians and Americans against each other ever since, cashing in (literally) on the resulting bloodshed. They used their infiltrators and subversives in America to counter the Nazi-given technological advances with self-destructive leadership and policy decisions (e.g. Kennedy threatened resolution to Vietnam and was eliminated).

The Soviet Union collapsed, but rather than allow a new climate of peace and co-operation to ensue, tremendous discord has been instilled. Organs like the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been used to increase the "Strategy of Containment" dreamed up by Papal agents like Zbigniew Brzezinski—thought by Russian Intelligence to have been behind the election of Polish Cardinal Karol Józef Wojtyła to the Papacy to become "Pope John Paul II".



A literal Crusade continues to target Orthodox Russia on her very doorstep utilizing a CIA/Nazi/Catholic influence in Slavic Ukraine, the birthplace of both nations. The Orthodox Church is heavily infiltrated with Jesuits and it is the Left Leg of the terrible statue the Prophet Daniel saw in Nebuchadnezzar's dream, with Rome being the Right Leg. It is almost as hampered by humanistic and pagan religious traditions as Rome is. But through it, a mighty thing has happened; the good Russian people are living their Christian values and this does not sit well with the Luciferian Elite that runs and rules the West (through the Vatican).

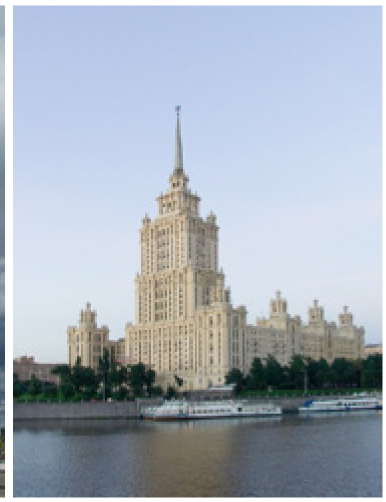
Robert K. Massie, in his award-winning book *Nicholas and Alexandra*, described the St. Petersburg of the turn of the century: "It was the center of all that was advanced, all that was smart and much that was cynical in Russian life. Its great opera and ballet companies, its symphonies and chamber orchestras played the music of Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin, Mussorgsky, and Tschaikovsky; its citizens read Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoyevsky, Turgenev, and Tolstoy. But society spoke French, not Russian, and the best clothing and furniture were ordered from Paris…The 'season' in St. Petersburg began on New Year's Day and lasted until the beginning of Lent."

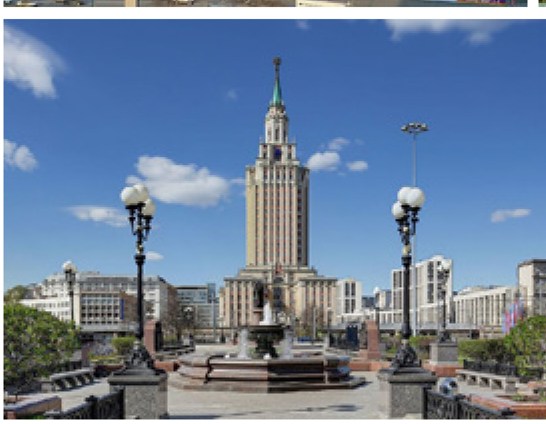
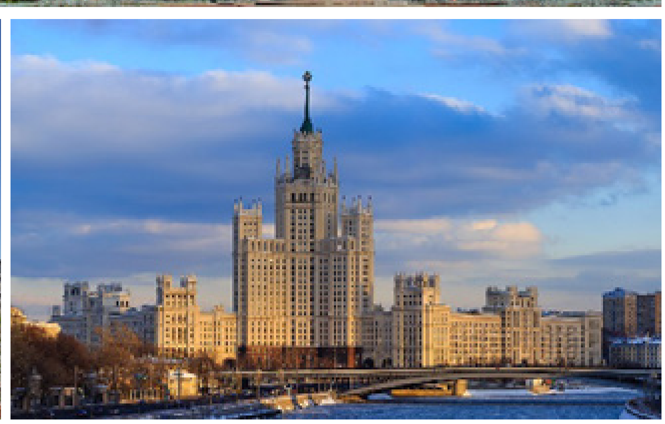
The White Cities of Russia

And the story goes..

The Seven Sisters aka 'The Stalin's High-Rises', are a group of seven skyscrapers in Moscow designed in the Stalinist style. They were built from 1947 to 1953! in an elaborate combination of Russian Baroque and Gothic styles. These towers are inspired by the Municipal Building in Manhattan. At the time of construction they were the tallest buildings in Europe, and the main building of Moscow State University remained the tallest building in Europe until 1997.





The Republic of Tartasan, Russia's Most Ancient City



The nation of Bulgaria has a lesser known cousin hidden in the hinterlands of the autonomous **Republic of Tatarstan**: Bolgar. Although it may be less famous, Bolgar has no less an illustrious history**, it's one of the most ancient cities in Russia**.

Long before the Mongols, the Eurasian steppe was dominated by another great Turkic empire, the Proto-Bulgars, whose state was centered around the Sea of Azov (modern Russia and Ukraine). Known to be equally as skilled in nation building as in warfare, they built massive stone citadels wherever they set foot. Under the legendary Khan Kubrat, the Proto-Bulgar empire came to cover much of the Black Sea Coast. After Kubrat's death, however, his five sons decided to part ways, each going in a different direction to run their own state. The two most successful were Asparuh, who founded the Bulgaria we know today, and Kotrag, who wandered northwards along the Volga.

Renaissance on the Volga; Eventually, Kotrag's Bulgars settled down on a pleasant piece of real estate along the Volga River and established the great city of Bolgar, *a true Eurasian metropolis*. After a few campaigns against their neighbors, the Volga Bulgarians, as they came to be called, established a vast empire in the heart of Russia. In 922, the ruler Aydai Khan converted to Islam and invested in the construction of madrassas and mosques. Meanwhile, his state became a major middleman along Silk Road trade routes. Tombstones attest to a large Jewish and Armenian district, and travelers like ibn-Fadlan hailed to the Khan's emphasis on education. Bolgar had become the center of Islamic civilization in Eastern Europe.

Fast forward Mongols, and Russians, Bolgar still remains an important site within Russia. Sitting on a calm bend of the Volga River, the remains of the city include stone citadels, mosques, and tombs that attest to a strong state skilled in masonry.

These remains of Volga Bulgaria are viewed as the origin of all Muslims living along the Volga today, particularly the Tartars and Bashkirs. Once a year, they visit Bolgar in a religious pilgrimage known as the "Little Hajj." ***To this day, many Tartars consider themselves to be first and foremost Bulgars.***

National significance; Bolgar is not just a regional monument. It's an official UNESCO World Heritage Site acknowledged as an integral part of the history of the entire Russian nation. In fact, Bolgar was the first protected heritage site in all of Russia. In July 1722, Peter the Great personally ordered the governor of Tatarstan to renovate the site. There was the Winter Palace, the Kremlin or Novgorod there was Bolgar, **the home to a mysterious civilization that once dominated Eastern Europe.**

White City Moscow is known as a city of white stone , thanks to its early Kremlin walls constructed from local limestone. But for the rest of its history, Russia's predominantly wooden capital was shaped by fire, suffering dozens of large blazes: the **"Great Fire" of 1547** that killed several thousand people; one set by the invading Crimean Tatars in 1571 that killed tens of thousands; and a 1737 fire that severely damaged the Kremlin.

Moscow's last great fire swept through the city during the occupation of the city by Napoleon's Grande Armée in **September 1812**. ***The conflagration destroyed three-fourths of the city's buildings***, according to some estimates, and killed thousands of residents and wounded soldiers. The fire had a lasting effect on the city's appearance, as city planners later rebuilt whole neighborhoods, creating new squares and limiting wooden construction.

When the French entered Moscow, they found a city *suddenly drained of life, "resembling a desert*," de Caulaincourt remembered. "In the Kremlin, just like in most private mansions, everything was in its place: Clocks were even still ticking, as if their owners were still home," he wrote.

The fire quickly spread from the outskirts of the city to the center, reaching houses close to the Kremlin by the following morning. The wind, which had turned a bit to the west, carried huge embers more than 200 meters through the air to fall "like ***a fiery rain***" and set new houses ablaze, de Caulaincourt recalled. The air glowed with heat. Observing the cataclysm, Napoleon reportedly exclaimed, "What a terrible sight! They're burning it themselves… What resolution! What people! These are Scythians!" "The burning city reminded me of the fires that destroyed parts of Constantinople and Smyrna before my eyes, but this time, the sight was more striking: It was the most appalling sight I have ever seen," Dedem wrote.



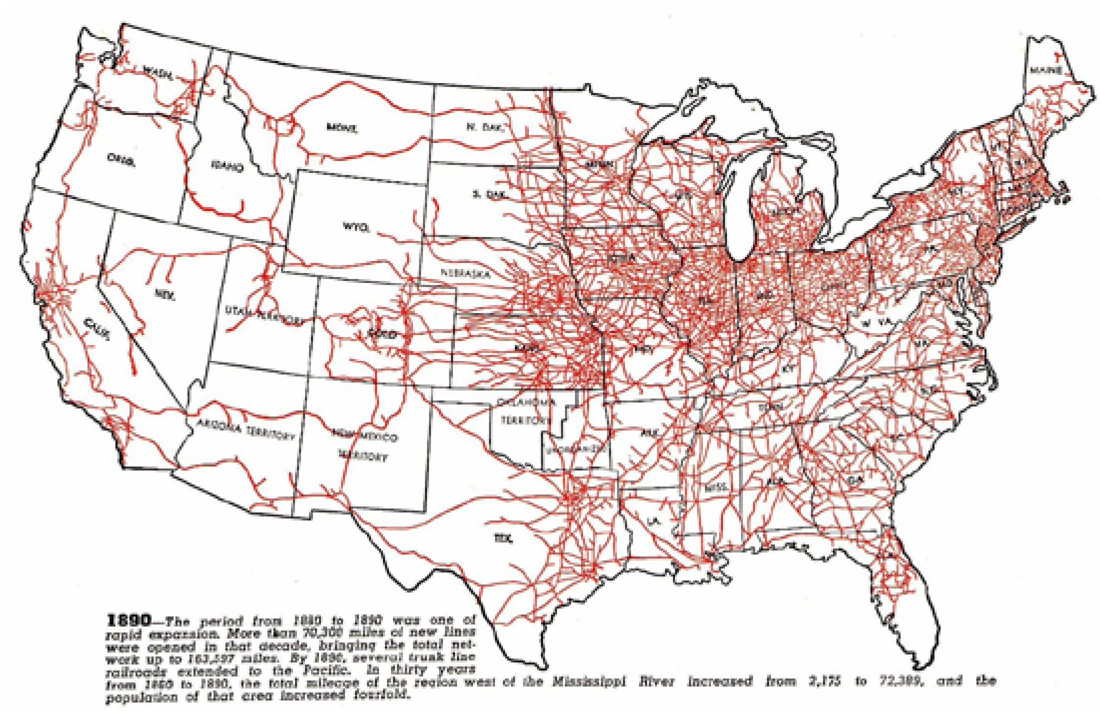
CHAPTER 15

THE GREAT TARTARY RAILWAY TRAIN SYSTEMS

So the Story Goes…

The very first trains were built in **1827** and from **1880** to **1890** more than **70,300** miles of new lines were opened in **that decade alone!**

The first steam powered railroad trains began in **1804.** Cross country travel by train was not completed in the US until **1869.** As you can read below, Sacramento, California had already built their first railway lines in 1855. This means that the trains used in Sacramento had to be put on ships, sailed around the bottom of South America up to San Francisco, CA and then sent up the Sacramento River to be put on the rail lines. Men and women who came by the tens of thousands for the California Gold Rush, after gold was found in Sutters Mill, above Sacramento, would of have to been used to dig the rail lines, forge the metal, lay the tracks and install the trains atop the tracks with all the knowledge, and surveying needed to complete the rail lines.



1890—*The period from 1880 to 1890 was one of rapid expansion. More than 70,300 miles of new lines were opened in that decade, bringing the total network up to 163,597 miles. By 1890, several trunk line railroads extended to the Pacific. In thirty years from 1860 to 1890, the total mileage of the region west of the Mississippi River increased from 2,175 to 72,389, and the population of that area increased fourfold.*

How Railways Were Constructed Back Then..so the story goes…

Before the transcontinental railroad was completed, travel overland by stagecoach cost $1,000, took five or six months, and involved crossing rugged mountains and arid desert. The alternatives were to travel by sea around the tip of South America, a distance of 18,000 miles; or to cross the

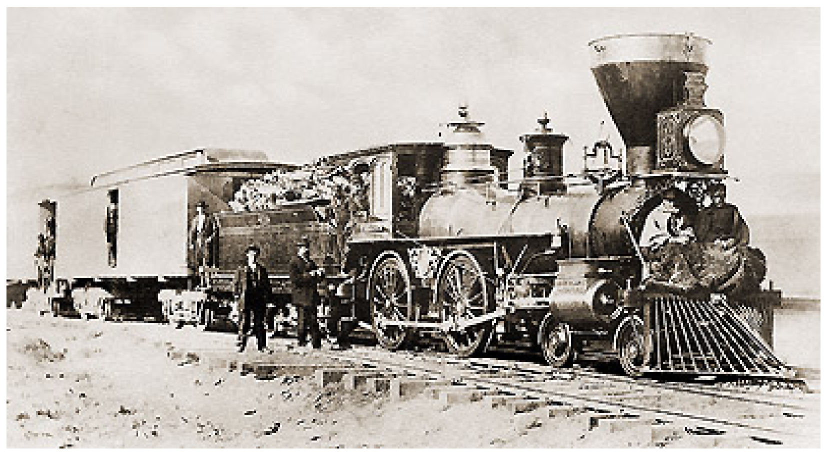
Isthmus of Panama, then travel north by ship to California. Each route took months and was dangerous and expensive. The transcontinental railroad would make it possible to complete the trip in five days at a cost of $150 for a first-class sleeper.

The transcontinental railroad was built in six years almost entirely by hand. Surveyors had to decide the best route to cross the mountains. Workers drove spikes into mountains, filled the holes with black powder, and blasted through the rock inch by inch. Handcarts moved the drift from cuts to fills. Bridges, including one 700 feet long and 126 feet in the air, had to be constructed to ford streams. Timber had to be felled and cleared, gravel had to be pulled from quarries and crushed while boats had to forge rivers to lay the pylon footings for the bridges.

The California Gold Rush of 1849

The first CPRR locomotive crossed the California - Nevada border on December 13, 1867. This allegedly allowed tens of thousands to come to California by train seeking gold.

This from Railwest.com.



"*The discovery of gold in California near Sutter's Mill in Coloma, east of Sacramento, on January 24, 1848 brought a huge number of people lured by the promise of "gold laying in the streams" into California during 1849.* ***An estimated 55,000 arrived by overland routes*** *and another 25,000 by sea*".

And the story goes on to say there was a worldwide exodus to California as well (Wikipedia):

"There were tens of thousands each of Mexicans, Chinese, Britons, Australians, French, and Latin Americans, together with many smaller groups of miners, such as African Americans, Filipinos, Basques and Turks. People from small villages in the hills near Genova, Italy were among the first to settle permanently in the Sierra Nevada foothills; they brought with them traditional agricultural skills, developed to survive cold winters. A modest number of miners of African ancestry (probably less than 4,000) had come from the Southern States, the Caribbean and Brazil. A number of immigrants were from China. Several hundred Chinese arrived in California in 1849 and 1850, and in 1852 more than 20,000 landed in San Francisco."

Now here is where the stories don't add up. Remember as stated above, that the first time the railway crossed the Sierra Nevada mountain range was from 1863-1869….yet, we are told/sold that the **Gold Rush ENED in 1855** due to "economic hardships"! From Wikpedia:

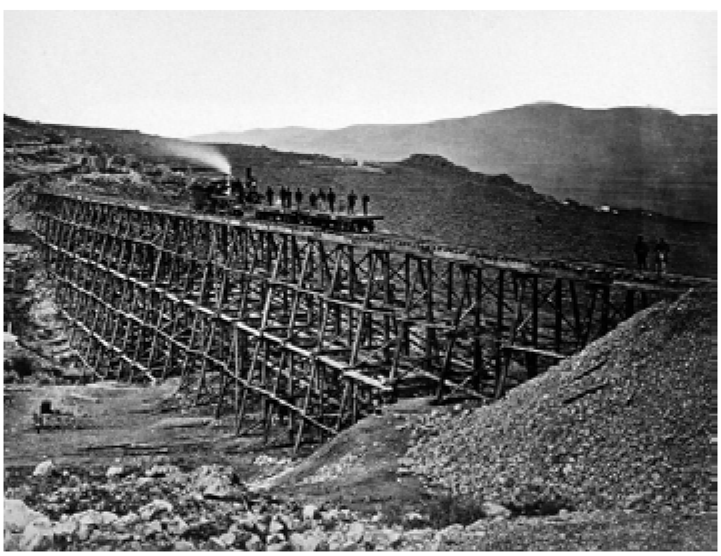
"By 1855, the economic climate had changed dramatically. Gold could be retrieved profitably from the goldfields only by medium to large groups of workers, either in partnerships or as employees. **By the mid-1850s, it was the owners of these gold-mining companies who made the money**. Also, the population and economy of California had become large and diverse enough that money could be made in a wide variety of conventional businesses".



We are also told that there was a railway built in **1855** that crossed what became the Panama Canal:

"The Gold Rush propelled California from a sleepy, little-known backwater to a center of the global imagination and the destination of hundreds of thousands of people. The new immigrants often showed remarkable inventiveness and civic-mindedness. For example, in the midst of the Gold Rush, towns and cities were chartered, a state constitutional convention was convened, a state constitution written, elections held, and representatives sent to Washington, D.C. to negotiate the admission of California as a state.

Large-scale agriculture (California's second "Gold Rush") began during this time. Roads, schools, churches, and civic organizations quickly came into existence. The vast majority of the immigrants were Americans. Pressure grew for better communications and political connections to the rest of the United States, leading to statehood for California on September 9, 1850, in the Compromise of 1850 as the 31st state of the United States.



Between **1847 and 1870**, the population of San Francisco increased **from 500 to 150,000 whereby 1900, 300,000 people were living in San Francisco alone**. The Gold Rush wealth and population increase led to significantly improved transportation between California and the East Coast. The Panama Railway, spanning the Isthmus of Panama, was finished in 1855. Steamships, including those owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, began regular service from San Francisco to Panama, where passengers, goods and mail would take the train across the Isthmus and board steamships headed to the East Coast." Thousands of workers, including Irish and German immigrants, former Union and Confederate soldiers, freed slaves, and especially Chinese immigrants played a part in the construction. Chinese laborers first went to work for the Central Pacific as it began crossing California's Sierra Nevada Mountains **in 1865.** At one point, *8,000 of the 10,000 men toiling for the Central Pacific were Chinese*. At one-point, Chinese workers were lowered in hand-woven reed baskets to drill blasting holes in the rock. They placed explosives in each hole, lit the fuses, and were, hopefully, pulled up before the powder was detonated. Explosions, freezing temperatures, and avalanches in the High Sierras killed hundreds. When Chinese workers struck for higher pay, a Central Pacific executive withheld their food



supplies until they agreed to go back to work. The story goes that hand labor, including 10,000 Chinese who sailed for weeks to San Francisco, then found horses, or walked over a hundred miles, or sailed up the Sacramento river, then hoofed it up to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada's to work on the transcontinental railroad. And as you can see by the images, many train tunnels had to be dug out and tracks laid to cross the rugged mountains. The Central Pacific Railroad relied on the muscle of men wielding hammers and chisels to make the holes into which



blasting powder was packed. An on-site blacksmith's shop stayed busy, employed in restoring the tips of rapidly blunted tools. At one point during the winter of 1866-67, there were eight thousand men working in three round-the-clock shifts, attacking the granite from four faces, drilling inward from the ends and outward from the center. When the black powder they used first was replaced with a new explosive, nitroglycerin, the pace of excavation increased from **1.18 to 1.82 feet per day.** The work force that chiseled through the Sierra Nevada granite was composed mainly of Chinese immigrant workers who had arrived in California during the 1850s seeking to profit from the gold rush. The entire project over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, over 70 miles of track, were completed in less than 5 years, it is said.

Just before **Christmas Day 1879**, a strong Gulf of Alaska-bred storm surged into the Northern Sierra, bringing heavy snow. The storm left snow 5 feet deep at Blue Canyon with nearly **10 feet** at Donner Pass. By **Jan. 1, 1890**, an impressive **22 feet of snow** had fallen on Donner Pass, with 15 feet in December alone. In Truckee, the snowpack measured just over seven feet.In early January, a dome of high pressure poured cold air into the region. In Reno, the temperature plummeted to 19 below zero on Jan. 8, still the all-time lowest reading there.



1880: Three major storm periods in Jan. 1880 stacked an additional 16 feet of snow on Donner Pass. At Emigrant Gap, a massive avalanche trapped a train packed with anxious passengers who subsisted on crackers and coffee for 50 hours until they were rescued.
Courtesy Donner Summit Historical Society |

The months of **December 1894 and January 1895** dumped more than 50 inches of precipitation, meaning Donner Summit was blasted with **nearly a whole winter's worth of snow and rain in just eight weeks**. The rest of the winter of 1895 was mellow, but the storms of December and January contributed so much snow that the season total of 685 inches **(57 feet)** at Norden was enough to rank the winter as the fifth-snowiest of record. The 503

inches **(42 feet)** of snow that fell in those two months is just one-inch shy of the United States record for a two-month period, measured in January and February 1925 at the Paradise Ranger Station at Mt. Rainier, Washington.

The First Trains Worldwide



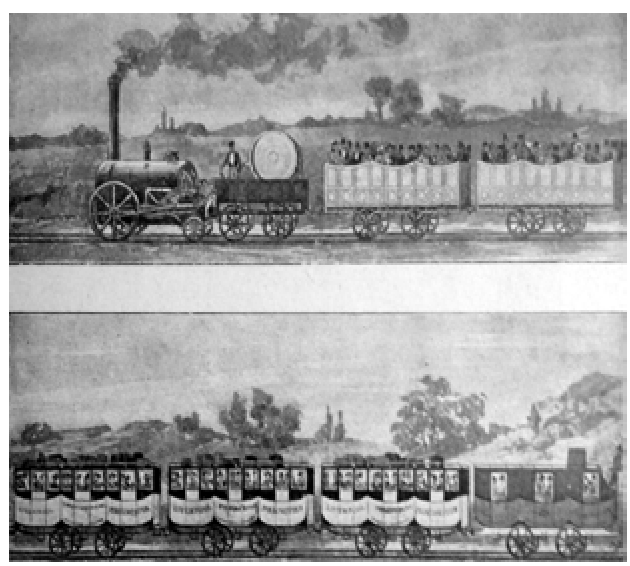
The very first steam powered trains began on February 21, **1804**, the **world's first** steam-powered railway journey took place when Trevithick's unnamed steam locomotive hauled a **train** along the tramway of the Penydarren ironworks, near Merthyr Tydfil in South Wales. The first full-scale working railway steam locomotive was built in the United Kingdom in 1804 by **Richard Trevithick**, a British engineer born in Cornwall.

Asia

The country's **first** passenger **train**, which ran between Bombay's Bori Bunder station and Thane on 16 April 1853, was dedicated by Lord Dalhousie. The 14-carriage **train** was hauled by three steam locomotives: the Sahib, Sindh, and Sultan. Travelling 34 kilometres (21 mi), the **train** carried 400 people.

Europe

Great Britain was "the pioneer of train travel." The first public railway, the Stockton and Darlington Railway, was constructed in Britain in 1825. It was not until **1830,** however, that the train "Rocket" of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway grabbed the world's attention and led to the start of the Railroad Era. Railroad Mania began in the 1840s, during which Parliament passed 272 acts, many of which led to the creation of new railroad companies. This Railway Mania led Britain to reach a new peak of 9,000 kilometers of track in 1950 compared to 1,500 kilometers in 1939 and 90 kilometers in 1829. Railroads became crucial to Britain's economy. Trains transported iron and coal supplies from North England to the factory-filled cities of the East and West and transported many people from rural areas to cities, where they took jobs in the plethora of factories. Germany's first railroad came in 1835 with the construction of the six-kilometer Bayerische Ludwigsbahn, which was located in Bavaria. Germans had visited Britain prior to this and examined the British railway industry and brought what they learned back to Germany. British investors were also looking to invest in the industrialized regions of Germany. In fact, the locomotive and driver of Germany's first railroad were both British.





This is the Nyugati Railway Station in Budapest, Hungary, that survived intact. It also served to the kings and had a magnificent waiting room called "The Royal Waiting Room". The station was planned by August de Serres and was built by the Eiffel Company. It was opened on 28 October **1877.** It replaced a previous station, which was the terminus of Hungary's first railway line, the Pest–Vác line (constructed in **1846)**. This building was pulled down in order to construct the Grand Boulevard. Again, there is no mention of how this magnificent building was constructed or the architectural drawings made available to see.

Its entire structure is metallic since only the metal, associated with mercury and other small technical secrets under the domes, allows the formation of an electromagnetic field. In front of it, trams would circulate wirelessly because they were "pulled" through a connection in contact with the 3 metal rails - which transmits electromagnetics energy to the metal parts under the train. As in other cities worldwide. As in Seattle in 1940, one of the last American cities to have streetcar powered by atmospheric.



St Pancras railway station, also known as London St Pancras and officially since 2007 as St Pancras International, is a central London railway terminus located on Euston Road in the London Borough of Camden. It is the terminal station for Eurostar continental services from London via High Speed 1 and the Channel Tunnel to Belgium, France and the Netherlands. After rail traffic problems following the 1862 International Exhibition, the MR decided to build a connection from Bedford to London with their own terminus. The station was designed by William Henry Barlow and constructed with a single-span iron roof. Following the station's opening on 1 **October 1868**, the MR constructed the Midland Grand Hotel on the station's facade, which has been widely praised for its architecture and is now a Grade I listed building along with the rest of the station.



USA



A view of the recently completed Hell Gate Bridge, circa 1916. Photo by the Detroit Publishing Company.

On February 28, **1827,** the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad became the **first** U.S. railway chartered for commercial transport of passengers and freight. There were skeptics who doubted that a steam engine could work along steep, winding grades, but the *Tom Thumb*!, designed by Peter Cooper, put an end to their doubts. *The First Transcontinental Railroad (known originally as the* "Pacific Railroad" and later as the "Overland Route") was a 1,912-mile (3,077 km) continuous railroad line constructed between **1863 and 1869** that connected the existing eastern U.S. rail network at Council Bluffs, Iowa with the Pacific coast at the Oakland Long Wharf on San Francisco Bay. The Sacramento Valley Railroad (SVRR) was incorporated on August 4, **1852. I**ts first train operated on **February 22, 1856.**



The first use of electrification on an American main line was on a four-mile stretch of the Baltimore Belt Line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O) in 1895 connecting the main portion of the B&O to the new line to New York through a series of tunnels around the edges of Baltimore's downtown. Parallel tracks on the Pennsylvania Railroad had shown that coal smoke from steam locomotives would be a major operating issue and a public nuisance. Three Bo+Bo units were initially used, at the south end of the electrified section; they coupled onto the locomotive and train and pulled it through the tunnels. When construction began on the B&O in the 1820s, railroad engineering was in its infancy. Unsure exactly which materials would suffice, the B&O erred on the side of sturdiness and built many of its early structures of granite. Even the track bed to which iron strap rail was affixed consisted of the stone.



Though the granite soon proved too unforgiving and expensive for track, most of the B&O's monumental bridges have survived to this day, and many are still in active railroad use by CSX. Baltimore's Carrollton Viaduct, named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was the B&O's first bridge, and is the world's second-oldest railroad bridge still carrying trains (the world's oldest is the Skerne Bridge, Darlington, UK of 1824-1825). The Thomas Viaduct in Relay, Maryland, was the longest bridge in the United States upon its completion in 1835. It also remains in use. The B&O made extensive use of the Bollman iron truss bridge design in the mid-19th century. Its durability and ease of assembly aided faster railroad construction.

Note the Freemason garb on the laying of the first cornerstone as well. What does that tell you?

The Amazing Railway Stations & Terminals



Saint Germain–en–Laye Railway Station, France, at the start of the 20th century, on the railway line to Paris Saint–Lazare

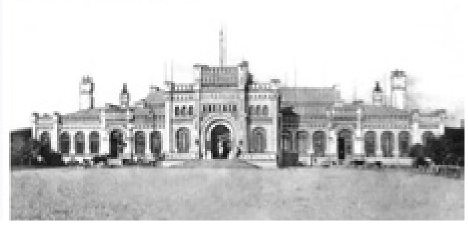
Union Station, c. 1941. • Photograph by Edward Weston Images | Videos



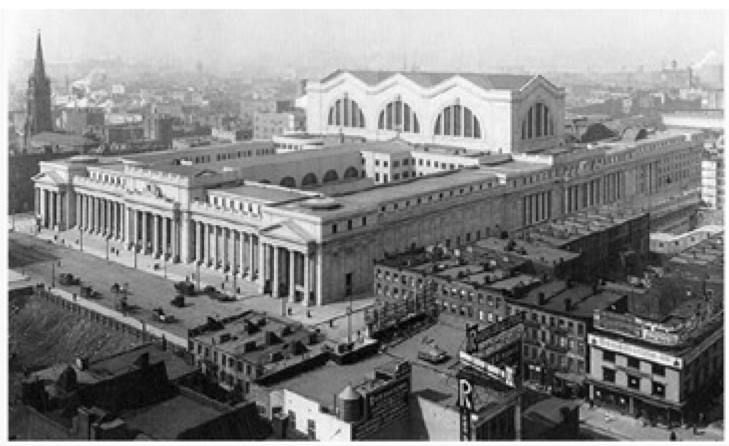
Central Train Station, Brest (Belarus). Built in 1886 and heavily damaged in 1915 during WWI, eventually demolished.

r/Lost_Architecture · Posted by u/DustyOldParts 12 months ago

Central Train Station, Brest (Belarus). Built in 1886 and heavily damaged in 1915 during WWI, eventually demolished.







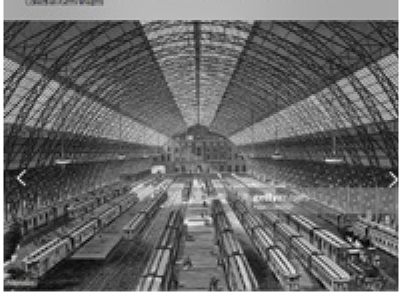
Pennsylvania Railway Station in New York City in 1911.

View from the norteast. Most of the buildings in the scene are no longer standing, and have been replaced with taller buildings and skyscrapers. The original

Broad Street Station, Philadelphia (1897): Completed in 1893 (once the largest passenger terminal in the world; demolished 1950s)



Grand Central Interior



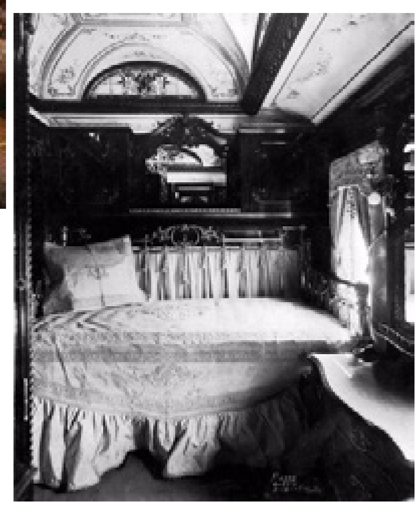
Elevated Train Station in New York

The elevated train platform at 6th Avenue and 34th Street in Manhattan, Ca. 1880. (Photo by Charles Pollock/Library of Congress/Corbis/VCG via Getty Images)



Luxurious Traveling by Rail



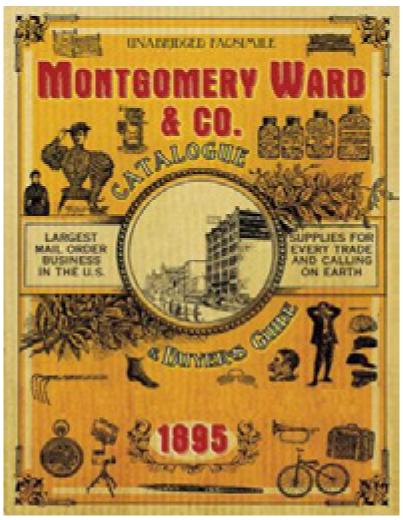




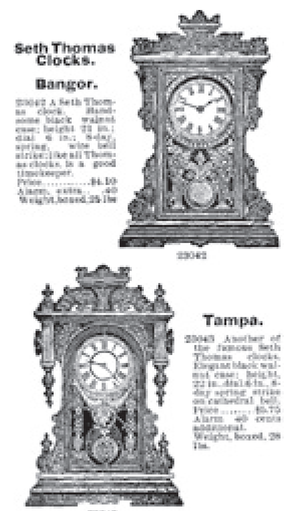
Mail Order Everything in 1895. How Was This Possible if Railways were just forming?



Mail order catalogues shipping everything to anywhere in USA in 1895 by rail. How did they get manufactures products, get payments, etc?… The story goes.. "Our mail order methods meet many wants," wrote a poetic but anonymous copywriter on a page of the 1895 Montgomery Ward & Co. catalogue. He had a gift for understatement. At its zenith from the 1880s to the 1940s, Montgomery Ward, like its cross-town Chicago rival, Sears, sold virtually everything the average

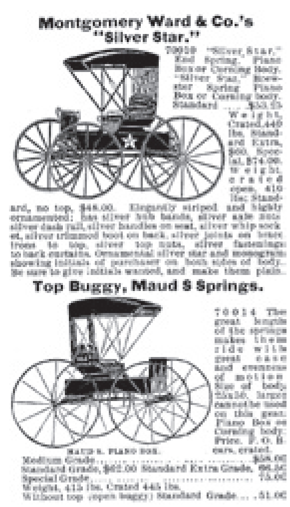


American could think of or desire--and by mail. This was a revolution, and Ward's fired the first shot. To buy spittoons, books of gospel hymns, hat pins, rifles, wagons, violins, birdcages, or portable bathtubs, purchases that used to require many separate trips to specialist merchants, suddenly all the American shopper had to do was lick a stamp. This unabridged facsimile of the retail giant's 1895 catalogue **showcases some 25,000 items**, from the necessities of life (flour, shirts) to products whose time has passed (ear trumpets). It is an important resource for antiquaries, students of Americana, writers of historical fiction, and anyone who wants to know how much his great-grandfather paid for his suspenders. It is a true record of an era".









CHAPTER 16
TARTAR U.S.A.

Just Selecting the US State Capitol Buildings

Number	**State**	**City**	**Construction Completion Date**
1	Virginia	Richmond	1790
2	New Jersey	Trenton	1792
3	Maryland	Annapolis	1797
4	Massachusetts	Boston	1798
5	New Hampshire	Concord	1818
6	Maine	Augusta	1832
7	Vermont	Montpelier	1836
8	Alabama	Montgomery	1851
9	Tennessee	Nashville	1854
10	Ohio	Columbus	1861
11	Kansas	Topeka	1873
12	California	Sacramento	1874
13	Michigan	Lansing	1878
14	Connecticut	Hartford	1879
15	***Iowa***	***Des Moines***	***1886***
16	Illinois	Springfield	1887
17	Indiana	Indianapolis	1888
18	Texas	Austin	1888
19	Georgia	Atlanta	1889
20	Wyoming	Cheyenne	1890
21	Montana	Helena	1902
22	Rhode Island	Providence	1904
23	Minnesota	St. Paul	1905
24	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	1906
25	Colorado	Denver	1907
26	Kentucky	Frankfort	1910
27	South Carolina	Pierre	1911
28	Idaho	Boise	1913
29	Arkansas	Little Rock	1915

30	Utah	Salt Lake City	1916
31	Missouri	Jefferson City	1917
32	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	1917
33	Wisconsin	Madison	1917
34	Washington	Olympia	1928
35	West Virginia	Charleston	1932

And how impressive is it that Americans managed to construct all those classical buildings in just 147 years? Did they use the same architects all across the country?



Connecticut State Capitol Building, Hartford, Connecticut; Built from 1871-1878

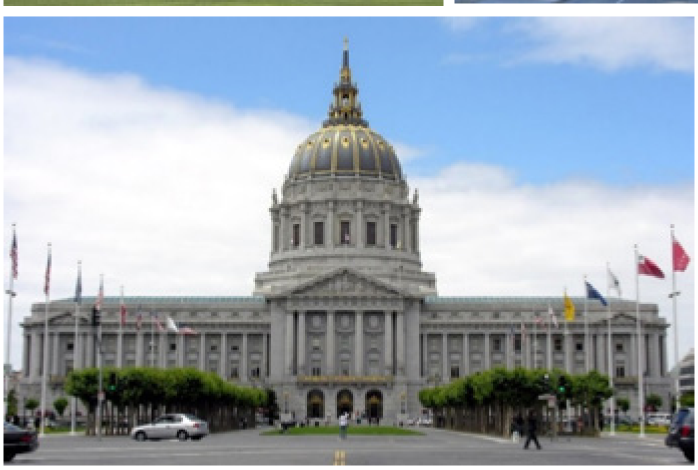














The New York State Capitol in Albany. | Shutterstock

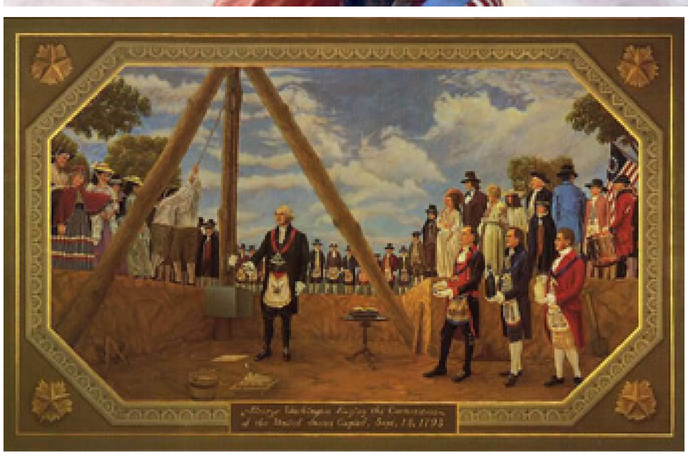


Painted in **1865** by Constantino Brumidi, the Apotheosis of Washington in the eye of the U.S. Capitol Building's Rotunda depicts Freemason George Washington rising to the heavens in glory, flanked by female figures representing Liberty and Victory/Fame and surrounded by six groups of figures. The fresco is suspended 180 feet above the Rotunda floor and covers an area of 4,664 square feet. The word "apotheosis" in the title means literally *the raising of a person to the rank of a god*, or the glorification of a person as an ideal. Note the tombstone of George Washington states Freemason first above 1st President of the United States. It shows us what the priorities were of those who buried the 1st US President. Most US Presidents are Freemasons or Knights of Malta members.









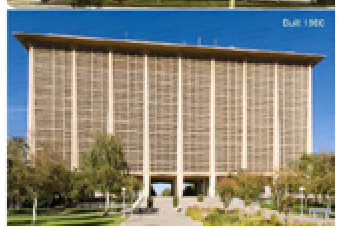


US Public Court Houses

Sonoma County Courthouse, San Francisco (Built in 1883); Destroyed in 1906 earthquake





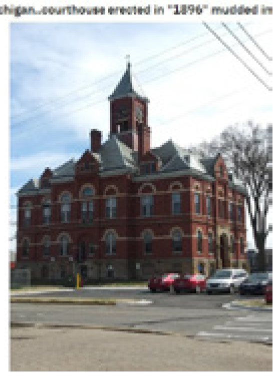




Denton County Courthouse. Denton, Texas.



Howell Michigan..courthouse erected in "1896" mudded in



State Capitol Building, Hartford, Connecticut (1906)



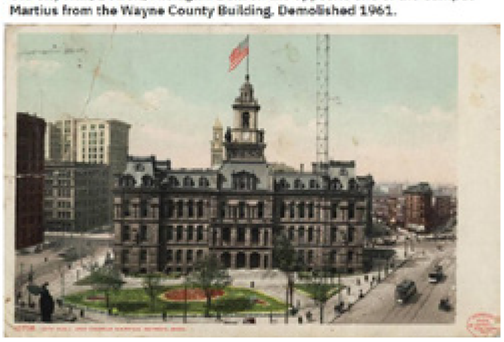
Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (between 1880-1897)



Chicago City Hall and County Building, built 1885. It suffered from structural defects with its foundation that caused the building to sink, and was later replaced with the current City Hall in 1911.



Old City Hall, Detroit, Michigan. Built on the opposite end of the Campus Martius from the Wayne County Building. Demolished 1961.

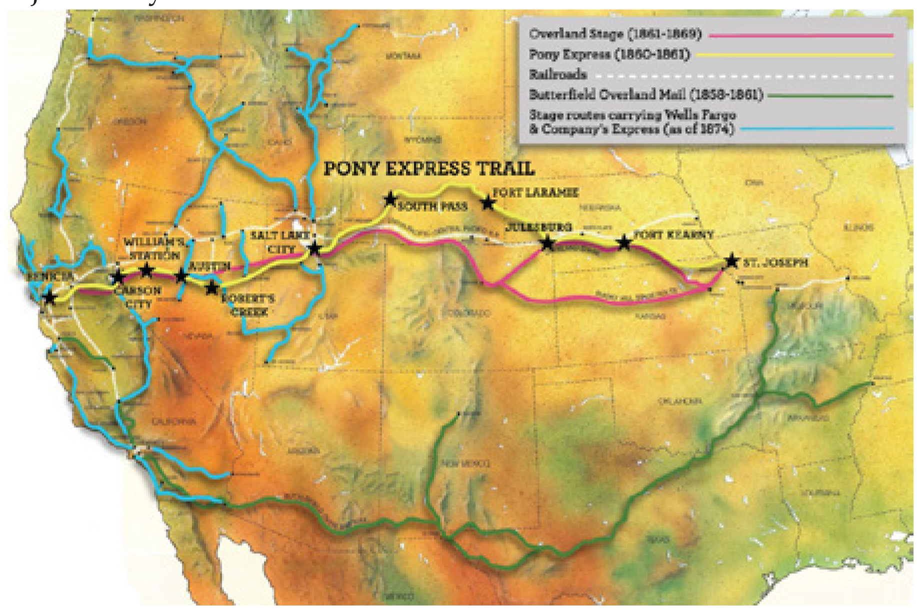


Spokane, WAc



US Post Office's… Just to Deliver Mail ???

So the story goes…and lasted just 1 ½ years.



By the **1850s**, the population began to flow into the newly acquired Louisiana, Oregon and California territories. Wagon trains transported some of the mail, but were often targets of ambushes and other tragedies. After the 1848 gold rush, the Post Office Department awarded a contract to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to transport mail to California. During this time some mail was carried by the military between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fe.

The Overland Mail Company stage line of John Butterfield was also awarded a contract. The stages used the **2,800-mile southern route between Tipton, Missouri and San Francisco, California, specified as a 24-day run but often taking months**. Californians felt their isolation from lack of regular mail so a better idea was needed. The fastest piece of mail in the history of the Pony Express was President Abraham Lincoln's inaugural address. *It was carried to California in 7 days* and 17 hours. Although **the Pony Express existed for only one and a half years** it proved that the Central Route to California was usable year-round. On **October 24, 1861**, the transcontinental telegraph line was completed and the Pony Express, suffering from financial difficulties, was sold to Wells Fargo, and became a legend.

The **first airmail was transported in 1870** by letters in free balloons. It is difficult to think of balloons as a form of transportation, however, on September 23, 1870, more than 500 pounds of mail was sent aloft. It is unknown to date if this mail has reached its destination. In 1911, demonstrations of airplane mail service were made in India, England and the United States.Although the Wright Brothers successfully flew in 1903, for only 12 minutes, it wasn't until near the end of World War I that planes with motors were used.

*****

We are told/sold that all of these very similar massive structures were created within a couple of decades in the late 1800's to deliver and send mail, when they could only be delivered by stagecoach and horse and buggy. And the populations at the time in the cities, according to official US Census does not justify the immensity of the buildings?

Omaha post office and federal courthouse. Built from 1892-1906. Demolished in 1966.



Post Office, Cincinnati, c. 1900s



Pittsburgh PA post office, 1892-1966. Smithfield St at 4th Ave



Post Office - St. Paul, Minnesota, 1902

external-preview.redd.it/MuDIAc...

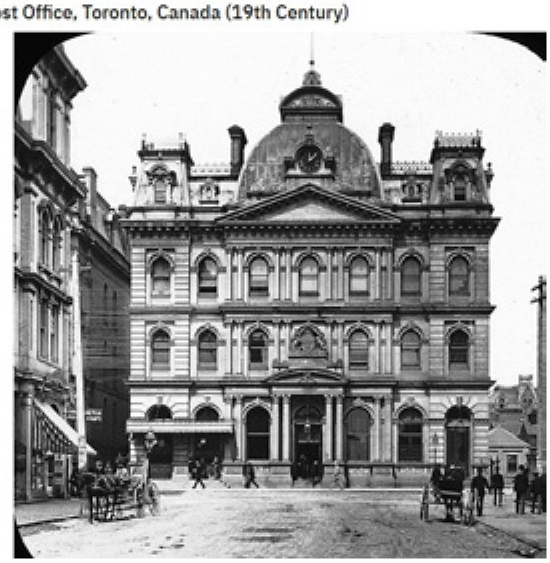


United States Post Office and Sub-Treasury Building



The Post Office and Sub-Treasury Building from across Post Office Square, c. 1900

Post Office, Toronto, Canada (19th Century)



Horse and Buggy Days Construction in NYC 1880

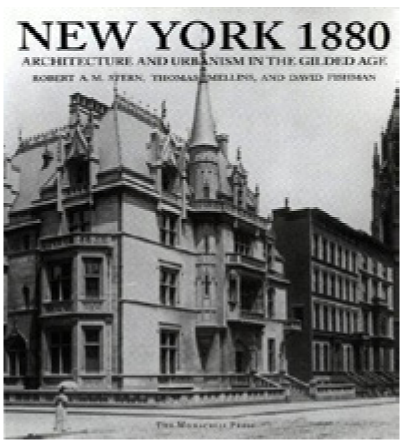
Madison Square Garden

Madison Square Garden, New York, New York, late 1880s or early 1890s. (Photo by Geo. P. Hall & Son/The New York Historical Society/Getty Images)





50 / Oriental Hotel on Manhattan Beach in Brooklyn, New York, Site of Henry Ford and Thomas Edison's First Meeting in 1896





The first Grand Central, Grand Central Depot, that opened on 42nd Street in 1871. Photo c/o New York Transit Museu.

The original Waldorf-Astoria, built in 1893, demolished in 1929 to give way to the Empire State Building.



Museum of Natural History "Final Design," New York City



Morris High School, Bronx, New York (Built in 1874)



Church of the Disciples, New York City (1875). Built in 1873. Destroyed in 1899 to build a new clubhouse



NY Buffalo circa 1908 Eerie County Savings bldg. Wonderful finials!





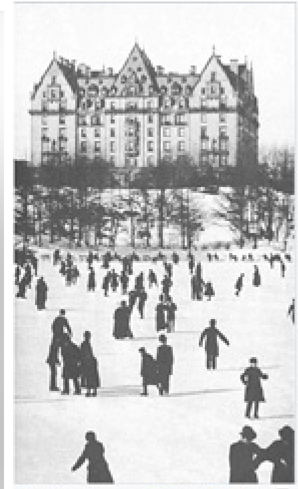
Wikimedia Commons

File:Fifth Avenue Easter Parade, 1898.jpg - Wikimedia Commons

Union League Clubhouse

Union League Clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and 39th Street (after an original by J.S. Johnston),New York, New York, 1880s. (Photo by H.N. Tiemann/The New York Historical Society/Getty Images)





The Dakota from Central Park, c. 1890

Staatszeitung Building, Tryon Row, NYC

Exterior of the Staatszeitung Building on Tryon Row, New York, New York, 1880s. Bischoff's Wechsel Bank and the Department of Taxes and Assessments are located in the building. (Photo by P. L. Sperr/Frederic Lewis/Getty Images)





He spared no expense. The seven-bedroom duplexes had as much as 7,000 square feet of floor space, including a drawing room, library, and billiards room (but only two bathrooms per apartment).

Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Prince Street,New York, New York, late 1870s or early 1880s. (Photo by H.N. Tiemann/The New York Historical Society/Getty Images)

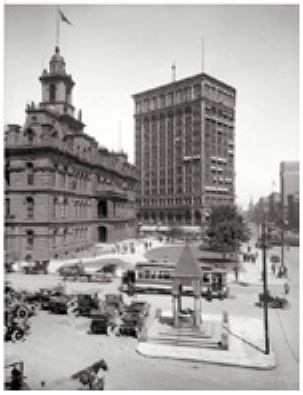


Dr Tyng's Church (Holy Trinity Church), East 42nd Street and Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 1880. (Photo by Geo. P. Hall & Son/The New York Historical Society/Getty Images)



Destruction of Tartary Buildings Across the USA Inc.

Detroit 1910



Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey, USA (1908)



Washington Park and Music Hall, Cincinnati O 1900



Iowa Corn Palace - 1889picture



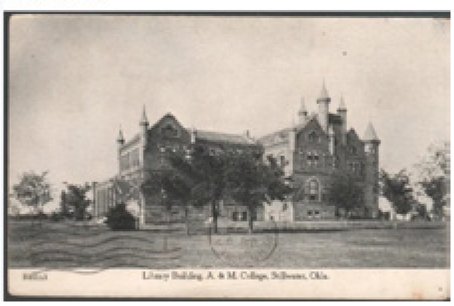
Imperial Hotel aka the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana (1890s - 1940s)



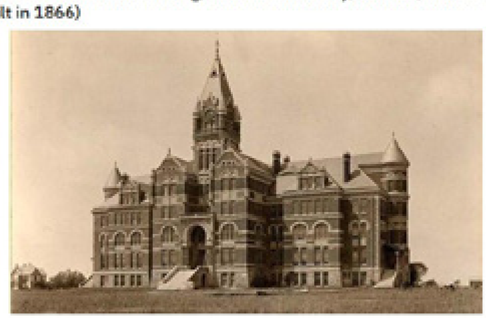
West Hotel - Minneapolis, MN, built in 1884



Williams Hall - A&M College, Stillwater, OK, 1900



Davis Administration Building, Friends University, Wichita, Kansas (Built in 1866)



Renaissance Revival City Hall, Dallas, Texas (Built 1889, Razed 1910)



Sun Iron Building, Baltimore, Maryland (c. 1880-1890): Completed 1851, this was the first iron building finished in the U.S. It was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1904.



New Criminal Courts Building (with the "Bridge of Sighs" connecting to the City Prison), New York City (1907): Both demolished around 1939



Central High School, Duluth, Minnesota (Built in 1892)



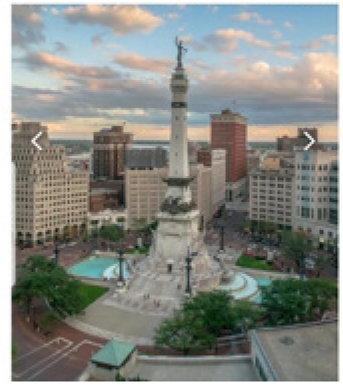
West Hotel - Minneapolis, MN, built in 1884



Imperial Hotel aka the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana (1890s - 1940s)



Soldiers and Sailors Obelisk Monument Circle Indianapolis, Indiana



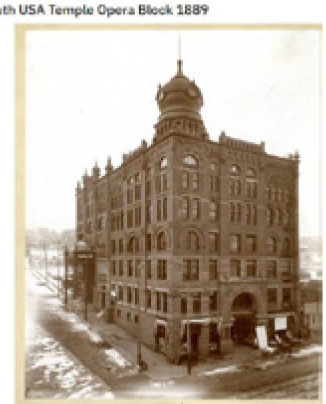
Toledo was once one of the most beautiful cities in the US.



Moorish style Aransas county courthouse in Rockport, Texas. Built in 1889 and demolished in 1956.



MN Duluth USA Temple Opera Block 1889



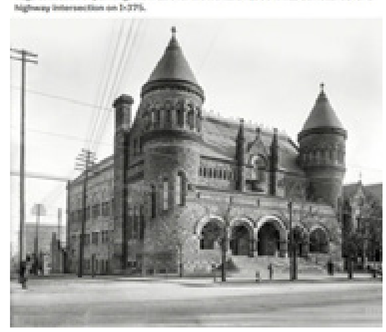
Central High School, Philadelphia (1904)



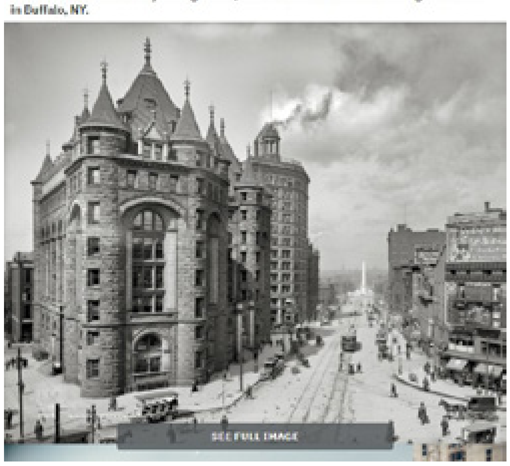
Kimball House Hotel in Atlanta, Demoed in 1959 for parking structure



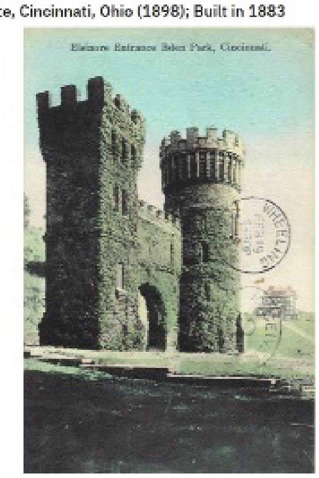
The Detroit Museum of Art sparked Detroits fine arts when it opened in 1888 with a huge collection of paintings from all over the world. In 1960 it was demolished for a highway intersection on I-375.



The fate of the Erie County Savings Bank, one of the most beloved buildings ever built in Buffalo, NY.



Elsinore Gate, Cincinnati, Ohio (1898); Built in 1883



Prudential building.1918 Newark nj

imgur.com/ysXZyW...

r/Lost_Architecture · Posted by u/judgezille 1 year ago

Prudential building.1918 Newark nj



Victory Hotel, Put-in Bay, Ohio, destroyed by fire in 1919



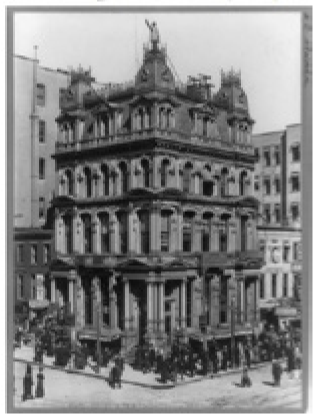
Old Kansas City Board of Trade Building. Built 1888 and demolished in 1968 for a parking lot.

r/Lost_Architecture · Posted by u/desert_wombat 5 year ago

Old Kansas City Board of Trade Building. Built 1888 and demolished in 1968 for a parking lot.



Fireman's Insurance Co. Building, Broad & Market Streets, Newark, 1909



Chicago Federal Building lost 1965



Denver Mining Exchange Building. Demolished in 1963 to make way for a 42 story brutalist tower (Then the tallest in Denver). Dubious Origins

r/Lost_Architecture · Posted by u/WilJake 10 months ago

Denver Mining Exchange Building. Demolished in 1963 to make way for a 42 story brutalist tower (Then the tallest in Denver).



Boston... then and Now..



Union Station, Columbus, OH [Demolished 1976]



Freemasonic Structures

The Indianapolis Freemason Building built between **1927 and 1929** it is one of the most impressive structures of its type in the Midwest**.**

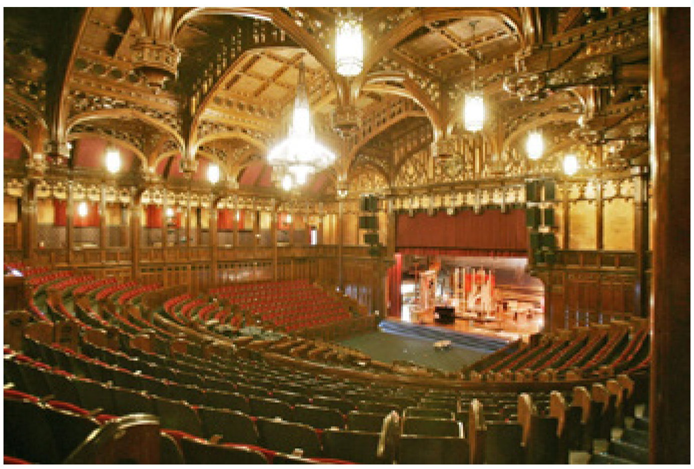
Designed by local architectural firm Asmus and Clark, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was built in **1925,** a time when most architects designing monumental buildings turned to the Neoclassical style, also known as Classical Revival.

The Detroit Masonic Temple is the world's largest **Masonic Temple** at 500 Temple Street. It was designed in the **neo-gothic architectural style**, using a great deal of **limestone**.

Indianapolis Scottish Rite Cathedral - Indianapolis, Indiana, 1927

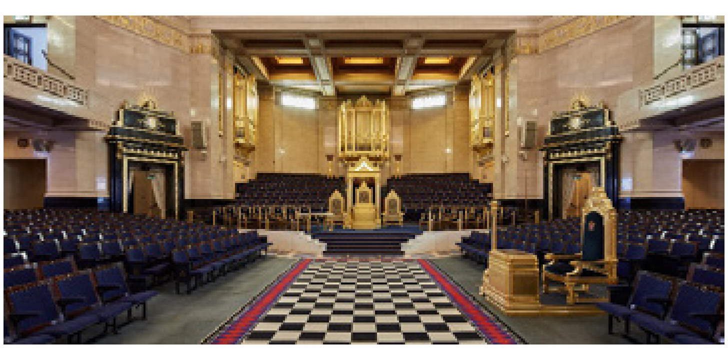
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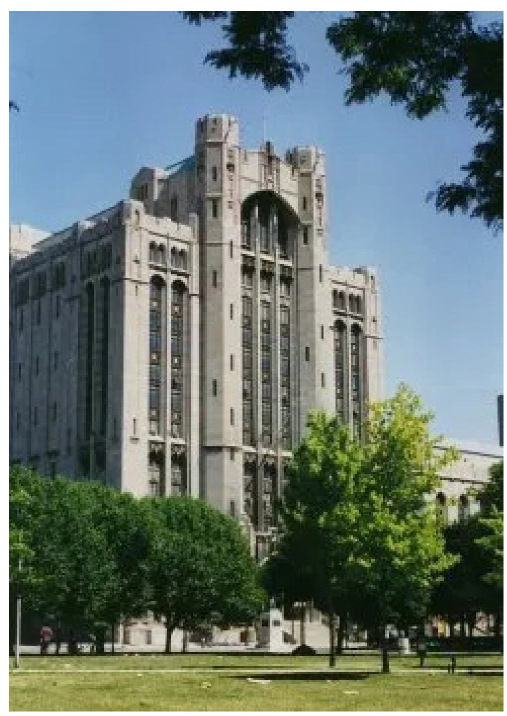




The *ritual building* features 16 floors, stands 210 feet (64 m) tall, with 1,037 rooms. Groundbreaking took place on Thanksgiving Day **1920.**







CHAPTER 17

GRAND EXHIBITIONS & AMAZING AMUSEMENT PARKS

Note that most of these Great Exhibitions and Amusement Parks only were erected, opened in less than one year at many sites, than were burned by fires, many immediately thereafter. Sometimes by design and sometimes by 'accident'. There were over **75 world exhibtion's before 1870**! (Please see Appendix II for the list of the hundreds of exhibitions up to 1930).

As you will read, the exhibitions worldwide were grandiose, extravagant, attended by millions, and brought people and resources from all around the world. This was likely the remnants of the fun, fun, fun loving Tartarian's. Also, the worldwide participation from as far away as the Samoa, Alaska, China, South America, Hawaii etc., means they would have had to sail all their equipment across the Oceans to come to these huge events. And how did they communicate with the world's people to get them to come and arrange for their travel, lodging and meet them at the docks, then carry and set up the incredibly elaborate displays…..all using horse and buggy to build out the exhibitions.

At the Chicago World's Exhibition in 1893 it is claimed ***that ¼ of the entire population of the USA at that time had attended*** **the fair.** Again, how were they notified, where did they lodge and get transported? You will see some of the most amazing structures for education, community and FUN! The exhibition's excuse for hosting ranged from celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal, to the harvesting of electricity to the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase. Many times the event builders had to dredge record amounts of dirt and fill to hold the exhibitions on, or near water. Water, we will learn, is an energy conductor and was necessary to power the exhibitions to light them up at nighttime.

I focused on providing narratives and images to the exhibitions from the 1850 -1930 because this was still considered before commercial airplanes, national highways and large-scale engines to move great stones and steel and such. It is also very interesting to note that during this time period there were 22 "International Exhibitions" being held during great economic hardships and even World War I that went from July 1914 to November 1918. Now how was this even possible given there was a World War going on at the same exact time.

- 1914 – **London – Anglo-American Exhibition**
- 1914 – **Malmö, Sweden – Baltic Exhibition**
- 1914 – **Boulogne-sur-Mer, France – International Exposition of Sea Fishery Industries (1914)**
- 1914 – **Lyon, France – Exposition internationale urbaine de Lyon**
- 1914 – **Tokyo, Japan – Tokyo Taisho Exposition**

- 1914 – **Cologne, Germany – Werkbund Exhibition (1914)**
- 1914 – **Bristol, United Kingdom –** International Exhibition (1914)[82]
- 1914 – **Nottingham, United Kingdom** – Universal Exhibition (1914) (work begun on site 1913 but never held)
- 1914 – **S emarang, Dutch East Indies – Colonial Exhibition of Semarang** (Colonial Exposition)
- 1914 – **Kristiania, Norway – 1914 Jubilee Exhibition** (*Norges Jubilæumsutstilling*)
- 1914 – **Baltimore, United States – National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Celebration**[85]
- 1914 – **Genoa, Italy – International exhibition of marine and maritime hygiene**
- 1915 – **Casablanca, Morocco – Casablanca Fair of 1915**
- 1915 – **San Francisco, United States – Panama–Pacific International Exposition Palace of Fine Arts**
- 1915 – **Panama City, Panama – Exposición Nacional de Panama (1915)**
- 1915 – **Richmond, United States – Negro Historical and Industrial Exposition (1915)**
- 1915 – **Chicago, United States – Lincoln Jubilee and Exposition (1915)**
- 1915–1916 – **S an Diego, United States – Panama–California Exposition**
- 1916 - **Wellington, New Zealand - British Commercial and Industrial Exhibition**
- 1918 – **New York City, United States – Bronx International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries**[79]
- 1918 – **Los Angeles, United States – California Liberty Fair (1918)**

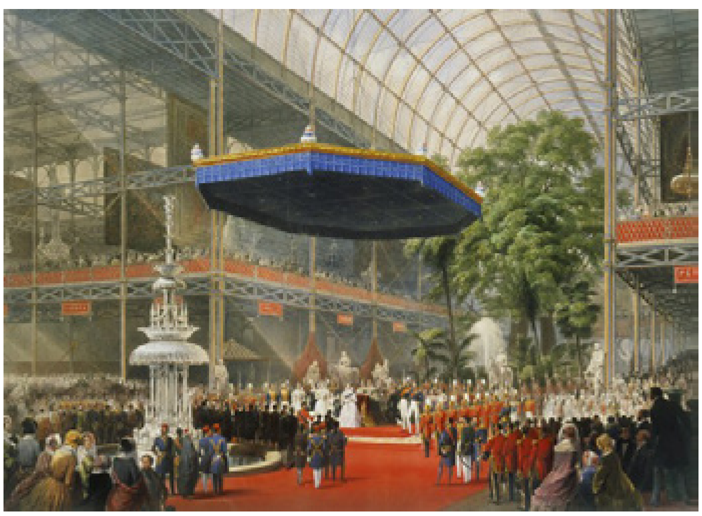
There was also great economic crisis' and hardships during the time of the World Exhibitions.

* Panic of 1857, a U.S. recession with bank failures
* Panic of 1866, was an international financial downturn that accompanied the failure of Overend, Gurney and Company in London
* Great Depression of British Agriculture (1873–1896)
* Long Depression (1873–1896)
* Panic of 1873, a US recession with bank failures, followed by a four-year depression with the Panic of 1884
    * Panic of 1893, a US recession with bank failures
    * Australian banking crisis of 1893
    * Panic of 1896
* Panic of 1901, a U.S. economic recession that started with a fight for financial control of the Northern Pacific Railway
* Panic of 1907, a U.S. economic recession with bank failures
* Depression of 1920-21, a U.S. economic recession following the end of WW1
* Wall Street Crash of 1929 and Great Depression (1929–1939) the worst depression of modern history

The Great London Exhibition (1851)



Lasting just 6 months, More than 14,000 exhibitors from around the world... 6,039,722 visitors—*equivalent to a third of the entire population of Britain at the time*—visited the Great Exhibition. The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations or The Great Exhibition (sometimes referred to as the Crystal Palace Exhibition in reference to the temporary structure in which it was held), an international exhibition, took place in Hyde Park, London, **from 1 May to 15 October 1851**. It was the first in a series of World's Fairs, exhibitions of culture and industry that became popular in the 19th century. The Great Exhibition was organized by Henry Cole and by Prince Albert, husband of the reigning monarch of the United Kingdom, Queen Victoria. Famous people of the time attended, including Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, Samuel Colt, members of the Orléanist Royal Family and the writers Charlotte Brontë, Charles Dickens, Lewis Carroll, George Eliot, Alfred Tennyson and William Makepeace Thackeray. The Crystal Palace was an enormous success, considered an architectural marvel, but also an engineering triumph that showed the importance of the Exhibition itself. The building was later moved and re-erected in 1854 in enlarged form at Sydenham Hill in south London, an area that was renamed Crystal Palace. ***It was destroyed by fire on 30 November 1936.*** Visitors "could watch the entire process of cotton production from spinning to finished cloth. Scientific instruments were found in class X, and included electric telegraphs, microscopes, air pumps and barometers, as well as musical, horological and surgical instruments."

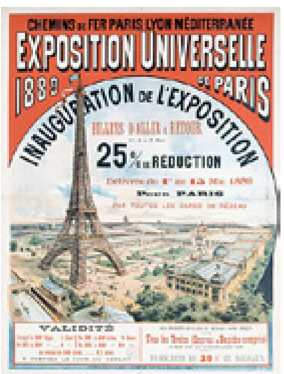




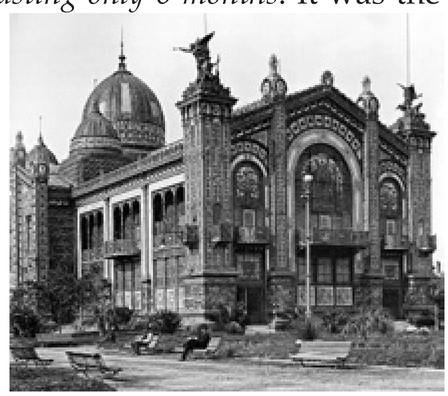
Paris Exposition Universelle of 1855 & 1889



The Exposition Universelle of **1855** was an International Exhibition held on the Champs-Élysées in Paris from 15 May to 15 November 1855. ***Lasted only 6 months, then destroyed***. The exposition covered 16 hectares (40 acres) with 34 countries participating. According to its official report, 5,162,330 visitors attended the exposition. The arts displayed were shown in a separate pavilion on Avenue Montaigne. There were works from artists from 29 countries. For the exposition, Napoleon III requested a classification system for France's best Bordeaux wines which were to be on display for visitors from around the world. Brokers from the wine industry ranked the wines according to a château's reputation and trading price, which at that time was directly related to quality. The result was the important Bordeaux Wine Official Classification of 1855.



The **Exposition Universelle of 1889** was a world's fair held in Paris, France, from 6 May to 31 October 1889, *lasting only 6 months*. It was the fourth of eight expositions held in the city between 1855 and 1937. It attracted more than thirty-two million visitors. The most famous structure created for the Exposition, and still remaining, is the Eiffel Tower. One important goal of the Exposition was to present the latest in science and technology. Thomas Edison visited the Exposition to visit a pavilion devoted to his recent inventions, including an improved phonograph with clearer sound quality. Another new technology that was promoted at the Exposition was the safety elevator, developed by a new American company, Otis Elevator. Otis built the elevators carrying passengers up the legs of the Eiffel Tower to the first level. When journalists expressed concern about the safety of the elevators, Otis technicians filled one elevator with three thousand kilograms of lead, simulating passengers, and then, with journalists from around the world watching, cut the cable with an axe. The elevator's fall was halted ten feet above the ground by the Otis safety brakes. There were pavilions especially devoted to the telephone and to electricity, and others devoted to maritime navigation, and another, the Palais de Guerre or Palace of War, to developments in military technology, such as naval artillery.

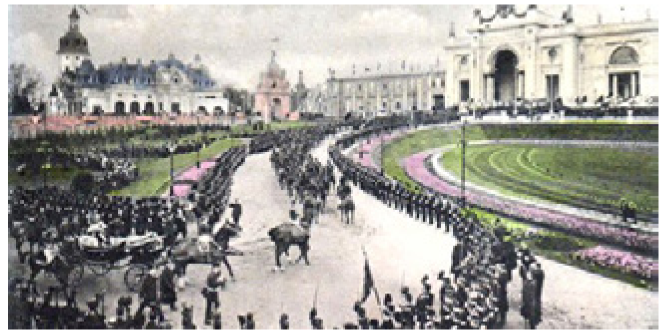






1897 Brussels International Exposition





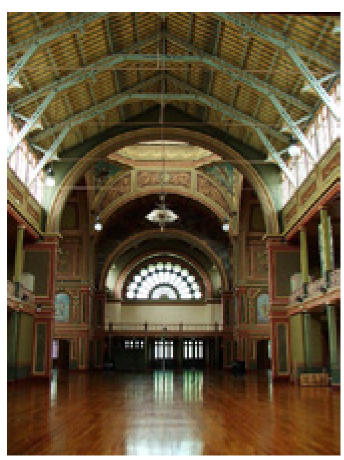


The **Brussels International Exposition** of 1897 was a World's fair held in Brussels, Belgium, from May 1897 through November 1897, *lasting just 7 months*. There were **27 participating countries**, and ***an estimated attendance of 7.8 million people!*** A public favorite at the World's fair was *Vieux-Bruxelles* (also called *Bruxelles-Kermesse*), a miniature city and theme park evoking Brussels around 1830. Somewhat foreshadowing Main Street at Disneyland, *Vieux-Bruxelles* offered visitors nostalgic, smaller-size reproductions of historic buildings.

Melbourne International Exhibition (1880)

The Melbourne International Exhibition is the eighth World's fair officially recognized by the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE) and the first official World's Fair in the Southern Hemisphere. The Melbourne International Exhibition was held from 1 October 1880 until 30 April 1881. It was the second international exhibition to be held in **Australia**, the first being held the previous year in **Sydney**. *1.459 million people visited the exhibition.*









National Exposition of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro (1908)

The national commemorative Exhibition of the centenary of the opening of the Ports of Brazil, also known as Brazilian National Exposition of 1908 or the National Exposition of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, marked a hundred years since the opening of the Brazilian ports and celebrated Brazil's trade and development.[3] It opened in Urca, Rio de Janeiro on 11 August, *stayed open for only 3 months* and received over 1 million visitors.





Russian Industrial & Art Exhibition Novgorod, Russia (1896)

The All-Russia Industrial and Art exhibition 1896 in Nizhny Novgorod was held from May 28 (June 9 N.S.) till October 1 (13 N.S.), 1896. The 1896 exhibition was the largest pre-revolution exhibition in the Russian Empire and was organized with money allotted by Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia.The exhibition demonstrated the best achievements of the industrial development in Russia that began in the latter part of the 19th century.

- an early radio receiver (thunderstorm register) designed by Alexander Stepanovich Popov;
- the first Russian automobile designed by Evgeniy Yakovlev and Pyotr Freze;
- the world's first hyperboloid steel tower-shell (Shukhov Tower) and the world's first steel lattice hanging and arch-like overhead covers-shells





The Many Many USA Expositions and Exhibitions from 1838 -1930

And so the Story goes…

The first Exposition in the US was held in Cincinnati in **1838**. It was actually a Fair of the Ohio Mechanics Institute held in the nation's first permanent exhibition hall. Other cities began holding similar expos, and building similar Exposition Halls – some grander than others, but all were based on the same principal – they needed to be large and impressive and able to be built quickly.

And then there were the international expositions, which generally began with London's famous Crystal Palace in 1851. It's stated plan was "to illustrate British Industrial Development". Since other nations were invited to participate. they each hoped to outdo each other. This exposition was so successful that other Expos followed in the major cities of Europe. This, of course led to the establishment of "World Fairs"and then after the success of the Industrial Expositions in the US, the State Fairs began as a way to let rural America participate.

1893 Chicago's World Columbian Exposition

With State Fairs, there was no longer a need for the yearly Industrial Expositions. Meant to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Columbus's arrival to the New World, the 1893 Columbian Exposition was better known for its grand vision into the future. Also called the Chicago World's Fair, its organizers tried to outdo the Paris *Exposition Universelle* of 1889. They managed to stun the world with a 690-acre city-within-a-city that showcased 65,000 exhibits. Columbian Exposition electricity transformed night skies across America and would soon shape the future.

More than 27 million people–approximately one in four Americans—visited the fair by its close six months later on Monday, October 30. Chicago had just 'risen from the ashes' of the Great Chicago Fire, which had destroyed much of the city in 1871. Almost all of the fair's structures were designed to be temporary; of the more than 200 buildings erected for the fair, the only two which still stand in place are the Palace of Fine Arts and the World's Congress Auxiliary Building. These plans were abandoned in July 1894, when much of the fairgrounds was destroyed in a fire. Visitors saw a multitude of spectacular new developments including dish washers and a giant ferris wheel. But it was the new-fangled electricity and all the wondrous contraptions it ran that captured their imaginations.

Like the Great Exhibit in England 1851, this fair had far reaching impact. . Its scale and grandeur far exceeded the other world's fairs, and it became a symbol of the emerging American Exceptionalism, much in the same way that the Great Exhibition became a symbol of the Victorian era United Kingdom. Edison General Electric, which at the time was merging with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company to form General Electric, put in a US$1.72 million bid to power the Fair and its planned 93,000 incandescent lamps with direct current.

Visitor could marvel at the wonders of modern technology and during the evenings the buildings were rigged with brilliant light displays courtesy of Nikola Tesla himself. Chicago's 1893 World's Columbian Exposition was **particularly successful** — and famous — thanks in part to a staggering array of cultural and technological marvels which debuted there, including some of the first demonstrations of electrical power, the world's first Ferris Wheel, and the first servings of the candied popcorn that would later be dubbed "Cracker Jacks." Nearly all the halls and pavilions at the fair were temporary.







WORLD'S COLUMBIAN
EXPOSITION
CHICAGO
1893


The Ferris Wheel was a favorite amusement powered by electricity. George Washington Gale Ferris carried more than 1.5 million riders to the dizzying height of a 24-story building where they could view three states at once. The first giant Ferris wheel had steep highs and lows. The Midway Plaisance was open for fun well into the night thanks to AC electric lighting.

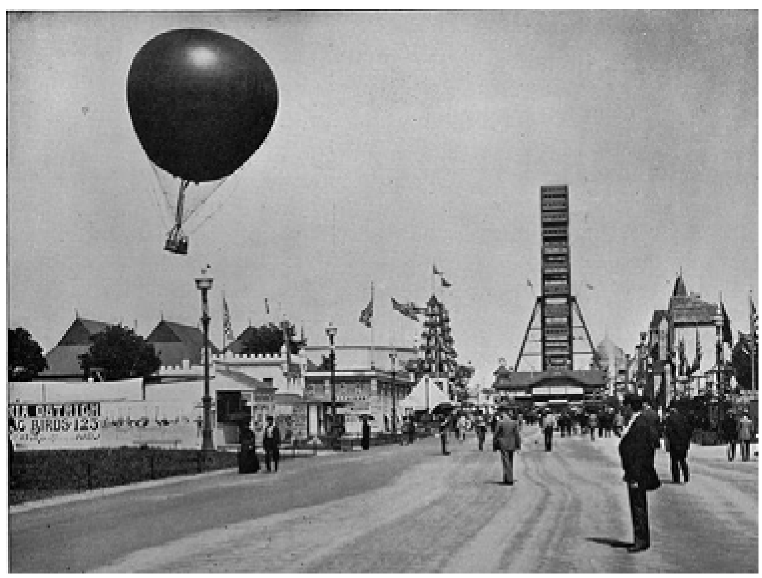


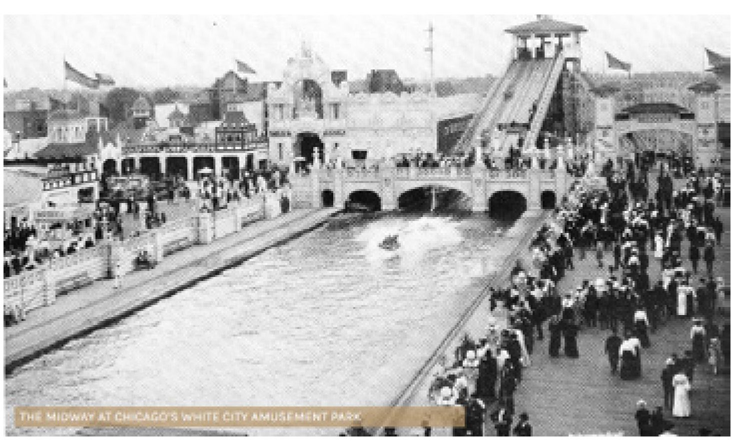
One of the fair's favorite attractions was a 4,500-foot moving sidewalk with benches for its passengers. It only cost a nickel. The sidewalk was designed primarily to carry passengers who arrived by steamboats. It *was capable of moving up to 6,000 people at a time*, up to six miles per hour.



The Midway was an area for amusement, where spectators could casually catch a ride in a hot air balloon, watch a sideshow, or view the fair in all of its entirety in a new invention called a Ferris wheel.







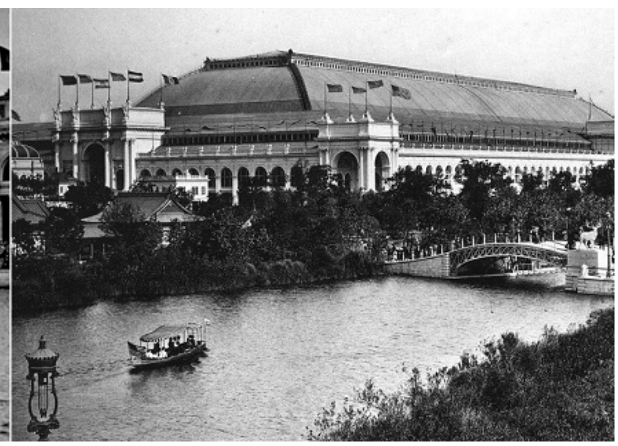


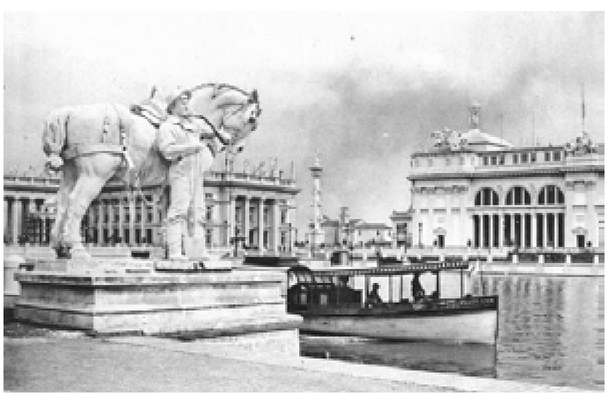


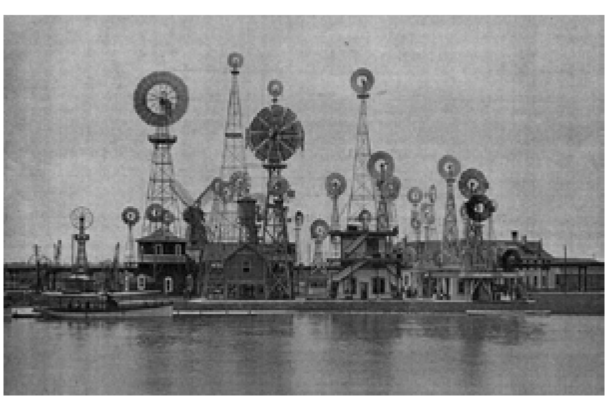

Chicago Public Library Special Collections and Preservation Division











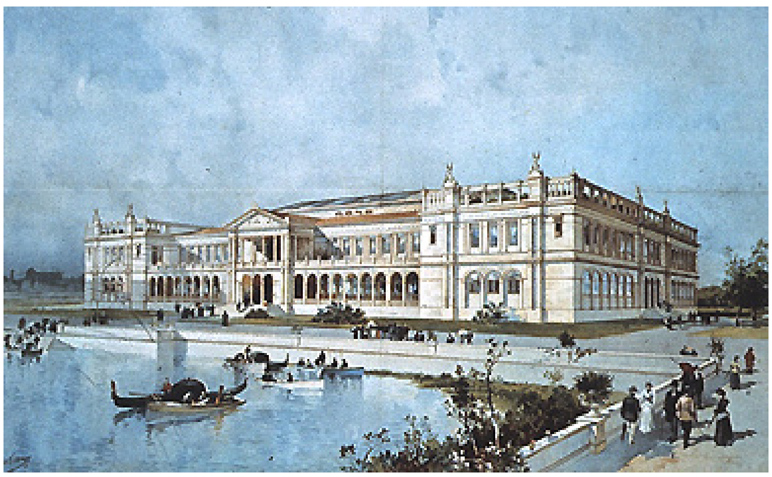


Women's Public Art & Architecture



Sophia Hayden, one of the few women architects in nineteenth-century America, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and, as her first project, designed the 80,000 square-foot, two-story building called the Woman's Building.

A young woman, Hayden evidently suffered some kind of breakdown by the end of the project and never again designed a building. In charge of this all-woman project was a Board of Lady Managers chaired by Bertha Potter Palmer, a wealthy and influential patron of the arts. Placing women in charge of their own building was considered a rather revolutionary idea at the time and was not enthusiastically supported by some Fair authorities.



When the World's Fair opened **in 1893**, equal rights for women was still a futuristic dream. American women couldn't vote and were relegated to the margins of public life. But the times they were slowly changing. Prominent women spoke at the Fair about a number of issues, including women's right icon *Susan B. Anthony*, labor rights reformer Florence Kelley, and abolitionist Julia Ward Howe. When the Chicago World's Fair was funded through Congress, money was specifically allocated to make sure that women were represented. By authorizing and funding the Chicago fair's Board of Lady Managers [in 1893], Congress was in fact recognizing the increasingly organized and influential role of women in American society. New technologies such as domestic plumbing, canning, commercial ice production, and the sewing machine had freed middle-class women from many household tasks, and more and more women were entering college and the professions. Many, including upper-class and professional women, were also joining social reform groups, and these women's organizations had, in turn, organized to increase their visibility and influence.

Despite the presence of prominent women at the Fair, there were still some important slights. The Fair's single largest event, held on July 4, 1893, didn't include a single woman speaker. In response, five women from the National Woman Suffrage Association stormed the Independence Day program and handed a copy of their **Declaration of Rights for Women** to the chairman of the event. Women in the United States wouldn't get the vote until nearly three decades later with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920.

The Strange Presentations of Infant Incubators at the World's Fairs



Neopremie babies, struggling for their lives, were transferred from hospitals to show off the new incubators at many World Exhibitions. Some died due to infection from human contact! The ran these "exhibits" until 1940.

And the store goes …

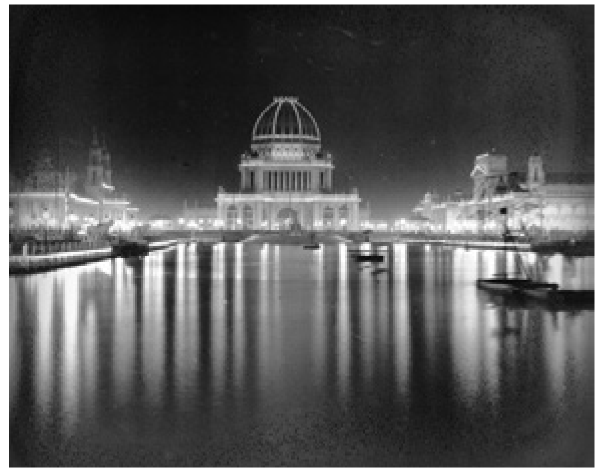
The babies in incubators were a common sideshow in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Premature infants could be found at world's fairs and in permanent exhibitions like the one at Luna Park. Although infant incubators were invented in **the year 1888** by Drs. Alan M. Thomas and William Champion, these devices were not immediately widely used. To increase awareness of the benefits these units provided, infant incubators containing premature ***babies were displayed at the 1897, 1898, 1901, and 1904 World Fairs***.

Pierre Budin, a French physician who wondered why more hospitals weren't investing in incubators. The 1896 World's Fair was the first babies were displayed. There, Martin Couney, a German man, saw a display of several premature babies ***Budin had acquired on loan from a Berlin hospital (say what???)***. Couney immediately realized that the unusual *exhibit would save babies' lives*, and that the public would pay to see babies in incubators. The sight was so unusual that people crowded into the display, paying money while the doctors gave new life to the six infants. Couney ran the exhibits for decades, **even enlisting** his daughter Hildegard, the preemie who survived, to help at an Atlantic City incubator exhibit. He took the babies at no charge and *received them from hospitals all over the country*.



Newspapers advertised the incubators with "lives are being preserved by this method." The exhibit required an entrance fee of twenty-five cents and visitors could also purchase souvenirs and refreshments from the adjoining shop and café. There *were some setbacks* with the infant incubator display as the sanitary conditions were not always consistent ***and some babies died of illness***! The incubator area was then modified by installing glass walls to separate the babies from visitors, thus decreasing the exposure of the infants. Now known as "isolettes," these units are a vital component to caring for neonates in modern neonatal intensive care units.

The Incredible Light Shows of Electricity with Edison & Tesla or the Story goes…



It was the new-fangled electricity and all the wondrous contraptions it ran that captured the imaginations of all who attended the exhibition. Since much of the fair was run by AC power, visitors were able to experience the profound changes electricity would soon make in their daily lives. Outside the venues, an elevated railroad carried 50,000 visitors per hour, while within the venues, visitors were transported by a loop-line elevated electric railcar, an electric boat on a canal, and a moving sidewalk.

Famed Journalist, Murat Halstead wrote in *Cosmopolitan*: "The Fair, considered as an electrical exposition only, would be well worthy of the attention of the world. Look from a distance at night, upon the broad spaces it fills, and the majestic sweep of the searching lights, and it is as if the earth and sky were transformed by the immeasurable wands of colossal magicians. The superb dome of the structure, that is the central glory of the display, is glowing as if bound by wreaths of stars. It is electricity! When the whole casket is illuminated, the cornices of the palaces of the White City are defined with celestial fire. The waters that are at play leap and flash with it. There are borders of lamps around the lagoon.



The Button That Turned On The Columbian Exposition Electricity



On May 1 (May Day), 1893, throngs of people anxiously waited for President Grover Cleveland to press the button that was wired in Washington to electrify the fair. It was similar to those used in most telegraph offices, but this one was gold instead of steel. The dates 1492 – 1893 were painted in silver on the bottom level of the three-tiered pyramid sitting on the ceremonial table. Although only the lightest touch was necessary, President Cleveland brought his fist down with such force he nearly shattered the button.



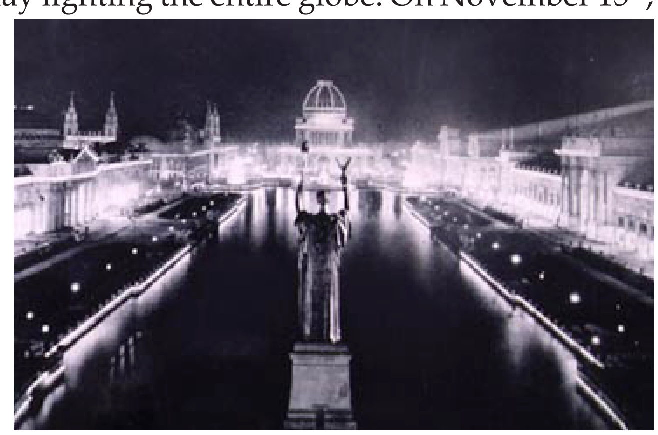


People swarmed to Chicago for a glimpse of the future. The Chicago World's Fair introduced a stunningly long list of new products that remain on shelves to this day. Among them were Juicy Fruit gum, Cracker Jacks, spray paint and Shredded Wheat. Also included in the list were products powered by electricity that would redefine American lives. Among them were Fax machines, telephones, an electric railway, neon lights, bed warmers, fans, radiators, and a cure-all electric belt. The Columbian Exposition electricity building featured a fully electric kitchen complete with a small range, hot plate, broiler, kettle and saucepan.

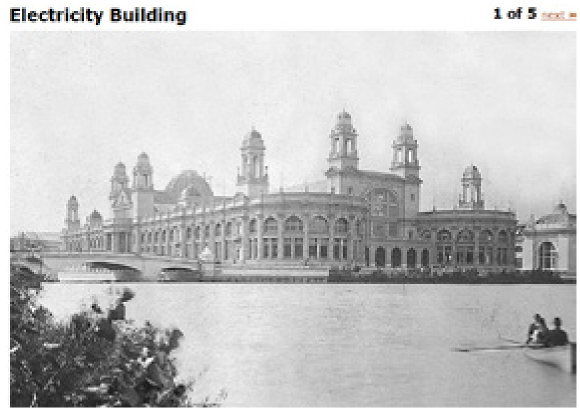
The touch of that button set the great Allis engine at Machinery Hall in Chicago into motion. In one profound moment, the Columbian Exposition electricity sparked the fair to life, ushering in the electric age. The White City incorporated electricity into every aspect of the fair. It also meant the fair would remain open at night. The Westinghouse space reserved a section in the building for Nikola Tesla. His exhibit featured many of his early AC devices. Among them were motors, armatures, and generators, phosphorescent signs, fluorescent lamps and neon lamps. He also displayed vacuum tubes ***illuminated by means of wireless transmission***, his rotating egg of Columbus and sheets of crackling light created by high-frequency discharges between two insulated plates. Of course, Tesla's presence was felt in more than just his display. His work in AC power systems touched virtually every part of the fair. Westinghouse's successful implementation of AC across the fair was publicized worldwide.



His 12,000-horsepower AC polyphase generators powered the fair effectively and safely. Even skeptics like Lord Kelvin had to recognize the superiority of AC, which had been greatly advanced by Tesla. In 1893 Westinghouse Electric designed a large AC system for Niagara Falls. It was activated on August 26, 1895. Niagara Falls was the final victory of Tesla's Polyphase Alternating Current (AC) Electricity, which is today lighting the entire globe. On November 15th, 1896, the City of Buffalo joined the power grid being generated from Niagara Falls, *approximately 26 miles away*. It became the first long distance transmission of steady supplies of clean, carbon-free hydroelectricity for commercial purposes. Not just Chicago, but nearly every other World Fair were lit up with Free Energy.



The Electricity Building was one of the most popular attractions at the fair. Electricity was still a novelty for people in 1893. At night, the inside



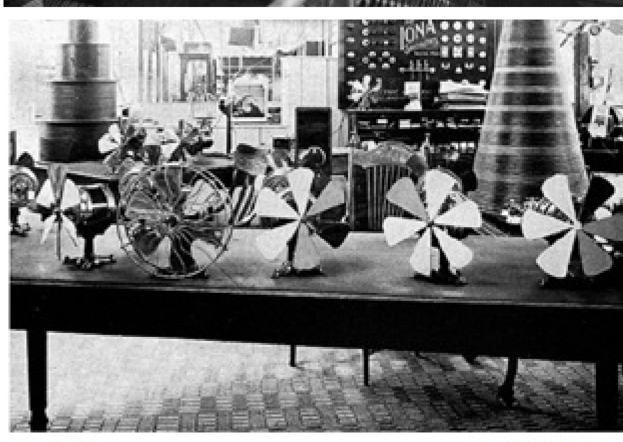
of the building was lit up much brighter than the other buildings in the fair. There was music playing from phonographs, motion picture viewing stations, and a model house filled with electric appliances.

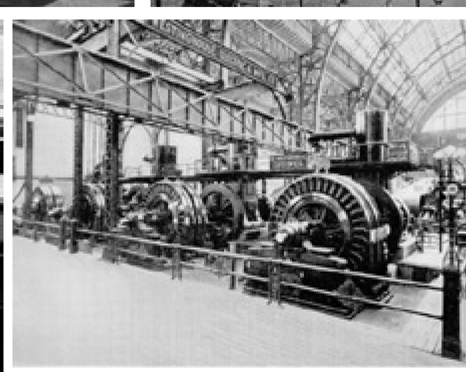


This exhibit was said to display the technological leap society would make with the usage of the electric power as much of the world still relied on alternative sources of light such as daylight, candles, and gas or oil lighting. The massive Electricity Building was 350 ft. in length and 767 ft. long or ***more than 1 football field wide by 7 football fields in length*!** The 2nd story was composed of a series of galleries connected across the nave by 8 bridges, with access by 8 grand staircases. The east and west central pavilions were composed of two towers 168 ft. high. In front of these two was a great portico composed of the Corinthian order with full columns. The central feature was a great semi-circular window, above which, 102 feet above the ground, was a colonnade forming an open loggia, or gallery, commanding a spectacular view over the Lagoon and all the north portion of the grounds.









Tesla AC generator in the Electricity Building at Chicago's World Fair in 1893.

1901 Buffalo Pan American Exhibition



The Pan-American Exposition was a World's Fair held in Buffalo, New York, United States, from May 1 through November 2, 1901. The fair occupied 350 acres (0.55 sq mi) of land on the western edge of what is now Delaware Park, extending from Delaware Avenue to Elmwood Avenue and northward to Great Arrow Avenue. It is remembered today primarily for being the location of the assassination of United States President William McKinley at the Temple of Music on September 6, 1901. The exposition was illuminated at night. Thomas A. Edison, Inc. filmed it during the day and a pan of it at night. On the day prior to the shooting, McKinley had given an address at the exposition, which began as follows: " Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise, and intellect of the people; and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student". The newly developed X-ray machine was displayed at the fair, but doctors were reluctant to use it on McKinley to search for the bullet because they did not know what side effects it might have had on him. Also, the operating room at the exposition's emergency hospital did not have any electric lighting, even though the exteriors of many of the buildings were covered with thousands of light bulbs. Doctors used a pan to reflect sunlight onto the operating table as they treated McKinley's wounds.









St. Louis World's Fair 1904



The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, informally known as the St. Louis World's Fair, was an international exposition held in St. Louis, Missouri, United States, from April 30 to December 1, 1904, *a 7 month event*. Local, state, and federal funds totaling $15 million were used to finance the event. More than 60 countries and 45 American states-maintained exhibition spaces at the fair, which was ***attended by nearly 19.7 million people***!?! There were over 1,500 buildings, connected by some 75 miles (121 km) of roads and walkways. It was said to be impossible to give even a hurried glance at everything in less than a week. The Palace of Agriculture alone covered some 20 acres.

Wireless telephone – The "wireless telephony" unit or "radiophone" installed at the St. Louis World Fair was a thing of wonder to the crowds. Music or spoken messages were transmitted from an apparatus within the Palace of Electricity to a telephone receiver out in the courtyard. The receiver, which was attached to nothing, when placed to the ear allowed a visitor to hear the transmission. This radiophone, invented by Alexander Graham Bell, consisted of a transmitter which transformed sound waves into light waves and a receiver which converted the light waves back into sound waves. This technology has since developed into the radio and early mobile phones.

Early fax machine – The telautograph, the precursor to the modern-day fax machine, was invented in 1888 by the American scientist, Elisha Gray who at one point in time contested Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone. The telautograph was a device which could send electrical impulses to the receiving pen of the device, in order to be able to recreate drawings to a piece of paper while a person simultaneously wrote them longhand on the other end of the device. In 1900, Gray's assistant, Foster Ritchie, improved upon the original design, and it was this device that was displayed at the 1904 World's Fair and marketed for the next thirty years.

Personal automobile - One of the most popular attractions of the Exposition was contained in the Palace of Transportation: automobiles and motor cars.[14] The automobile display contained 140 models including ones powered by gasoline, steam, and electricity. The private automobile first made its public debut at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. *Four years after* the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, *the Ford Motor Company began producing the Ford Model T making the personal automobile more affordable*.

Airplane – The 1904 World's Fair hosted the first-ever "Airship Contest" since aerial navigation was still in its infancy at this time. The Exposition offered a grand prize of $100,000 to the airship or other flying machine with the best time through a course marked out by stationary air balloons while travelling at least 15 miles per hour. Although none were able to earn the grand prize, the contest did witness the first public dirigible flight in America as well as numerous other flights made by various airships. *This was the first major event in a history of aviation in St. Louis leading to the city's nickname, Flight City*. The science of aerial navigation continued to develop and has been mastered since the 1904 Exposition. Interestingly the Wright Brothers flew the very first model airplane at Kittyhawk, North Carolina in December of 1903!



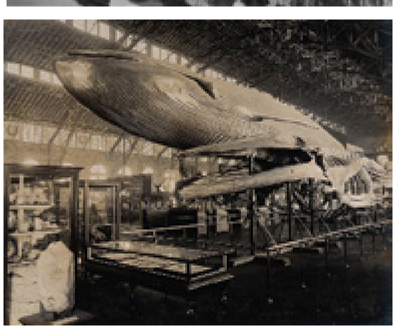






St. Louis mayor Rolla Wells, Frank D. Hershberg, Florence Hayward, Fair president David R. Francis, Archbishop John J. Glennon, and Vatican commissioner Signor Coquitti (l to r) at the opening of the**Vatican Exhibit at the 1904 World's Fair.**



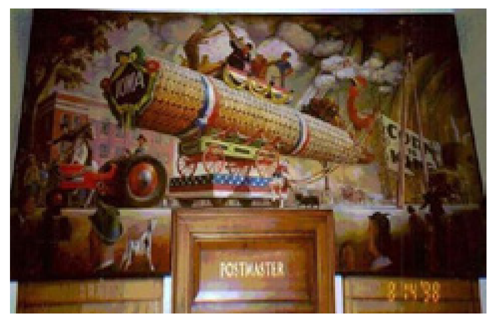




In the late 19th Century, a number of cities on the Great Plains constructed "crop palaces" (also known as "grain palaces") to promote themselves and their products. As the idea succeeded, it spread, including: a Corn Palace in Sioux City, Iowa, that was active from **1887–1891**. The original Mitchell Corn Palace (known as "The Corn Belt Exposition") was built in 1892 to showcase the rich soil of South Dakota and encourage people to settle in the area. In 1904–1905, the city of Mitchell mounted a challenge to the city of Pierre in an unsuccessful attempt to replace it as the state capital of South Dakota. As part of this effort, the Corn Palace was rebuilt in 1905. In 1921, the Corn Palace was rebuilt once again, with a design by the architectural firm Rapp and Rapp of Chicago. *Russian-style onion domes and Moorish minarets were added in 1937*, giving the Palace the distinctive appearance that it has today. (so they just decided Moorish minarets and onion domes would look cool?). And why such a massive post office needed.

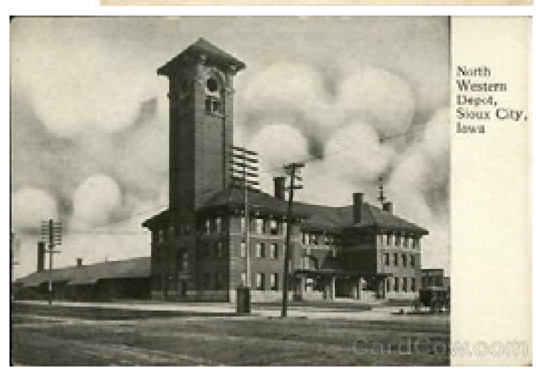
The map published **in 1888. Population** of **Sioux City as 35,000.** Council Bluffs, Iowa Post Office **1888**











Fun, Fun, Fun Were The Tartarians


ONE OF LAKESIDE'S ORIGINAL RIDES THE TICKLER

Over 300 major league amusement parks were "built" *across the USA from the 1860's - the 1920's,* or 5 per state. Then they caught fire or were torn down. Coney Island alone had 3 major amusement park re-creations where to recreate, yet we have been told/sold that the USA class of immigrants were dirt poor and were put to work 6-7 hours per day. This is all *before* the Industrial "Evolution" kicked into high gear, so again, we are told, labor using horse n' buggy, erected the iron, steel and concrete while plans for the design of the parks still remain a mystery.

White City is the common name of dozens of amusement parks in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia. Inspired by the White City and Midway Plaisance sections of the World's Columbian Exhibition of 1893, the parks started gaining in popularity in the last few years of the 19th century. After the 1901 Pan-American Exposition inspired the first Luna Park in Coney Island, a frenzy in building amusement parks (including those to be named White City, Luna Park, and Electric Park) ensued in the first two decades of the 20th century. Before the end of the year 1900, White City amusement parks were making their appearance in Philadelphia (1898 - it was also known as Chestnut Hill Park) and Cleveland (1900). Soon, some long-established parks changed their names to White City upon the addition of amusement rides and a midway (Seattle, for example).



THE CHUTES PARK IN SAN FRANCISCO

As the American amusement park was increasing in popularity in the first few years of the 1900s, the success of the 1901 Pan-American Exposition (particularly its "Trip to the Moon" ride, featuring "Luna Park") led to the first Luna Park in Coney Island in 1903... and an explosion of nearly identical amusement parks soon followed. There ***were roughly 250 amusements operating in the United States in 1899; the number almost tripled (700) by 1905; and more than doubled again (to 1500) by 1919 - and these latter figures do not include the amusement parks that were opened and permanently closed by then.***

Like their Luna Park and Electric Park cousins, a typical White City park featured a shoot-the-chutes and lagoon, a roller coaster (usually a figure eight or a mountain railway), a midway, a Ferris wheel, games, and a pavilion. Some White City parks featured miniature railroads. Many cities had two (or all three) of the Electric Park/Luna Park/White City triumvirate in their vicinity... with each trying to outdo the others with new attractions. The competition was fierce, often driving the electric parks out of business due to increased cost due to equipment upgrades

and upkeep and increasing insurance costs. More than a few succumbed to fire. Only one park that was given the White City name continues to operate today: Denver's White City, opened in 1908, is currently Lakeside Amusement Park.

Denmark's Tivoli Gardens first opened in 1843, when showman Georg Carstensen persuaded King Christian VIII to let him build a pleasure garden outside the walls of Copenhagen. Originally constructed on around 20 acres of land, Carstensen's creation featured a series of oriental-inspired buildings, a lake fashioned from part of the old city moat, flower gardens and bandstands lit by colored gas lamps. The park quickly became a Copenhagen institution, and won fame for its "Tivoli Boys Guard," a collection of uniformed adolescents who paraded around the premises playing music for visitors. Tivoli later added an iconic pantomime theater in 1878, and by the early 1900s it featured more traditional amusement park fare including a wooden roller coaster called the Bjergbanen, or "Mountain Coaster," as well as bumper cars and carousels. Tivoli Gardens was nearly burned to the ground by Nazi sympathizers during World War II, but the park reopened after only a few weeks and remains in operation to this day.

Coney Island Amusement Parks



NEW YORK'S NEW PLAYGROUND—A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW SHOWING THE CHANGES IN CONEY ISLAND FROM MANHATTAN BEACH TO WEST BRIGHTON

Opened in **1897** by entrepreneur George C. Tilyou, **Steeplechase Park** was the first of three major amusement parks that put New York's Coney Island on the map. The park took its name from its signature attraction, a 1,100-foot steel track where patrons could race one another on mechanical horses, but it also included a Ferris Wheel, a space-inspired ride called "***Trip to the Moon***" and a miniature railroad. While Tilyou intended Steeplechase to be the family-friendly antidote to Coney Island's seamier side, some rides still ventured into territory that was risqué by Victorian standards. Attractions like the "Whichaway" and the "*Human Pool Table*" tossed strangers against one another and gave couples an excuse to canoodle, and the wildly popular Blowhole Theater allowed spectators to watch as air vents blew up unsuspecting female guests' skirts. As the ladies struggled to cover themselves, a clown would shock their male counterparts with a cattle prod. Fire destroyed much of Tilyou's park in 1907, but he responded by building a more elaborate Steeplechase that remained in operation until the 1960s. Ever the showman, he even charged ten cents for visitors to view the charred ruins of the original park.

Coney Island's Dreamland only *operated for seven years between 1904 and 1911,* but during that time it established itself as one of the most ambitious amusement parks ever constructed. The brainchild of a former senator named William H. Reynolds, the site included a labyrinth of unusual rides and attractions lit by an astounding one million electric light bulbs.



Visitors to Dreamland could charter a gondola through a recreation of the canals of Venice, brave gusts of refrigerated air during a train ride through the mountains of Switzerland or relax at a Japanese teahouse. They could also watch a twice-daily disaster spectacle where scores of actors fought a fire at a mock six-story tenement building, or pay a visit to Lilliputia, a pint-sized European village where some 300 little people lived full time. Dreamland featured everything from freak shows and wild animals to imported Somali warriors and Eskimos, but perhaps its most unusual offering was an exhibit where visitors could observe premature babies being kept alive using incubators, which were then still a new and untested technology. The infants proved a huge hit, but they and many other attractions had to be evacuated in May 1911, when a fire—ironically triggered ***at a ride called the Hell Gate—leveled the property*** and shut Dreamland down for good.

Founded in 1903 by theme park impresarios Fred Thompson and Skip Dundy, *Coney Island's Luna Park* consisted of a gaudy cluster of domed buildings and towers illuminated by an eye-popping 250,000 light bulbs. The park specialized in high concept rides that transported visitors to everywhere from 20,000 leagues under the sea to the North Pole and even the surface of the moon. A trip to Luna could also serve as a stand in for world travel.

After a ride on an elephant, patrons could stroll a simulated "Streets of Delhi" populated by dancing girls and costumed performers—many of them actually shipped in from India—or take a tour through mock versions of Italy, Japan and Ireland. If they grew tired of walking, visitors could relax in grandstands and watch the "War of the Worlds," a miniature, pyrotechnic-heavy sea battle in which the American Navy decimated an invading European armada. The park's owners also cashed in on the popularity of disaster rides by staging recreations of the destruction of Pompeii and the Galveston flood of 1900. The carnage reenacted in these attractions became all too real in 1944, when Luna fell victim to a three-alarm fire that began in one of its bathrooms. The original site closed for good a few years after the blaze, but the iconic name "Luna Park" is still used by dozens of amusement parks around the globe.

First opened in **1893,** Saltair was a desert oasis situated on the south shore of Utah's Great Salt Lake. The Mormon Church originally commissioned the site in the hope of creating a wholesome "Coney Island of the West" without the perceived sleaziness of the New York original. Their family-friendly park proved an instant hit, as scores of visitors arrived by train from nearby Salt Lake City to enjoy music, dancing and bathing in the lake's saline-rich waters. Saltair's most striking attraction was its gargantuan pavilion, a four-story wonder adorned with domes and minarets that sat above the lake on more than 2,000 wood pilings. Along with touring this "Pleasure Palace on Stilts," visitors could also show off their moves on a sprawling dance floor, ride roller coasters and carousels, and watch fireworks displays and hot air balloon shows. The park boasted nearly half a million visitors a year until 1925, when the iconic centerpiece burned in a fire. A rebuilt Saltair opened soon after, but it failed to capture the magic—or the revenues—of the original. The park closed its doors for good in 1958, and its abandoned pavilion was later destroyed in a second fire in 1970.





Coney Island's Ponies



Coney Island Camels



The Helter Skelter



Luna Park's, "The Teaser"



Elephants Marching Through the Promenade



The Goat Carriages



Luna Park's Loop the Loop



Pacific Northwest Amusement Parks



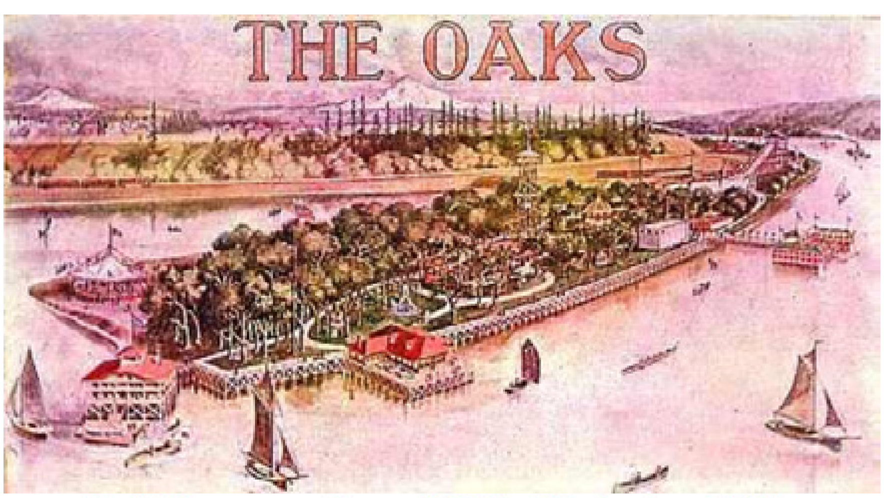
Council Crest Park 1907 set on a Mountain top 1200′ high



Spokane's Natatorium Park opened in 1889



Luna Park in West Seattle operated from 1907 to 1913



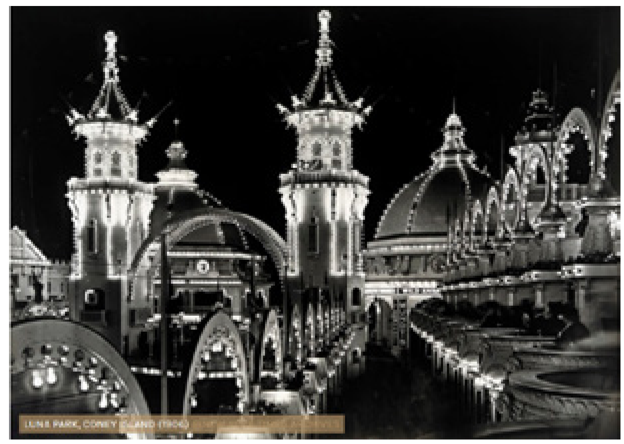
The Oaks aka the Coney Island of the Northwest, opened 1905

Artist's conception of Oaks Park circa 1904.

The original "Luna Park" on Coney Island was a massive spectacle of rides, ornate towers and buildings covered in 250,000 electric lights. The park opened in 1903, and was destroyed 41 years later in 1944 by a massive fire that destroyed much of the park.

Below, Brazil (1908) and Kansas City exhibitions (1907) were lit up at nighttime. Walt Disney cited the second Kansas City Electric Park as his primary inspiration for the design of the first modern theme park, Disneyland.













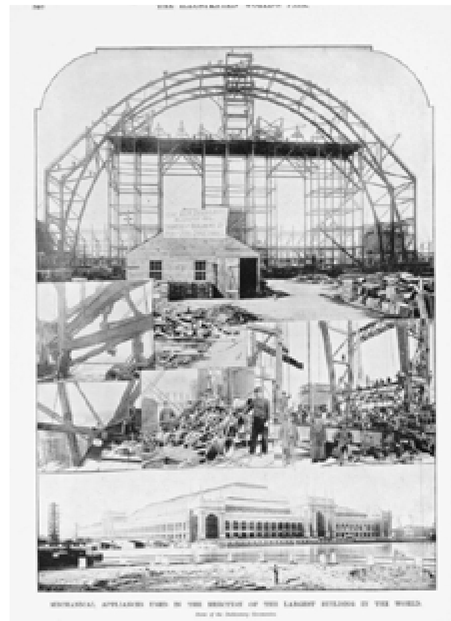
Construction and Destruction of the Chicago World's Fair 1893

The story goes that these World Fairs and Exhibitions were only meant to be temporary and construction was mainly paper Mache and facings to create artificial constructs. This is clearly debunked showing these pictures from the construction phase of the Chicago World Fair, which ran less than a year, then torched. Though they used Tartarian structures, they were modified and added to the existing structure. Look at the men atop the steel dome structures…amazing!



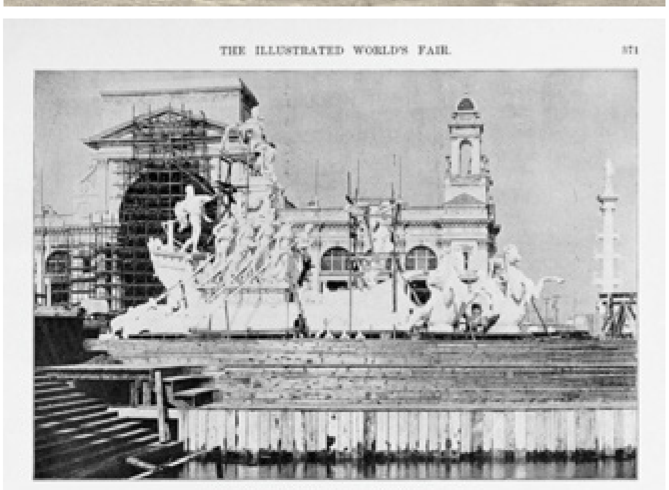
Cold Storage Building Fire 10 July 1893



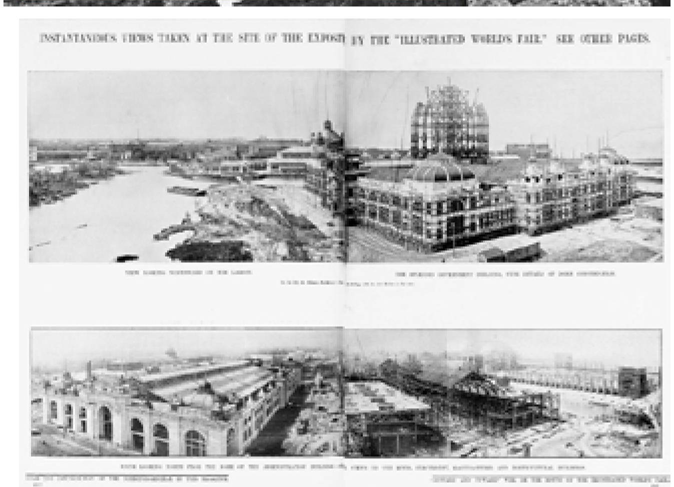






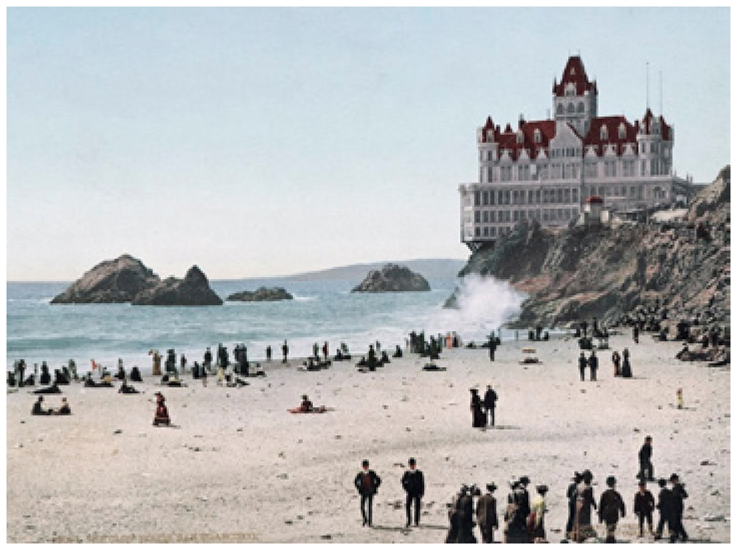

THE ILLUSTRATED WORLD'S FAIR. 371

A NEARER VIEW—ELECTRICITY BUILDING IN THE REAR.


INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS TAKEN AT THE SITE OF THE EXPOSITION BY THE "ILLUSTRATED WORLD'S FAIR." SEE OTHER PAGES.

CHAPTER 18

THE WESTERN CAPITOL OF TARTARY; SAN FRANCISCO



The first Cliff House was built in 1858, above Ocean Beach, in west San Francisco. It has been rebuilt five times since for various reasons, such as remodeling or damage.

In 1894, the third, and most photographed, incarnation of the house was built by Adolph Sutro, a successful mining engineer. Sutro built the seven-story mansion in Victorian style, an elaborately decorated structure dubbed the "Gingerbread House."

Cliff House was the scene of a number of historic events, including several shipwrecks. A wreck in 1887 caused damage to the second Cliff House when the dynamite on the ship exploded. The first ship-to-shore transmission, using Morse Code, was received here in 1899 and in 1905; the first radio voice transmission was sent from the house to a point a mile and a half away.

Cliff House survived the earthquake that struck San Francisco in 1906 with only minor damage. ***It burned to the ground*** the following year, however. Sutro's daughter began the construction of a new Cliff House restaurant in 1908, but on a vastly smaller scale.







San Francisco Sutro Bath Houses

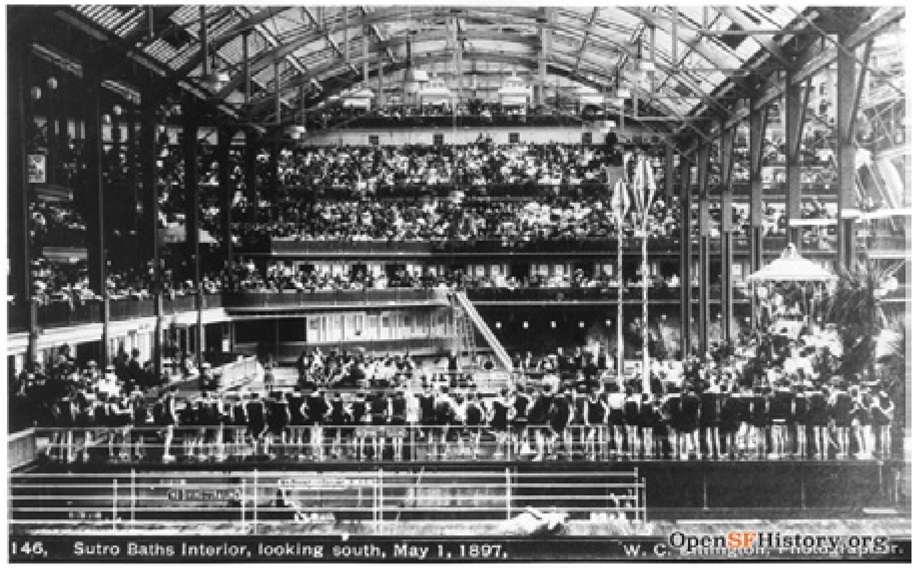
Once the largest indoor swimming establishment in the world.

Built in **1896** by former mayor and eccentric mining tycoon Adolph Sutro, the Sutro Baths were a wonder of their time. The biggest indoor natatorium of its kind, the Baths ***used sea water from adjacent Ocean Beach to fill six saltwater pools, and featured one freshwater pool, hundreds of dressing rooms, slides, springboards, a large amphitheater***, and later an ice rink. Sutro died while the Baths were successful, and the attraction continued in popularity until it fell into disuse during the hard economic times of the 1920s and 30s. Planned development along the oceanfront property and multiple fires meant the Baths' demise in 1966. The Baths remain a centerpiece of the west side of the city's history and its ruins are still explored by locals and tourists alike today. The Sutro Baths opened in 1890, and *was intended for the working people* of San Francisco, who could take his train out to the ocean sand dunes and play in the pools, enjoying the day swimming, exploring his museum and eating in the restaurants. There were musical performances and dance competitions, and other amusements provided for his guests, who could make a whole day of it at the Baths. Covering three acres, six tide-fed seawater pools of varying sizes and temperatures were housed under enormous glass arches. ***The construction required 10,000 barrels of cement***, 1.7 million gallons of sea water, and $1 million 1896 dollars. A promenade overlooking the pools featured a museum of curiosities collected by Sutro on his travels, including exotic plants, taxidermy, geologic specimens, and Egyptian mummies. Guests could avail themselves of 500 tiny dressing rooms and ***observation bleachers with seating for 3700 spectators***.

Sutro kept the fees low so most city residents could afford to come: 5 cents for the train and 25 cents to swim (including a swimsuit and towel to use). ***Up to 25,000 bathers*** could fit into the Baths on a given day, and more than 1600 could be accommodated in the 517 private dressing rooms (conveniently, there were 40,000 towels available for rent). The entire establishment was constructed inside an enormous three-peaked glass enclosure. According to visitors' reports, a great deal of the structure was made from stained glass, and the baths below were frequently dappled with rainbow colors from the sun shining down through the roof. Sutro placed dozens of display cases full of his memorabilia from trips around the world--including, weirdly enough, a mummy--all throughout the halls to make his attraction educational too. The place almost sounds like a direct ancestor of the sumptuous discos and raves for which San Francisco is still famous.

Next to the Cliff House at Great Highway and Point Lobos. The baths, built by legendary local weirdo Adolph Sutro must have been a sight to behold: six huge indoor pools filled with ocean-water, ***surrounded by seats for 7,000 spectators***. The baths were replete with statuary and plant conservatories featuring palms and real Egyptian relics, like something out of Norma Desmond's wettest dream. The baths also housed several restaurants, a museum, trapezes, and water-slides. But like so many of San Francisco's magnificently weird landmarks --- Fleishacker Pool, Playland at the Beach, the Fox Theater--the Sutro Baths were too good to last. On June 26th, 1966, just as a wrecking ball was poised to begin smashing in the walls of the legendary Baths (and two weeks before the bankruptcy that would have ruined the owners) a mysterious fire broke out and burned the whole place to the ground. It turned out that the building was heavily insured; the owners collected their massive settlement and quickly left town, leaving many suspicions but no tangible evidence of fraud and arson. The ruins of the baths still linger as one of the most mysterious sites of San Francisco. The Ferries and Cliff Steam Line, opened on March 1, 1886, ran from California and Central (now Presidio Ave.) to a point above the Cliff House at 48th and Point Lobos.











At "Panorama of the World", visitors could enjoy exhibits on natural history and foreign cultures.











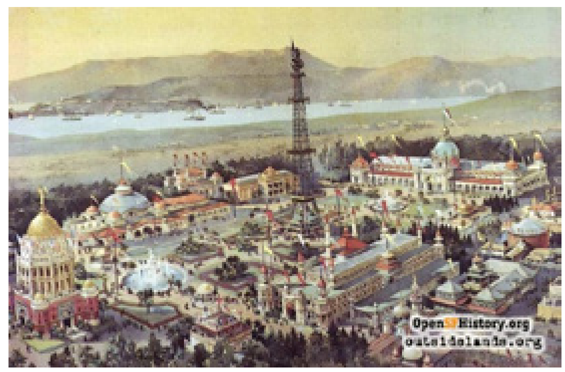
Cliff House Train, May 16, 1905.

1894 California Midwinter International Exposition
San Francisco's First World's Fair…Dedicated to the Wonders of California.

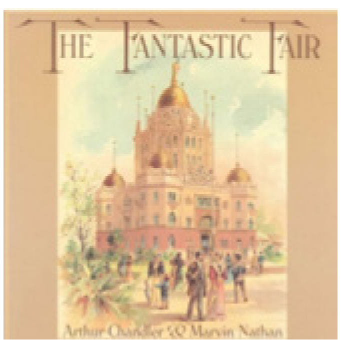


Very little remains of the extraordinary Midwinter Exposition installation of 1894. The brainchild of the San Francisco Chronicle's publisher Michael de Young, who had been inspired and delighted by the White City of Chicago's 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, San Francisco's first World's Fair was executed from dream to reality in less than six months.

The center of the fair was in the area now known as the Music Concourse, then nearly unrecognizable except for the general contours.

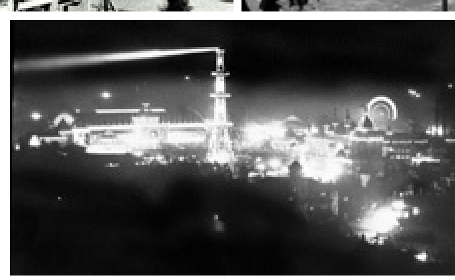


At its center, an Eiffel-Tower-inspired Electric Tower rose 266 feet, offering intrepid climbers a bird's eye view of the fair and the early park. The fair buildings represented various exotic cultural and architectural influences, from minarets and Indian fantasies to Spanish mission style. Tree-loving park superintendent John McLaren was reportedly none too thrilled about the hijacking of his new parkland for commercial venture, but he begrudgingly relented.



The fair opened on January 27, 1894 on 160 acres at the park's center, dubbed The Sunset City. 180 buildings had been constructed in record time to showcase all of California's counties as well as selected foreign countries and other states.





The Pan Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco, California in 1915~ Open for 9 months ..Then Destroyed Directly Thereafter

Just nine years after the devastating 1906 earthquake, San Francisco staged the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal in August, 1914 and showing more than 18 million visitors *from around the world* that it remained "the city that knew how." Understandably, the universal reaction of fairgoers was "a sense of wonder." Amazingly, there were no bridges across the San Francisco Bay and the population of San Francisco, still reeling from the major 1906 Earthquake, was estimated to be under 200,000 people!



The building of the canal itself was, of course, an incredible feat: Over 50 years in the making, it was dubbed *"The 13th Labor of Hercules."* And so was the creation of the Exposition, beginning with the placement of 300,000 cubic yards of fill to create land for the site from what had formerly been San Francisco Bay and is now San Francisco's Marina district.

The times were heady, and rapid strides were being made in engineering and manufacturing. Consider just a few notable aspects:

The fair featured a reproduction of the Panama Canal that covered five acres. Visitors rode around the model on a moving platform, listening to information over a telephone receiver.

The first trans-continental telephone call was made by Alexander Graham Bell to the fairgrounds before the fair opened, and a cross-country call was made every day the fair was open.

The ukelele (originally a Portugese instrument, but adopted by the Hawaiians) was first played in the United States at the 1915 fair, creating a ukelele craze in the 1920s.

An actual Ford assembly line was set up in the Palace of Transportation and turned out one car every 10 minutes for three hours every afternoon, except Sunday. 4,400 cars were produced during the Exposition.

The entire area was illuminated by indirect lighting by General Electric. The "Scintillator," a battery of searchlights on a barge in the Bay, beamed 48 lights in seven colors across San Francisco's fog banks. If the fog wasn't in -- no problem: A steam locomotive was available to generate artificial fog.

Personalities abounded: Thomas Edison and Henry Ford were honored at a luncheon; Edison had perfected a storage battery that was exhibited at the fair. A pre-teen Ansel Adams was a frequent visitor.

- The Liberty Bell made a cross-country pilgrimage from Philadelphia to be displayed at the fair. Notables, such as **Thomas Edison,** were often photographed with the bell.

- The Machinery Palace was the largest wooden and steel building in the world at the time; the entire personnel of the U.S. Army and Navy could have fit inside. The first-ever indoor flight occurred when Lincoln Beachey flew through the building before it was completed.



George W. Kelham was chosen as chief of architecture. Working with the architectural council, he developed an elegantly simple plan. It grouped the eight main exhibition palaces together in a single block. This main block was then flanked on the eastern end by the Palace of Machinery and on the western end by a neo-classic fantasy monument, Bernard Maybeck's Palace of Fine Arts.

This grouping was crowned by an Italianate main tower known as the Tower of Jewels, which was adorned with 102,000 glass gems (Novagems, in the parlance of the period) that sparkled when swayed by the wind (Jeweled watch fobs, rings, pins and other objects were popular souvenirs). The block also included several magnificent courts: The *Court of the Universe, the Court of Abundance, and the Court of the Four Seasons.* While the buildings appeared substantial, they were intended to last only for a year, after which they would be demolished. The Palace of Fine Arts underwent a major restoration in the 1960s.



Aviator Lincoln Beachey performing in his biplane over the fairgrounds in 1913, before the official opening. Beachey was later killed during an air show at the PPIE when his plane crashed into the San Francisco Bay. Via the SFO Museum.

The monumental exhibition palaces formed a core that held together two outer and very different zones of the Exposition. At the western end beyond the Palace of Fine arts were exhibition halls built by participating countries and states. At the eastern end was a sixty-five acre amusement park and concession district called The Zone**.** Alltogether**, *the Fair occupied 635 acres..approximately 76 city blocks*. The total construction cost was about $15,000,000, and the project consumed over 100 million board feet of lumber. *Please Remember, this was just nine years after the Great San Francisco Earthquake of 1906*.** The Palace of Machinery, styled after the Roman Baths of Caracalla, was the largest wood and steel building in the world at that time. It measured nearly a thousand feet in length, 367 feet in width and was 136 feet high. More than 2,000 exhibits were displayed inside on two miles of aisles. The soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam's 1915 Army and Navy could have fit into the Machinery Palace with room to spare. Aviator Lincoln Beachey **flew through the building before it was completed in the first-ever indoor flight. His speed through the building -- a blazing 40 miles per hour**.



The Column of Progress commanded the entire north front of the Exposition. Symmes Richardson, the architect drew his inspiration from Trajan's Column in Rome. It completed the symbolism of the Exposition's sculpture and architecture, as the joyous Fountain of Energy at the other end of the north-south axis began it.

The Palace of Horticulture designed by Bakewell and Brown is the largest and most splendid of the garden structures. Byzantine in its architecture it suggested the Mosque of Ahmed I at Constantinople. This was the palace of the bounty of nature; its adornment symbolized the rich yield of California fields. The Palace of Education combined Spanish Renaissance and Moorish designs. In the Tympanum above the central portal, sculptor Gustav Gerlach created the group "Education." In the center, the teacher sits with her pupils under the Tree of Knowledge; on the left, the mother instructs her children; on the right the young man, his school days past, works out a problem in science. Thus, the group depicts the various stages of education.

The California Building designed by Thomas H. Burditt was by far *the largest state building ever erected at the time*. From its façade, Fray Junipero Serra looks over a charming garden which represents the private of Santa Barbara Mission, but this Mission style building was grander than those built by the padres of California. It covered five acres! Inside walls were hung with tapestries loaned by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst. Displays from the fifty-eight California counties were presented.

Color was a major unifying element in the design of the Exposition. Jules Guerin a colorist, painter, and designer oversaw the Exposition's color schemes. He created a specially blended gypsum and hemp plaster material in hues of old ivory that mimicked the travertine marble used in ancient Rome. This plaster was applied over most of the buildings, statues, and walls. Eight accent colors were used throughout the Exposition:

- French green for garden lattices
- Deep cerulean blue in recessed panels and ceiling vaults
- Pink-orange for flagpoles
- Pinkish-red flecked with brown for the background of colonnades
- Golden-burnt-orange for moldings and small domes
- Terra cotta for other domes
- Gold for statuary
- Antique green for urns and vases.

Very romantic and ornate sculptures were typical of the era and profusely adorned the Fair and its structures. Karl Bitter, Director of the Department of Sculpture, and A. Stirling Calder, the Exposition's acting chief of sculpture, commissioned more than fifteen hundred sculpture from artists around the world. These stood on columns, in niches, in fountains, and as free-standing groups throughout the Expositions. In the South Garden was the Calder Fountain of Energy. Resting in the center of the pool and supported by a circle of figures representing the dance of the oceans, is the Earth, surmounted by a figure of Energy, the force that dug the canal with Fame and Victory blowing bugles from their shoulders.

Bernard Maybeck, the designer of the Palace of Fine Arts, believed that architecture here in California, to be beautiful, needed only to be an effective background for landscape. He was able to achieve this end in his design. The sweeping arc of the building on the shore of the lagoon

is a mere backdrop for the trees and plants. The central rotunda 's entablature contains Bruno Louis Zimm's three panels representing "The Struggle for the Beautiful." On an altar before the rotunda knelt Robert Stackpole's figure of Venus, representing the Beautiful to whom all art is servant. Robert Louis Zimm created the panel in front of the altar on pictured Genius, the source of inspiration. Above, in the dome, Robert Reid's eight murals symbolize the conception and birth of art, its commitment to the earth, and its progress and acceptance by the human intellect.

A three-acre Japanese garden was created at the south entrance to the Fine Arts Palace. *This garden was comprised of rocks up to three tons in weight, 25,000 square feet of turf, 1300 trees, 4400 small plants,* and tons of small stones and gravel brought from Japan. The Golden Pavilion, a copy of a Japanese temple, and two graceful teahouses were located within this Japanese garden, which was staffed largely by the government of Japan.

As Ben Macomber in his book *The Jewel City* states, "No other of the palaces would wear so well in its beauty if it were set up for the joy of future generations. It would be a glorious thing for San Francisco if the Fine Arts Palace could be made permanent in Golden Gate Park." As we know his words were heeded and the Palace of Fine Arts still stands in all of its beauty, albeit in its original site, rather than in Golden Gate Park.

The Palace of Fine Arts contained what the International Jury declared to be the best and most important collection of modern art that had been yet assembled in America. The war in Europe did prevent some countries like Russia and Germany from sending art works, it led other countries such as France and Italy to send more than they might otherwise have sent.

Ernest Coxhead, the San Francisco architect who designed the home of Dr. Thomas Williams that now houses the Museum of American Heritage, was instrumental in developing the detailed plans for the 1915 Exposition. His plans were presented to the US Congress in 1911 during the competition between San Francisco and New Orleans as to which city would have the privilege of hosting the celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal.

Lighting At The Fair

Lighting at the fair was the crowning achievement. W.D'Arcy, who was called "the Aladdin of the 1915 City Lumminous," was loaned to the Exposition by a young General Electric company eager to promote the miracles of its technology. Never before had an attempt been made to light an exposition as this one was lighted.

The massive exhibition area was illuminated at night by indirect lighting of the softest, warmest, and mellowest of colors, all seemingly without source. The radiance of the **43 story Tower of Jewels** came from huge searchlights aimed at it from a circle of hidden stations. Perhaps the most exquisite and dazzling feature of the fair, the Tower, *with* ***its 102,000 pieces*** *of glittering multicolored cut Bohemian glass, refracted and reflected both sunlight and nighttime illumination.*

The many-colored fan of enormous rays, the Scintillator, which stood against the sky behind the Exposition, was produced by a searchlight battery of thirty-six great projectors mounted on the breakwaters of the Yacht Harbor. It was manned nightly by a company of marines, who manipulated the fan of lights in precise drills at night.

Around the walls of the palaces stood tall Venetian masts, topped with shields or banners. Concealed behind the heraldic emblems were powerful magnesite arc lamps. Other concealed lights gleamed through the waters of the fountains. In the Court of the Universe they were white, in the Court of the Seasons green, and in the Court of the Ages they were red. The palaces themselves

were not externally illuminated at night, though they appeared to be lighted internally. Behind each window and doorway were hung strings of lights backed by reflectors.

The illumination was at its best on a misty night when the moisture in the air provided a screen to catch the colored lights and create the effect of an aurora overhead. If natural fog wasn't present to supply this background for the great beams of the Scintillator, clouds of steam from a steam locomotive positioned on the breakwater provided the missing mist.

Sculptures at the Fair



Sculpture was an integral part of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. A Stirling Calder was the acting chief of sculpture, and under his direction was a large staff of skilled workmen, hired to turn out thousands of sculptures and decorations. These works were made of plaster and tinted to match or compliment the buildings.

"**The End of the Trail**" by James Earle Fraser was one of the most popular and poignant works of art at the fair. It showed an Indian astride his exhausted horse, representing the Native American's failed battle against encroaching civilization.

Many other notable sculptures were also created:

- Robert Aikens depicted man's progress from birth to death in the "Fountain of the Earth.
- A.A. Weinmann's statues "The Rising Sun" and "The Setting Sun" were placed in the" Court of the Universe.
- Daniel Chester French's statue depicted an angelic figure with its creation of man and woman below.
- C.L Pietro created one of the strongest sculptures in "The Mother and the Dead," protesting the 'great war' which was leaving Europe with only the aged and the children.
- A.Stirling Calder had several sculptures. In front of The Tower of Jewels stands his joyous "Fountain of Energy" a depiction of the union of the Atlantic and Pacific by the Panama Canal. He also created the "Star Maidens" that adorned the Tower of Jewels.
- The sculpture "Nations of the West" was located in the Courtyard of the Universe, atop the Arch of the Setting Sun. This sculpture, the joint work of A. Sterling Calder, Leo Lentelli, and F. G. R. Roth was comprised of figures representing an American Indian, pioneers gathered around the Prairie Schooner, and the figures of Mother of Tomorrow and Spirit of Enterprise.

Industrial Displays

The Exposition emphasized contemporary events and technology from the previous decade. The moving-picture machine was extensively used to illustrate industrial progress in various exhibits, and the presence of both mechanical and electrical devices was larger than life in many cases. Exhibits in the Palace of Machinery showcased Diesel engines, water-driven power plants and numerous electrical motors and communication devices. On opening day, President Woodrow Wilson started, by wireless, the Diesel-driven generator that supplied all of the direct current used in the Palace.

The Underwood Exhibit in the Palace of Liberal Arts featured a $10,000 typewriter, "an exact reproduction of the machine you will eventually buy." It was 1728 times larger than the standard Underwood typewriter and weighed 14 tons. News stories were typed on it daily. But the greatest amount of space was given to labor saving devices, safety inventions and machines that increased the comfort (if not the comfort level) of humanity. The overwhelming theme was that machines would play a major role in making life more comfortable and enjoyable.

Agriculture

Today we consider agriculture an industry, but the typical fair-goer of 1915 considered the growing of ornamental plants and foodstuffs two separate endeavors, neither of them "industrial". The Fair reflected this outlook, incorporating three display halls related to the growing and production of agricultural products: The Palace of Horticulture, the Forestry building, and the Palace of Agriculture. The Palace of Agriculture had a distinct "State Fair" flavor, with displays of farm products and awards for products of high quality. This Palace was prominently located at the northwest corner of the Court of the Universe. The award certificate shown here (Courtesy Campbell Historical Museums) was awarded to the Orchard City Canning Company of Campbell, CA for its Assorted Canned Fruits.

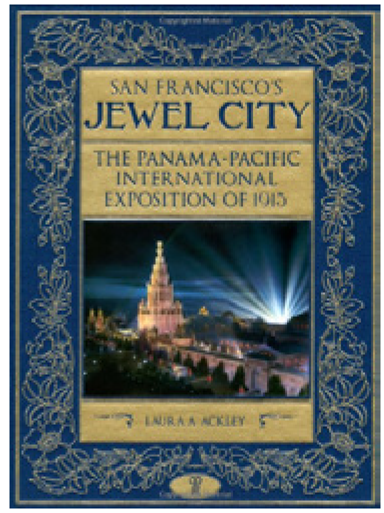
The Palace of Horticulture displayed beautiful flowers and ornamental plants and was located adjacent to the Palace of Forestry near the Baker Street entrance to the Fairgrounds. As might be expected, the Forestry building was concerned with the growing of trees and the production of lumber.

The Entertainments

No fair is complete without its sideshow, and the fair's eastern section, known as "***The Zone***", occupied a space the equivalent of seven city blocks in area and contained a variety of entertainments, rides, commercial stands, souvenir shops, and other typical fair staples. However, some of the things to be found in the zone were very untypical, including the "Aeroscope", a ride that consisted of a small two-story structure mounted on the end of a 285-foot swing-arm. It was designed and built by Joseph Strauss, the designer and builder of the Golden Gate Bridge. Riders were treated to an aerial view of the fair and nearby San Francisco. It was especially spectacular at night. Another popular ride circled a five-acre operating model of the Panama Canal. For their 50-cent admission, passengers occupying one of the hundred chairs circling the model on elevated tracks could learn about the canal through earphones during their half-hour ride. The soundtrack came from a phonograph. Fairgoers could also observe babies (real) in incubators, experience a rowdy 49'ers prospecting camp (not spring training), and a submarine ride. They could choose to be entertained, awed, scared, impressed and fed at a seemingly inumerable number of rides, restaurants and concessions.

Other entertainments might be experienced throughout the fair area, including air shows, concerts, demonstrations of arts, crafts and and national culture. The air shows were quite popular, drawing crowds of 10,000 or more spectators, although daredevil pilot Lincoln Beachy was killed during one of the air exhibitions when his plane experienced a structural failure and crashed.

After The Lights Went Out

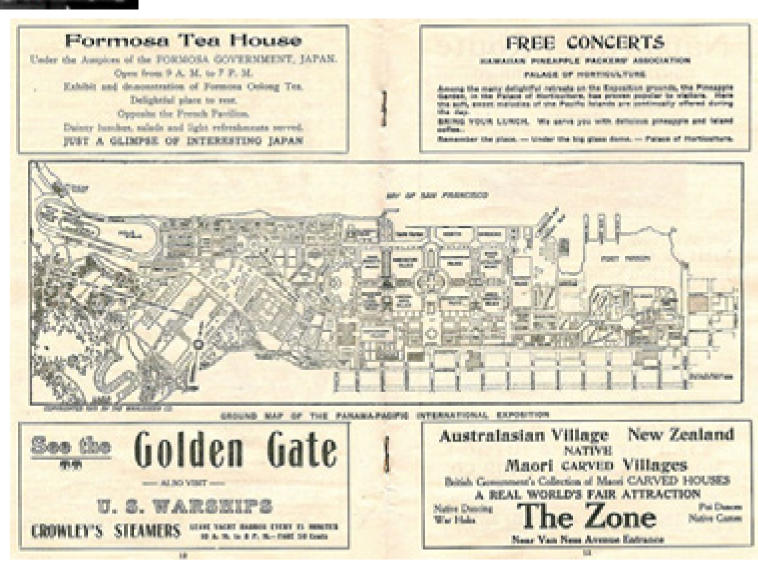


The final midnight arrived, the last music, "Taps", was played from the Tower of Jewels, the last fairgoer departed, and the lights of the 1915 World's Fair went out forever. The Tower of Jewels, built at a cost of $413,000, ***was sold to a demolition firm*** for $9,000.

Individual jewels were sold to souvenir hunters for a dollar each. Some prominent statues, including "Nations of the East" and "Nations of the West", ***were not salvageable and were destroyed*** along with the arches on which they were mounted. By 1917, the work was done, *with structures demolished and the land (or the landfill, at least) was restored*. Over $900,000 was realized from the salvage effort. Between February 20, 1915 (opening day) and December 4, the closing day, *over 18 million people passed through* the entrance gates of the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The Fair generated the funds to construct San Francisco's Civic Auditorium, and an additional $1,000,000 surplus, as well.

So the question has to be asked once again..how did 18 million people attend the exhibition? Where did they lodge, how did they transport, how were they notified of the fair?













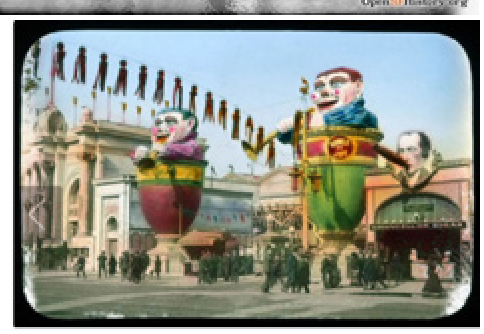












More oversized facades on the Joy Zone. Courtesy the UC Santa Cruz Special Collections.







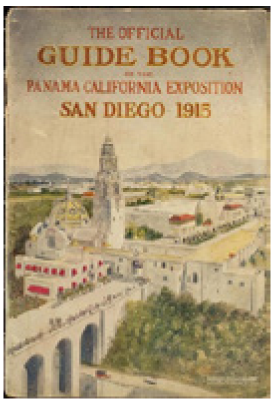




The **San Diego 1915 Panama–California Exposition** was held between **January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1917**, *the same exact year as the Great San Francisco Exhibition!*



The exposition celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal and was meant to tout San Diego as the first U.S. port of call for ships traveling north after passing westward through the canal. The fair was held in San Diego's large urban Balboa Park. The exposition's location was selected to be inside the 1,400 acres (570 ha) of Balboa Park. The East Gateway was approached by drive and *San Diego Electric Railway trolley cars* winding up from the city through the southern portion of the park. From the west, the Cabrillo Bridge's entrance was marked with blooming giant century plants and led straight to the dramatic West Gate (or City Gate), with the city's coat-of-arms at its crown. The archway was flanked by engaged Doric orders supporting an entablature, with figures symbolizing the Atlantic and Pacific oceans joining waters together, in commemoration of the opening of the Panama Canal. These figures were the work of Furio Piccirilli. While the west gateway was part of the Fine Arts Building, the east gateway was designed to be the formal entrance for the California State Building. The East or State Gateway carried the California state coat-of-arms over the arch. The spandrels over the arch were filled with glazed colored tile commemorating the 1769 arrival of Spain and the 1846 State Constitutional Convention at Monterey. Near a large parking lot, the North gate led to the 'Painted Desert' and 2,500-foot (760 m) long Isthmus street. The Santa Fe Railway-sponsored 'Painted Desert' (called "Indian Village" by guests), a 5-acre (2.0 ha), 300-person exhibit populated by seven Native American tribes including the Apache, Navajo, and Tewa. The 'Painted Desert', which design and construction was supervised by the Southwestern archeologist Jesse L. Nusbaum, had the appearance of a rock structure but was actually wire frames covered in cement. The Isthmus was surrounded by concessions, amusement rides and games, a replica gem mine, an ostrich farm, and a 250-foot (76 m) replica of the Panama Canal. One of the concessions along the isthmus was a "China Town".



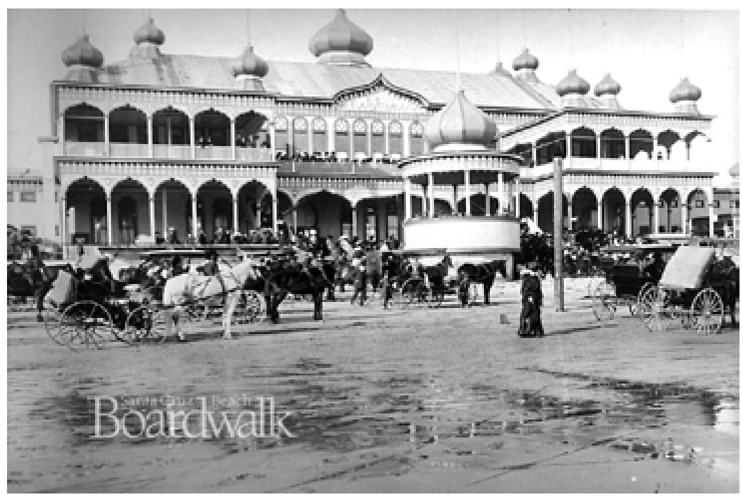


Santa Cruz, California The Boardwalk



In **1791,** Father Fermin de Lasuen established a mission at Santa Cruz, the twelfth mission to be founded in California. California became a state in **1850 a**nd Santa Cruz County was created as one of the twenty-seven original counties. By the turn of the century logging, lime processing, agriculture, and commercial fishing industries prospered in the area. Due to its mild climate and scenic beauty Santa Cruz also became a prominent resort community. **Since 1907**. The boardwalk is oldest amusement park in California and one of the last seaside amusement parks on the west coast of the United States.







CHAPTER 19

CHILDREN 4 SALE... ALL ABOARD THE FOUNDLING TRAINS



The first orphan trains operated prior to the Civil War**. Over 250,000 children** were *transported from New York to the Midwest over a 76-year period* **(1853-1929**) in the largest mass migration of children in American history. As many as one in four were Irish. Some abolitionists feared that the orphan trains were being used as an extension of slavery, and there was reason behind their fear. Not all the orphans were being adopted. Many became slaves to farmers, child abusers and indentured servants with no rights or freedoms. The first Orphan Trains left Grand Central Station in late 1853 for Dowagiac, Michigan. The trains continued to run for 75 years. The last official train ran to Texas in 1929. Many children were sexually abused, mistreated, malnourished, and overworked in the Midwest farms. Trains would stop in midwestern and southern towns, and the children would file off and parade before the assembled townspeople, often on hastily constructed stages. Locals would inspect the children, feel their muscles, look at their teeth, and question them. Contact between the children and their families back east was strongly discouraged. Many of these children ran away from the abusive new homes they were placed in.

These abandoned children were left to their own devices to obtain shelter and food, often stealing, begging, selling matches and/or papers to support themselves. These children were labeled as "Street Arabs", "the dangerous classes", and 'street urchins" to name a few. In the mid 1800's and early 1900's of the United States history, these problems escalated and led **Charles Loring Brace,** a minister in New York, to found The Children's Aid Society in 1853 in New York City. A report in the New York Times dated May 10, 1860, cited the four distinct classes of needy they served: "*First – Friendless and deserving young women. Second – Destitute children between the ages of 3 and 14 years. Third – Motherless and orphan infants. Fourth. – Dependent mothers with children who should not be separated.*"

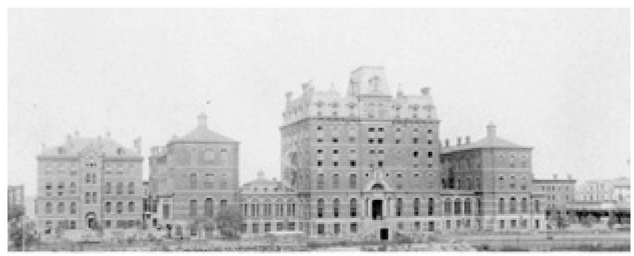
In the 1870s, the Catholic Church became concerned that many Catholic children were being sent to Protestant homes and were being inculcated with Protestant values. They began operating their own Placing Out program via the railroad sponsored by the New York Foundling Hospital. Priests in towns along the railroad routes were notified that the Foundling Hospital had children in need of homes. The priest would make an announcement at Sunday Mass and adults could sign up for a child, specifying gender and preferred hair and eye color. It was *common to have children separated from their siblings*, to not have birth certificates, and no further contact with their parents or siblings. In many cases the only legal document for the children would have been their baptismal certificate. By the age of 18, the children were released from their indenture and were expected to make their own way in life.

Foster Care Was Created to Harvest Children.

In the United States, foster care started as a result of the efforts of Charles Loring Brace. "In the mid-19th Century, some 30,000 homeless or neglected children lived in the New York City streets and slums. "Brace took these children off the streets and placed them with families in most states in the country. Brace believed the children would do best with a Christian farm family. He did this to save them from "a lifetime of suffering" He sent these children to families by train, which gave the name The Orphan Train Movement. "**This lasted from 1853 to the early 1890s 1929**? and transported more than 120,000 250,000? children to new lives.

"When Brace died in 1890, his sons took over his work of the Children's Aid Society until they retired. The Children's Aid Society created "a foster care approach that became the basis for the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997" called Concurrent Planning. This greatly impacted the foster care system.

Origins of US Foundling Homes



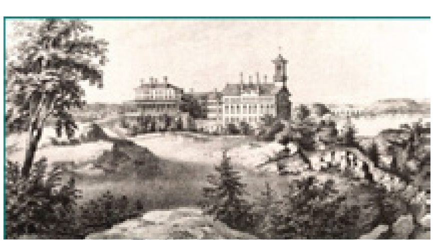
The New York Foundling Hospital in 1880.

In the late **1860s**, there was an epidemic of infanticide and child abandonment In New York City. The Sisters of St. Peter's Convent downtown on Barclay Street regularly found abandoned babies on their doorstep. Sister Mary Irene Fitzgibbon of St. Peter's approached Mother Mary Jerome, the Superior of the Sisters of Charity, regarding the need of rescuing these children. *Archbishop (later Cardinal) John McCloskey* urged the Sisters to open an asylum for such children.

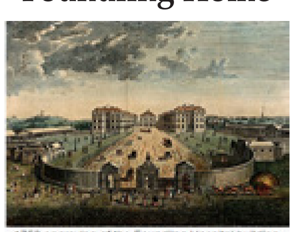
On October 11, **1869,** three Sisters of Charity – Sisters Irene, Sister Teresa Vincent, and Ann Aloysia – opened The New York Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity. They received one infant on their first night of operation. Forty-five more babies followed in that first month. To meet overwhelming demand, Foundling opened a boarding department in November and began placing children under the care of neighbors. Seventy-seven more babies followed in the next two months.

After two years, **The Foundling had accepted 2,500 babies**. The New-York Historical Society has a collection of the notes left with the abandoned babies, which is part of a larger collection of historic photographs of the Foundling maintained by the Society. **In 1872**, construction began on their massive new full block facility on land granted by the state between East 68th and 69th Streets and Lexington and Third Avenues. It opened in 1873, and an adoption department was established to find permanent homes for children.

Mt. St. Vincent 1846 Motherhood Home

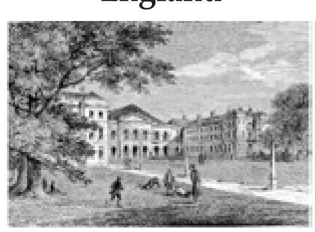


1742 England Foundling Home

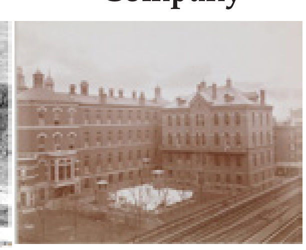


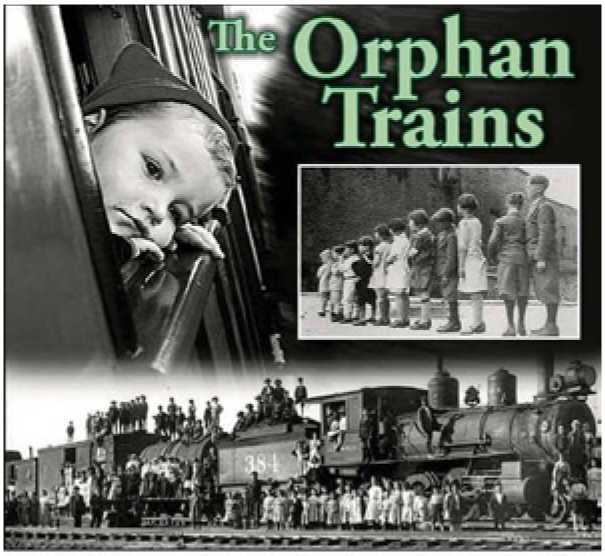
1753 engraving of the Foundling Hospital building.

1753 Foundling England

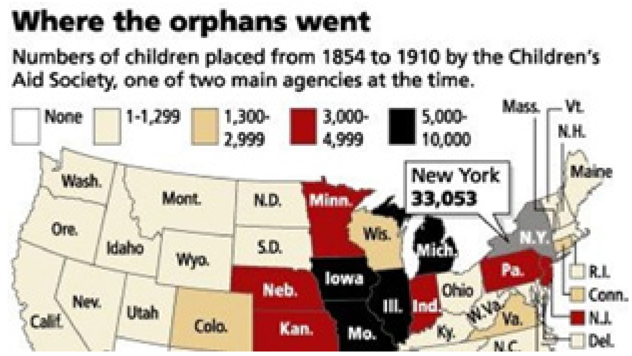


New York Foundling Hospital circa 1894 - Byron Company





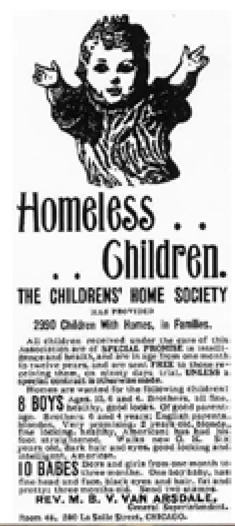
The Orphan Trains - a phenomenon long since gone . . . when 200,000+ children were transported to new lives. A wistful look back, such as the young lad in the upper left, a 'cattle call' where kids would line up to be chosen by new foster parents, as seen above right . . . all in Orphan Trains . . . as seen above.

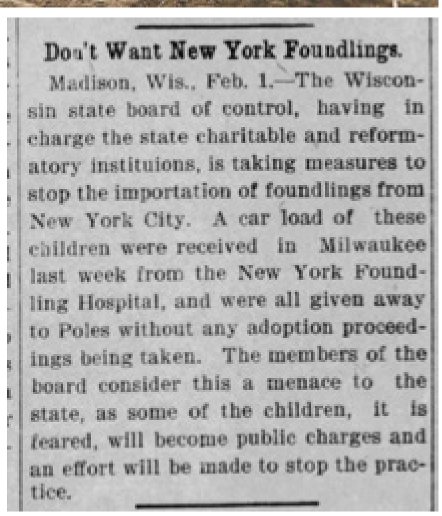






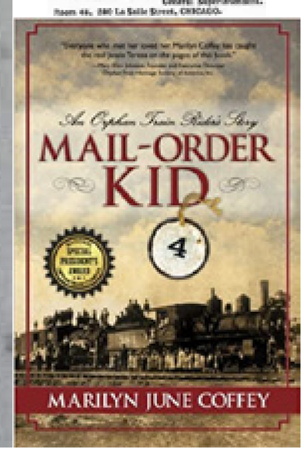





Don't Want New York Foundlings.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 1.—The Wisconsin state board of control, having in charge the state charitable and reformatory instituions, is taking measures to stop the importation of foundlings from New York City. A car load of these children were received in Milwaukee last week from the New York Foundling Hospital, and were all given away to Poles without any adoption proceedings being taken. The members of the board consider this a menace to the state, as some of the children, it is feared, will become public charges and an effort will be made to stop the practice.





Foundling Wheels



Foundling wheel at the "Ospedale degli Innocenti" in Florence

Foundling wheels were institutionalized by a papal bull issued in the 12th century by Pope Innocent III, who was shocked by the number of dead babies found in the Tiber. By 1204, there was a wheel in operation at the Santo Spirito Hospital in Rome, next to the Vatican. A 14th-century home for abandoned children in Naples, annexed to a church, is now a museum about foundlings. Many common family names in Italy can be traced to a foundling past: Esposito (because children were sometimes "exposed" on the steps of a convent), Proietti (from the Latin proicio, to throw away) or Innocenti (as in innocent of their father's sin). In the Middle Ages, new mothers in Rome could abandon their unwanted babies in a "foundling wheel" — a revolving wooden barrel lodged in a wall, often in a convent, that allowed women to deposit their offspring without being seen. Now a Rome hospital, the Casilino Polyclinic, has introduced a technologically advanced version of the foundling wheel — not at all a *wheel but very much like an A.T.M. booth*!



The wheel in which foundlings were placed

United States – Baby hatches started operating in the state of **Indiana** in 2016. All 50 states have introduced "**safe-haven laws**" since **Texas** began on September 1, 1999. These allow parents to legally give up their newborn child (younger than 72 hours) anonymously to certain places known as "safe havens", such as **fire stations**, **police stations**, and **hospitals**. Foundling wheels spread to various parts of Europe and were used until the late 19th century. Modern foundling wheels have made a comeback in various places in Europe in recent decades, particularly in Germany. Switzerland, the Czech Republic and other European countries also have drop-off points for unwanted newborns. On mainland Italy and the island of Sicily, installed a device called *'la ruota* (or rota) *dei proietti'*: the wheel of the castoffs, or 'the foundling wheel'. These wheels could be in the outside walls of churches or convents, or in larger cities, in the walls of foundling hospitals or orphanages. The wheel was a kind of 'lazy Susan' that had a small platform on which a baby could be placed, then rotated into the building, without anyone on the inside seeing the person abandoning the child. That person then pulled a cord on the outside of the building, causing an internal bell or chimes to ring, alerting those inside that an infant had been deposited. In the larger towns, foundlings were baptized, then kept in a foundling home with others, and fed by wet-nurses in the employ of the home. There they may have stayed for several years until they were taken by townspeople as menial servants or laborers, or placed with a foster family. Or, sadly but more likely, they never left the institution, having died from malnutrition or from diseases passed on by the wet-nurses. In smaller towns, the foundling wheel may have been in the wall of the residence of a local midwife. She would have received the child, possibly suckled it immediately to keep it alive, or arranged for a wet-nurse to do so, then taken it to the church to be baptized and to the town hall to be registered. If the child was near death when found, many midwives were authorized by the church to baptize the infant, ‹so that its soul would not be lost›. Civil officials were often similarly authorized. Sometimes children were literally abandoned on the street or on a doorstep, but the use of the foundling wheel was so widespread that even these children were often referred to as having been ‹found in the wheel›.

CHAPTER 20

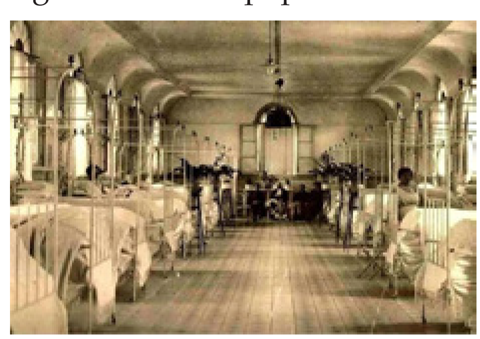
INSANE INSANE ASYLUMS OF THE 19TH CENTURY

The overall question is "Did the NWO take over Tartarian **buildings** and then use them to kill off the people of Tartary around the world after committing them to converted insane asylums. The evidence appears conclusively likely! Remember, that according to Mr. Fomenko, his-story does not begin until the beginnings of the elimination of Tartary in 1200 AD.

In **London**, England, the **Priory of Saint Mary of Bethlehem**, which later became known more notoriously as **Bedlam**, was founded in **1247**. In Spain, other such institutions for the insane were established after the Christian **Reconquista**; facilities included hospitals in **Valencia (1407**), **Zaragoza** (**1425)**, **Seville** (**1436**), **Barcelona** (**1481)** and **Toledo (1483).** In Britain at the beginning of the 19th century, there were, perhaps, a few thousand "lunatics" housed in a variety of disparate institutions; but, by the ***beginning of the 20th century, that figure had grown to about 100,000***. This growth coincided with the development of *alienism,* now known as psychiatry, as a medical specialty.

By the end of the 19th century, national systems of regulated asylums for the mentally ill had been established in most industrialized countries. At the turn of the century, Britain and France combined had only a few hundred people in asylums, but by the end of the century this number had risen to the hundreds of thousands. The United States housed 150,000 patients in mental hospitals by 1904. Germany housed more than 400 public and private sector asylums. These asylums were critical to the evolution of psychiatry as they provided places of practice throughout the world.

Throughout the asylums worldwide we see familiar patterns of incredible Tartary architecture with many asylums having farms and livestock and cemeteries and crematories. Another main theme is most of these structures became "overcrowded" up through the beginnings of the 20th century, so more asylums were needed, yet the population numbers at the time do not justify the immense size of the buildings or number of people they claim were committed. In California, at the very onset of the ***California Gold Rus of 1849***, we see several insane asylums said to be erected to house those deemed insane as early as 1851, even though California's population in no way justified the immense size and scope of these structures.



The other blatantly obvious note is that these immense insane asylums nearly look identical all around the world in what they call "Gothic" and "Roman" architecture.

The Hospital de los Inocentes (Hospital of the Innocents) was the first asylum in Europe founded in Valencia, **Spain in 1410** stands out due to its originality and there are historic and cultural reasons to recognize its primacy. Furthermore,

the organization and functioning of this institution and the model, spread like wildfire through the entire Iberian Peninsula during the 15th Century and shortly after through American Spanish speaking countries. In 1512 the Council of the city of Valencia decided to unite all the hospitals of the city in one «Hospital General»and to extend the coverage to all kind of patients and all types of forsaken. The hospital was *destroyed by a fire in 1545.*

The Bethlem Royal Hospital Britain, England 1676



Bethlem Royal Hospital, also known as St Mary Bethlehem, Bethlehem Hospital and **Bedlam**, is a psychiatric hospital in London. Its famous history has inspired several horror books, films and TV series, most notably ***Bedlam***, a 1946 film with **Boris Karloff**. The hospital is closely associated with **King's College London** and, in partnership with the **Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience**, is a major centre for psychiatric research. Originally the hospital was near **Bishopsgate** just outside the **walls** of the **City of London where the NWO bankers reside.** Already in 1632 it was recorded that **Bethlem Royal Hospital**, London had "below stairs a parlor, a kitchen, two larders, a long entry throughout the house, and 21 rooms wherein the poor distracted people lie, and above the stairs eight rooms more for servants and the poor to lie in".



St Luke's Hospital for Lunatics was founded in London in 1751 for the treatment of incurable pauper lunatics by a group of philanthropic apothecaries and others. It was the second public institution in London created to look after mentally ill people, after the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem (Bedlam), founded in 1246.

Ipswich Hospital, Australia for the Insane 1878

Australia Originally built as a benevolent asylum, the Ipswich site never fulfilled this purpose. *Chronic overcrowding* at Woogaroo Lunatic Asylum dictated that the new facility at Ipswich could provide a solution to this problem.



USA Insane Asylums of the 19th Century

Many of the more prestigious private hospitals tried to implement some parts of moral treatment on the wards that held mentally ill patients. But the Friends Asylum, established by Philadelphia's Quaker community **in 1814,** was the first institution specially built to implement the full program of moral treatment. Massachusetts General Hospital built the McLean Hospital outside of Boston in 1811; the New York Hospital built the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum in Morningside Heights in upper Manhattan in 1816; and the Pennsylvania Hospital established the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital across the river from the city in 1841. Thomas Kirkbride, the influential medical superintendent of the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, developed what quickly became known as the "Kirkbride Plan" for how hospitals devoted to moral treatment should be built and organized. By the 1890s, however, these institutions were all under siege. Economic considerations played a substantial role in this assault. Local governments could avoid the costs of caring for the elderly residents in almshouses or public hospitals by redefining what was then termed "senility" as a psychiatric problem and sending these men and women to state-supported asylums. Not surprisingly, the numbers of patients in the asylums grew exponentially. By the 1870s virtually all states had one or more such asylums funded by state tax dollars.



The McLean Asylum was **founded in 1811** in a section of Charlestown, Massachusetts that is now a part of Somerville, Massachusetts. Originally named Asylum for the Insane, it was the first institution organized by a group of prominent Bostonians who were concerned about homeless mentally ill persons "abounding on the streets and by-ways in and about Boston". The effort was organized by Rev. John Bartlett, chaplain of the Boston Almshouse. The hospital was built around a Charles Bulfinch mansion, which became the hospital's administrative building; most of the other hospital buildings were completed by **1818.**

Bloomingdale Insane Asylum 1821

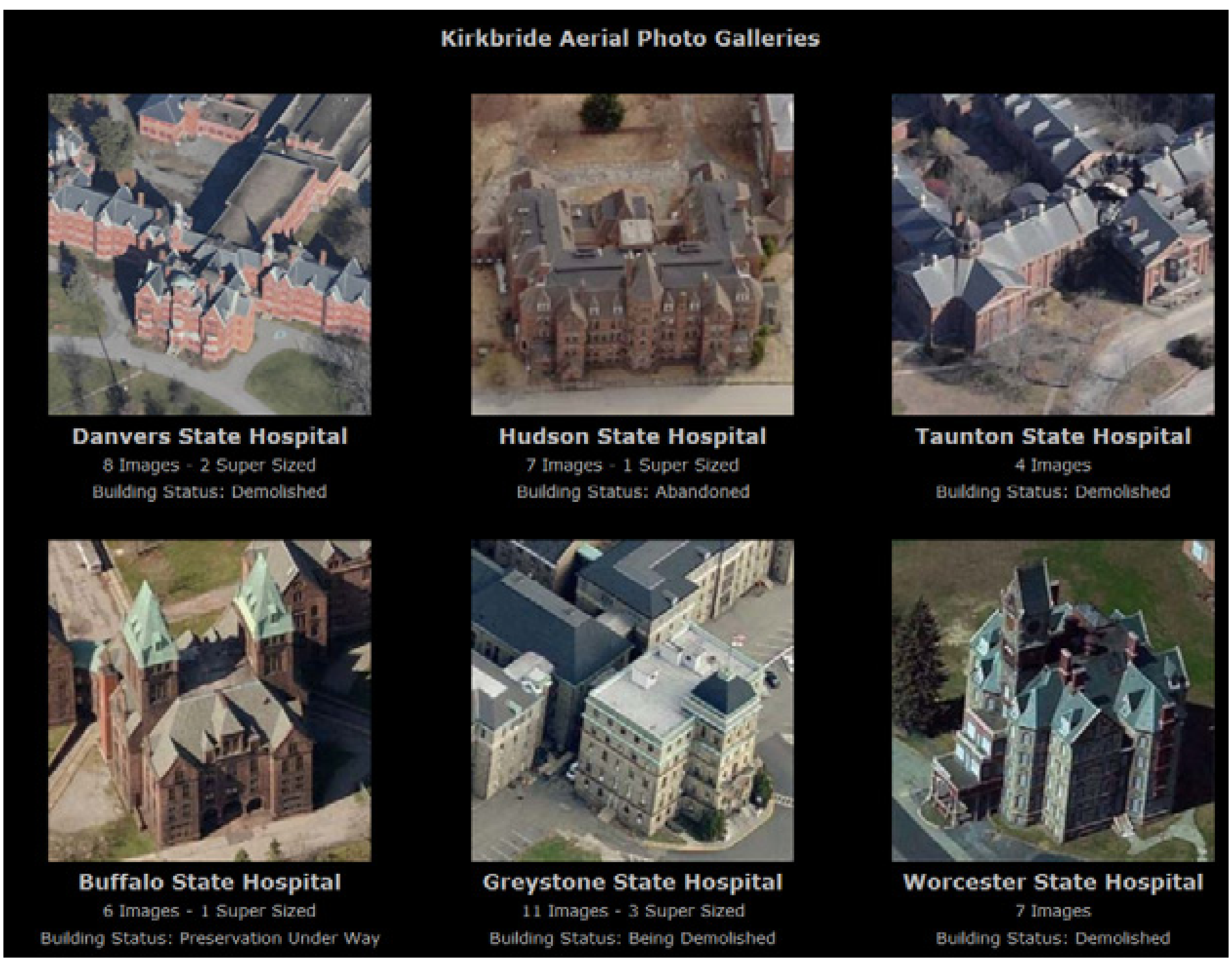


The Bloomingdale Insane Asylum (**1821–1889**) was a private hospital for the care of the mentally ill that was founded by New York Hospital. It occupied the land in the Morningside Heights neighborhood of Manhattan *where Columbia University is now located.* The road leading to the asylum from the thriving city of New York (at the time consisting only of **lower Manhattan**) was called Bloomingdale Road in the nineteenth century, and is now called **Broadway.**

Kirkbride Insane Asylums (1844)

The Kirkbride model was designed by Thomas Story Kirkbride, an asylum superintendent and one of the founders of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Asylums for the Insane, ***the precursor to the American Psychiatric Association.*** Kirkbride's book, On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane, published in 1854, became the standard resource on the design and management of asylums in the mid to late 19th century. The Kirkbride plan consisted of a linear design with a central administration building and long wings on either side that radiated off the center building.

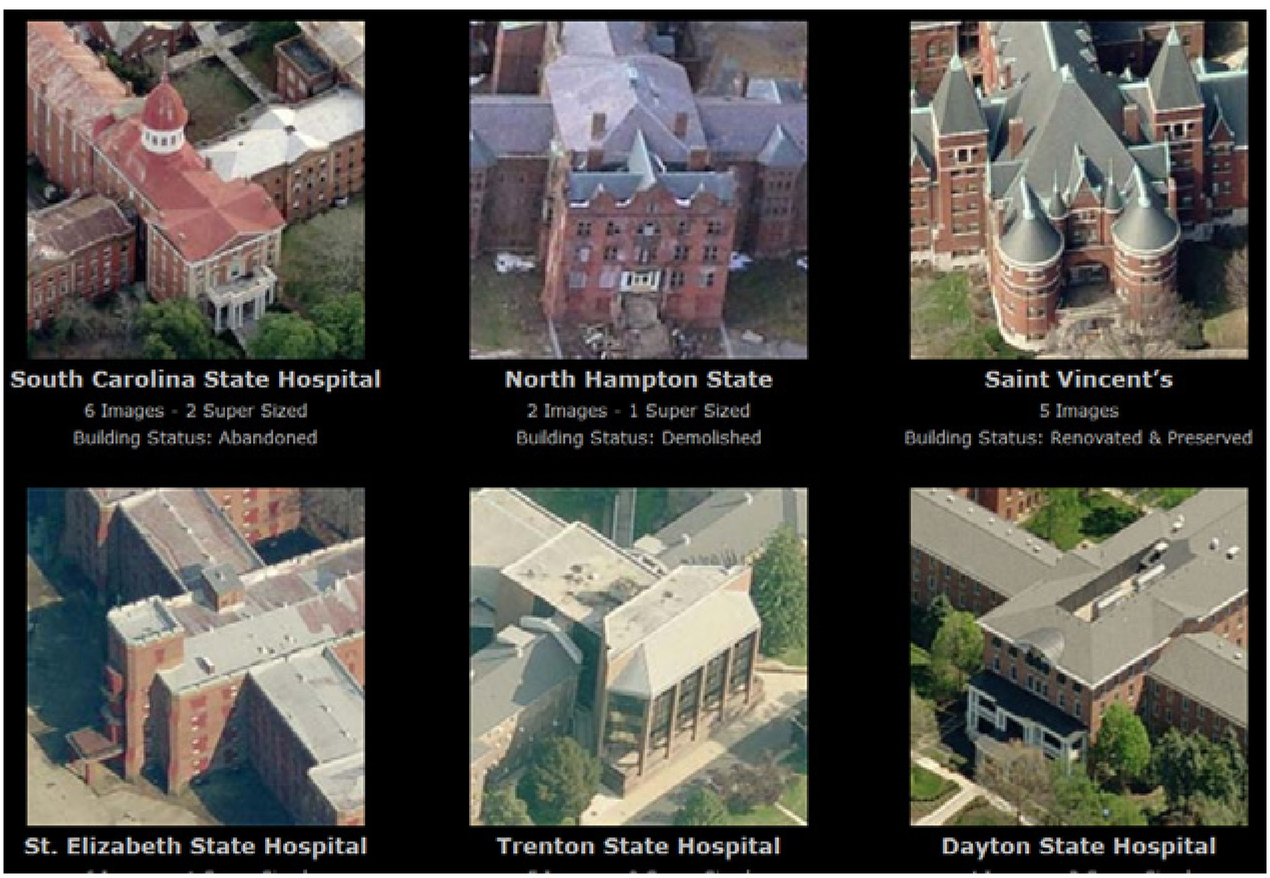
This design allowed for "maximum separation of the wards, so that the *undesirable mingling of the patients might be prevented.*" The wings also allowed for separation of male and female patients, and for separation of patients based on the severity of their illnesses. Dr. Kirkbride was also heavily involved in civic affairs within the city of Philadelphia itself, as well as that of the commonwealth. He was a member of the College of Physicians, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Historical Society of Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, and an honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association. **In 1844,** Dr. Kirkbride was one of the original thirteen members who founded the 'Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane' (AMSAII), serving as its secretary from 1848 to 1855, its vice-president from 1855 to 1862, and finally, as its president from 1862 to 1870.



Pennsylvania Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, was a psychiatric hospital located at 48th and Haverford Streets in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

It operated from its founding **in 1841** until 1997. In the winter of 1841, nearly 100 mentally ill patients of Pennsylvania Hospital were slowly transferred in carriages from the bustling city streets at 8th and Spruce Streets to a new, rural facility especially prepared for their care. The hospital awaiting them offered a treatment philosophy and level of comfort that would set a standard for its day. Known as The Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital, it stood west of Philadelphia, amidst 101 acres of woods and meadows.

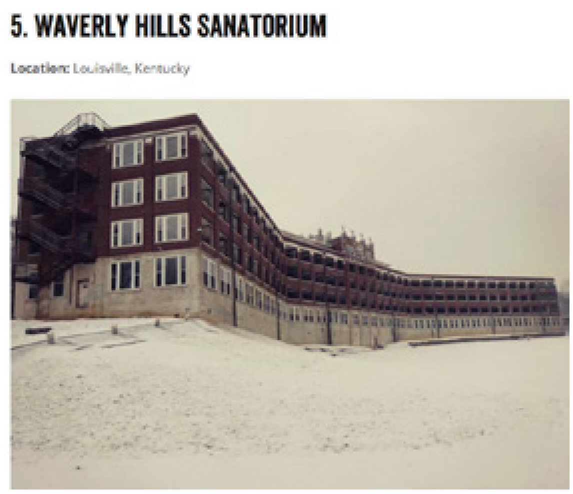
Two large hospital structures and an elaborate pleasure ground were built on a campus that stretched along the north side of **Market Street**, from 45th to 49th Streets. **Thomas Story Kirkbride**, the hospital's first superintendent and physician-in-chief, developed a more humane method of treatment for the mentally ill there, that became widely influential. The hospital's plan became a prototype for a generation of institutions for the treatment of the mentally ill nationwide. The surviving 1859 building was designated a **National Historic Landmark** in 1965. Unlike other asylums *where patients were often kept chained in crowded, unsanitary wards* with little if any treatment, patients at the Pennsylvania Asylum resided in private rooms, received medical treatment, worked outdoors and enjoyed recreational activities including lectures and a use of the hospital library. The facility came to be called "Kirkbride's Hospital. *Overcrowding had become a problem* in the original Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane by the 1850s, so Kirkbride lobbied the Pennsylvania Hospital managers for an additional building. But by the mid-20th century, the 1841 hospital building proved unusable for this purpose and ***was demolished in 1959***.

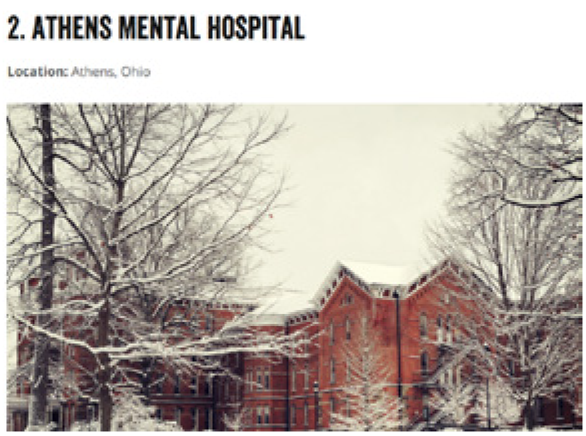


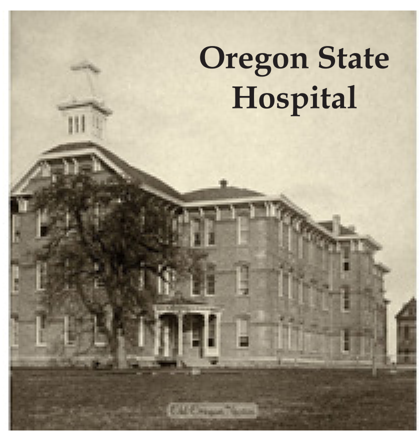
California Insane Asylums So the story goes…

The Insanity Law of 1897 created the State Commission on Lunacy which was given authority to see that all laws relating to care and treatment of patients were carried out and to make recommendations to the Legislature concerning the management of hospitals for the insane. The 1897 law provided that each hospital should be controlled by a board of managers of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. The Lunacy Law reforms passed allowed no insane persons to be associated with criminals, no open court hearings, judge not required to assess detainees Institutions named Hospitals instead of asylums.





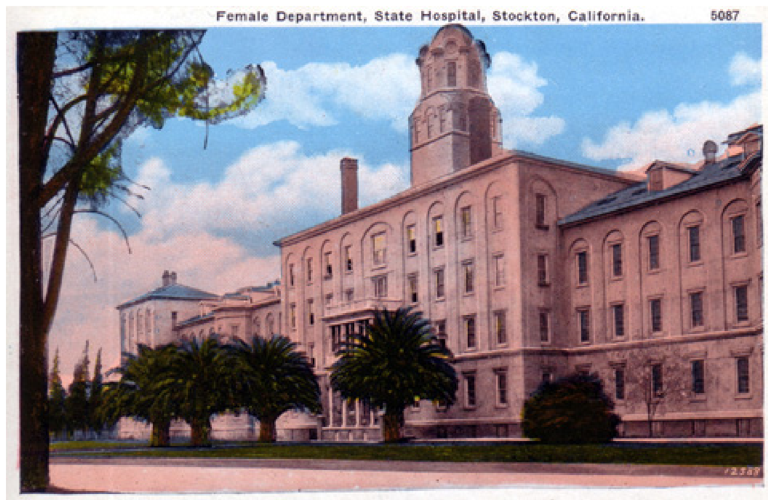












Stockton State Hospital or the Stockton Developmental Center was California's first psychiatric hospital. The Hospital **opened in 1851 in Stockton, California** and closed 1995-1996. The *site is currently used as the Stockton campus of California State University, Stanislaus*. It was on 100 acres (0.40 km2) of land donated by Captain Charles Maria Weber. The legislature at the time felt that existing hospitals were incapable of caring for the large numbers of people who suffered from mental and emotional conditions as a result of the California Gold Rush, and authorized the creation of the first public mental health hospital in California. On May 17, 1853 the Stockton General Hospital changed its name to the Insane Asylum of the State of California.

They even had created a female insane building! The "Female Department, Stockton State Hospital, Stockton." Stockton State Hospital was California's first state psychiatric hospital, established in 1853. It was closed in 1996 and has since been converted into a campus for California State University.

Sonoma Developmental Center 1891



It opened at its current location on November 24, 1891, though it had existed at previous locations in Vallejo and Santa Clara since 1884. The facility's current name dates from 1986 and was originally named **The California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble Minded Children in 1883.** The Home had primarily four types of residents: the mentally handicapped, the epileptic, the physically disabled, and the "psychopathic delinquent." From almost the start, the Home was overcrowded.

1889 Agnews State Hospital now Santa Clara University Jesuit School Santa Clara, CA



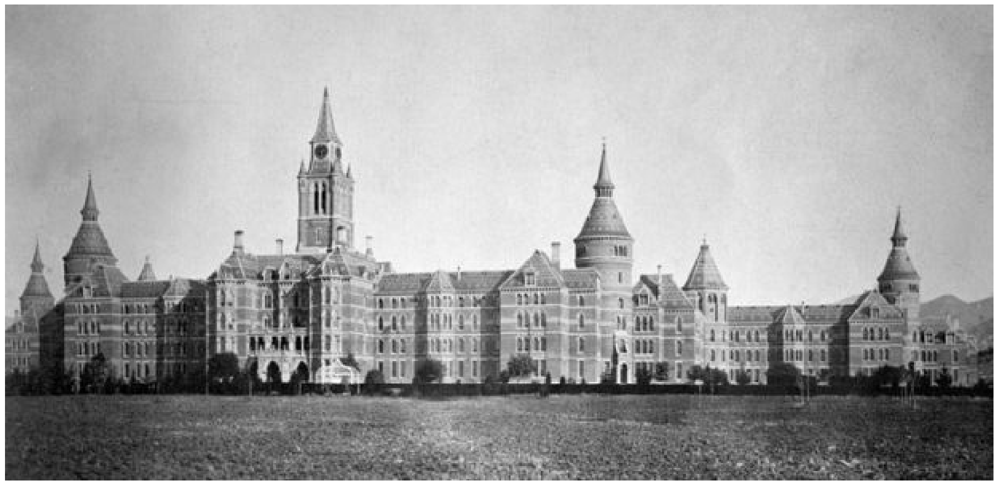
Today known as the world famous Sun Microsystems Developmental Center. In **1885 t**he Agnews Residential Facility was established by the California State Legislature as a neuropsychiatric institution for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. Agnews, **opened in 1889**, was the third institution in the state established for the mentally ill. Twenty-one years later, the greatest tragedy of the 1906 earthquake in Santa Clara County took place at the old Agnews State Hospital. The multistory, unreinforced masonry building crumbled, killing over 100 patients. The Institution was then redesigned in, what was then, a revolutionary cottage plan spreading the low-rise buildings along tree-lined streets in a manner that resembled a college campus. Now at the center of the Sun Microsystems/Agnews complex is the Clock Tower Building (formerly the Treatment Building) with its massive symmetrical clock tower. In the 1906 earthquake, the main treatment building collapsed, crushing 112 residents and staff under a pile of rubble. ***The victims were buried in a mass grave on the asylum cemetery grounds.*** The Institution was then redesigned with low-rise buildings that resembled a college campus.



Patton State Hospital The hospital was first opened in **August 1, 1893**. In 1927 it was renamed Patton State Hospital after a member of the first Board of Managers, Harry Patton of Santa Barbara. In 1889 the California legislature approved the construction of Patton in order to provide care to those deemed mentally ill in southern California**.** ***The Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of California laid the cornerstone of the original building on December 15, 1890***. At the time of its establishment, Patton was seen as a state-of-the-art mental healthcare facility designed along the Kirkbride plan; a popular plan for large asylums in the 19th century. The Kirkbride, as the main building was called, was an elaborate and grandiose structure with extensive grounds which was meant to promote a healthy environment in which to recover. There are approximately 2,022 former patients buried in a field with a dirt



road that runs up to it. These were patients whose ***bodies were left unclaimed or whose families were unknown***. Today it is well marked as cemetery ground and there is a mass grave marker dedicated to the patients which can be seen approximately 50 yards from the street. The grounds are located inside the property fence in the north-west corner. The cemetery was full by 1930. **500 Patients with Underground Railroad..What?**



So the Story goes… **The Napa State Insane Asylum Hospital** was housed primarily in the four-story, stone, castle-like, Gothic structure complete with seven towers. The towers were visible from rooftops in downtown Napa. According to the hospital's website, the facility was built to ease overcrowding at the Stockton Asylum, the first state hospital. Construction started in **1872**, and the first two patients, from San Francisco, **were admitted in 1875**, taking only 3 years to build this incredible complex of stone, iron and glass. The original design **was for a 500-bed hospital!** The population peaked in 1960 with more than 5,000 residents but has declined steadily over the years due to changes in treatment and admitting criteria. The towers were visible from rooftops in downtown Napa. The website advises that initially 192 acres were purchased from a land grant owned by General Mariano Vallejo. Eventually, through land acquisition, the acreage would total more than 2,000 acres. It stretched from the Napa River to the ridgeline east of today's Skyline Park. n the beginning, it was the Napa Insane Asylum, and early maps marked its location with the words "Insane Asylum." Later, the name was changed to Napa State Hospital, but, to local citizens, it was called Imola. The striking stone castle *was razed in the early 1960s* and replaced by ho-hum, unimpressive buildings of a design prevalent at that time.

So they are telling us the massive Gothic Structure aka Tartarian Moors building, with seven towers was designed to house just 500 mentally insane people because there was an overflow in Stockton's Insane asylum 200 miles to the south of Napa! And that they had a fully functioning farm ***with a railroad system underneath***!!!

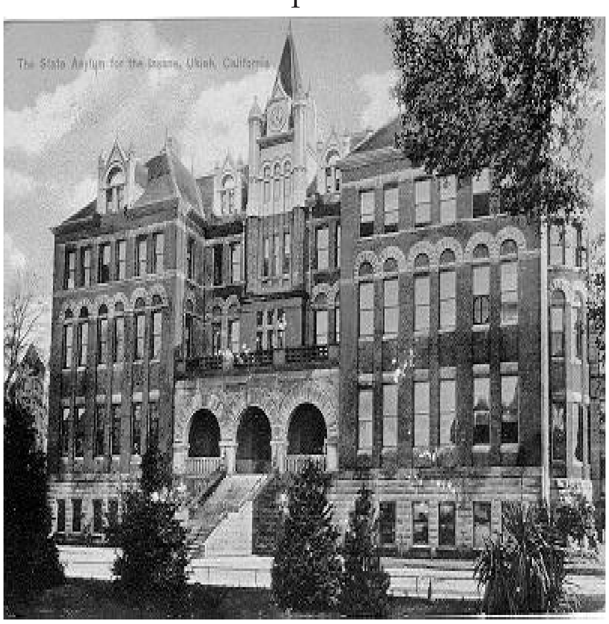
The cremated remains of as many as 5,000 Napa State patients are buried in a mass grave at Inspiration Chapel on Napa-Vallejo Highway, McQueeney said. From the early to mid-1920s through the early 1960s, patients no longer were buried on hospital grounds, and no bodies were ever exhumed from Napa State grounds, he said. Because burial acreage was limited, an on-site crematorium was built at Napa State in the mid-1920s and was in use until sometime in the 1960s.

Burying and Burning the Evidence


Napa State Hospital grounds host a burial site for thousands

Judy Zervas was on a wild goose chase, one that led her to a seemingly empty field on the sprawling grounds of Napa State Hospital. Zervas, a Riverside resident who dabbles in genealogy research, began searching this summer for the grave site of Henry Shippey, a distant cousin who died in 1919. Zervas saw the initials "NSH" on the section of Shippey's death certificate that indicated his burial site, but she wasn't sure what the letters meant." I asked a friend about it, who said, 'What about the state hospital?'" she said. Zervas contacted Napa State Hospital to ask where her relative was buried, and said that her request initially was met with "a royal run-around."

Her search ended when Napa State staff gave her access to a death ledger started in 2002 by state hospital patient advocates. The ledger, part of what's known as the California Memorial Project, lists the names of **some 45,000 people** who lived and died on 10 hospital grounds around the state. Used as a cemetery for indigent patients from about 1875 through the early 1920s, an **eastern portion of the campus holds 4,368 bodies**, said Deborah Moore, Napa State's public information officer. Live oaks grace the site — trees that were probably there when the last Napa State patient was buried there around 1924. Although it was once dotted with wooden grave markers, today an outbuilding and a calf barn that hasn't been used for decades sit atop the seemingly empty field. So now we learn that the cemetery held 4,368 bodies, their were 5,000 cremated and 45,000 died on State Hospital grounds in California, yet the peak of the occupancy rate of patients in 1960 was said to be only 5,000 from originally 500 people! As you will see below many of these massive buildings had cemeteries and crematories onsight, as well as farms. These were likely used to house the Tartarians before killing them after they had been separated from their children well up until the 1930's.



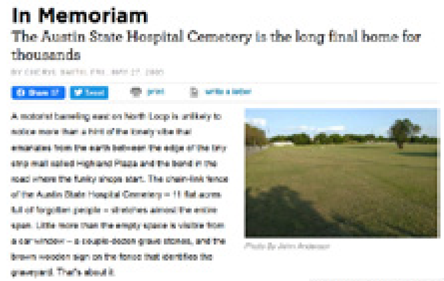
Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane, was established in **1889.** On December 12 1893, the Hospital was finished and opened to patients, receiving 60 from Napa State Hospital this same day. Two days later, 60 more arrived from Stockton State Hospital and on March 25th, 30 came from Agnews State Hospital, **bringing the population to 150**. So, too much overcrowding in Napa & Stockton asylums so this was needed!?! The original main building, completed in 1893, ***was razed in 1952.***



alithatsinteresting.com

7,000 Bodies Found Buried Under 19th Century Insane Asylum

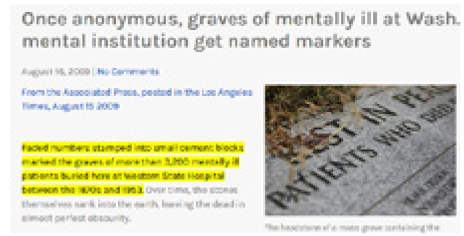
New findings indicate that as many as 7,000 corpses may be located underneath the former Mississippi State Insane Asylum.



In Memoriam

The Austin State Hospital Cemetery is the long final home for thousands

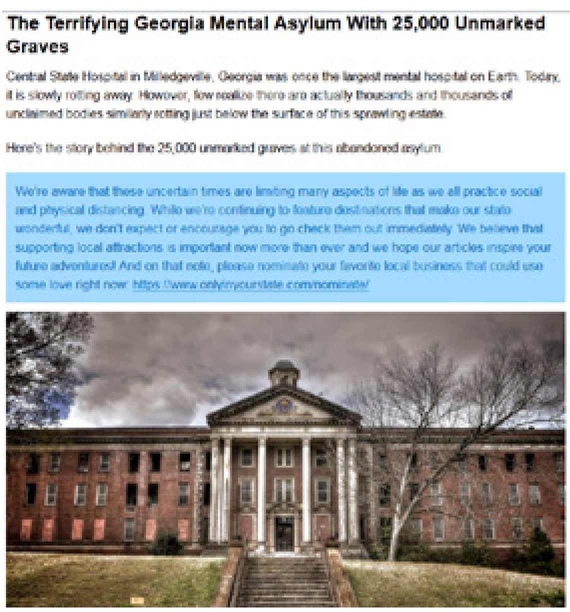
A motorist barreling east on North Loop is unlikely to notice more than a hint of the lonely vibe that emanates from the earth between the edge of the tiny strip mall called Highland Plaza and the bend in the road where the funky shops start. The chain-link fence of the Austin State Hospital Cemetery – 11 flat acres full of forgotten people – stretches almost the entire span. Little more than the empty space is visible from a car window – a couple-dozen grave stones, and the brown wooden sign on the fence that identifies the graveyard. That's about it.



Once anonymous, graves of mentally ill at Wash. mental institution get named markers

From the Associated Press, posted in the Los Angeles Times, August 15 2009

Faded numbers stamped into small cement blocks marked the graves of more than 3,200 mentally ill patients buried here at Western State Hospital between the 1870s and 1953. Over time, the stones themselves sank into the earth, leaving the dead in almost perfect obscurity.

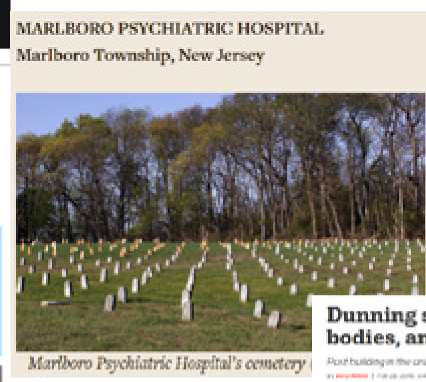


The Terrifying Georgia Mental Asylum With 25,000 Unmarked Graves

Central State Hospital in Milledgeville, Georgia was once the largest mental hospital on Earth. Today, it is slowly rotting away. However, few realize there are actually thousands and thousands of unclaimed bodies similarly rotting just below the surface of this sprawling estate.

Here's the story behind the 25,000 unmarked graves at this abandoned asylum.

We're aware that these uncertain times are limiting many aspects of life as we all practice social and physical distancing. While we're continuing to feature destinations that make our state wonderful, we don't expect or encourage you to go check them out immediately. We believe that supporting local attractions is important now more than ever and we hope our articles inspire your future adventures! And on that note, please nominate your favorite local business that could use some love right now: https://www.onlyinyourstate.com/nominate/



MARLBORO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

Marlboro Township, New Jersey

Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital's cemetery



Dunning school construction may hit dead bodies, and the city is planning for it



STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

onlyinyourstate.com

The Discovery Of Mississippi's Mass Gravesite Is Like Something From A Horror Movie

Thousands of forgotten corpses found underneath a former lunatic asylum...does it get any creeper?!



kdvr.com

Workers discover more than 1,000 corpses at site of old mental asylum | FOX31 Denver

JACKSON, Miss. -- Workers building a parking garage at Mississippi Medical Center discovered the bodies of more than 1,000 people, thought to be patients from the former Mississippi State Lunatic...

CHAPTER 21

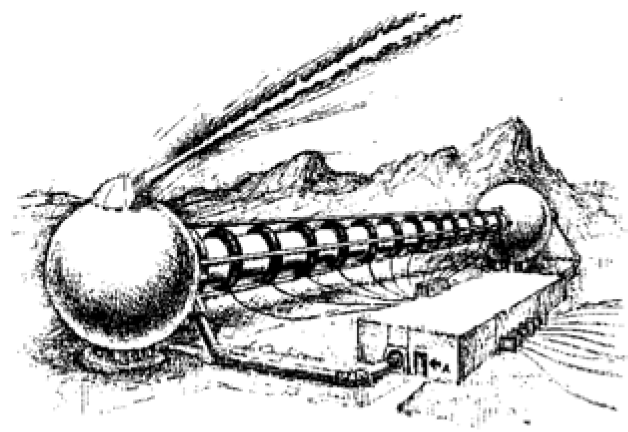
THE DESTRUCTION OF GREAT TARTARY

THE GREAT PURGING 1840'S – 1930'S

Morey/Tesla Technology: Star Wars Now

And the Story Goes…

In the 1930's Nikola Tesla announced bizarre and terrible weapons: a death ray, a weapon to destroy hundreds or even thousands of aircraft at hundreds of miles range, and his ultimate weapon to end all war -- the Tesla shield, which nothing could penetrate. However, by this time no one any longer paid any real attention to the forgotten great genius. Tesla died in 1943 without ever revealing the secret of these great weapons and inventions. In the pulse mode, a single intense 3-dimensional scalar phi-field pulse form is fired, using two truncated Fourier transforms, each involving several frequencies, to provide the proper 3-dimensional shape. After a time delay calculated for the particular target, a second and faster pulse form of the same shape is fired from the interferometer antennas. The second pulse overtakes the first, catching it over the target zone and pair-coupling with it to instantly form a violent EMP of ordinary vector (Hertzian) electromagnetic energy. There is thus no vector transmission loss between the howitzer and the burst. Further, the coupling time is extremely short, and the energy will appear sharply in an ***"electromagnetic pulse (EMP)"*** strikingly similar to the 2-pulsed EMP of a nuclear weapon. This type weapon is what actually caused the mysterious flashes off the southwest coast of Africa, picked up in 1979 and 1980 by Vela satellites. The second flash, e.g., was in the infrared only, with no visible spectrum. ***Superlightning***, meteorite strikes, meteors, etc. do not create this effect. In addition, one of the scientists at the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory observed a wave disturbance -- signature of the truncated Fourier pattern and the time-squeezing effect of the Tesla potential wave -- traveling toward the vicinity of the explosion. With Moray generators as power sources and multiply deployed reentry vehicles with scalar antennas and transmitters, ICBM reentry systems now can become long range "blasters" of the target areas, from thousands of kilometers distance igure 14). ***Literally, "Star Wars" is liberated by the Tesla technology.*** And in air attack,



Scalar Potential Interferometer

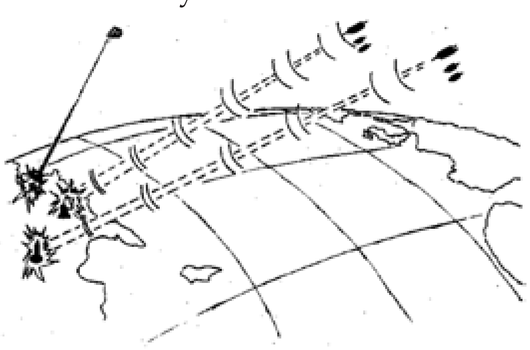


Figure 14. Moray/Tesla Technology: Star Wars Now

jammers and ECM aircraft now become "Tesla blasters." With the Tesla technology, emitters become primary fighting components of stunning power.

Directed Energy Weaponry (DEW) *with precision* to take down world towers in 10.3 seconds and saw homes in half surgically.





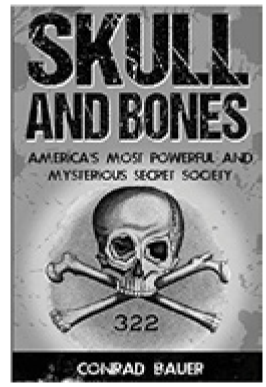




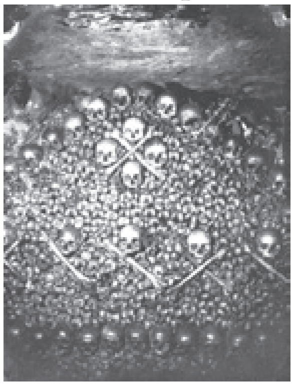




Buried Boneyards



Known as the 'Catacombs of Paris', **over *6 million skeletons*** lay beneath the streets of Paris, France. Some ***200 miles* of labyrinthine tunnels are believed to exist**. Despite the vast length of the tunneled, underground world, only



a small section of it is open to the public. This tiny portion *(under 1 mile)*, known as Denfert-Rochereau Ossuary, has become one of the top tourist attractions in Paris. The official story for so many bones buried was that the Parisian Cemeteries were flooded and overcrowded, yet the population statistics of that time do not support the narrative. Additionally, there are only Skulls and Femurs buried there. It is no coincidence that the Yale Universities Secret Societies, that former President George Bush Sr. was a member, is also called "Skull and Bones".

Taking the Paris population numbers into consideration, how do we get 6,000,000 dead people? Even if they had 250,000 people dying in Paris every ***33 years*** for 500 years straight, we would only end up with 4,500,000.

- year 1300: 228,000
- year 1340: 300,000
- year 1400: 280,000
- year 1500: 200,000
- year 1550: 275,000
- year 1594: 210,000
- year 1634: 420,000
- year 1700: 515,000
- year 1750: 565,000









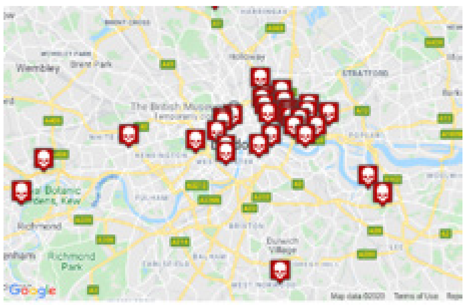
Brno Ossuary is an underground ossuary in Brno, Czech Republic. It was rediscovered in 2001 in the historical centre of the city, partially under the Church of St. James. It is estimated that the ossuary holds the ***remains of over 50,000 people*** which makes it the second-largest ossuary in Europe, after the Catacombs of Paris. The ossuary was founded in the 17th century and was expanded in the 18th century. It's been opened to public since June 2012.





Monastery of San Francisco Catacombs beneath the church at the Franciscan Monastery in Lima, Peru, there is an ossuary where the skulls and ***bones of an estimated 70,000 people*** are decoratively arranged. ***Long forgotten, the catacombs were rediscovered in 1943*** and are believed to be connected via subterranean passageways to the cathedral and other local churches.

A bubonic plague allegedly flourished in the crowded streets of London. Over 15% of London's population was wiped out between 1665 and 1666 alone, or some 100,000 people in the space of two years. But where did all these bodies go? The answer: in tens, if not hundreds of plague pits scattered across the city and the surrounding countryside. The majority of these sites were originally in the grounds of churches, but as the body count grew and the graveyards became overcharged with dead, then dedicated pits were hastily constructed around the fields surrounding London.



St Paul's Church, Shadwell — Confirmed use as one of the five plague pits located in Stepney, used between 1664 - 1666.

Wall Street Literally Built on the Back of Slaves Bones

Wall Street and much of this city's renowned financial district were built on the burial ground of Africans. New York's prosperity stems in large part from the grotesque profits of the Africans and African enslavement. This is the inescapable conclusion one draws from the evidence presented in a major exhibition on "Slavery in New York," which opened here Oct. 7 and runs through March 5. Hosted by the New-York Historical Society, the exhibition is the most impressive display ever mounted on slavery in the Empire State and in New York City in particular. Below Trinity Church, Sara Roosevelt Park, close to the financial centre at Wall Street, extending past Broadway, southward under New York's City Hall, and reaching almost to the site of the World Trade Centre on Manhattan's southwestern tip, was the area used two hundred years ago to bury New York City slaves. Blakey and his forensic archeological team, using lesion morphology and DNA samples, found a story of enslaved who were forced to engage in backbreaking and excessive labor. Bone fragments and skeletons mirrored a "work to the death" culture. Most skeletons were of people under the age of 30 who had injuries that reflected harsh labor condition comprising: compressed spinal cords, severs muscle tears, bone tears, osteoporosis, and crippling arthritis. One woman was found with a musket ball lodged in her cranium. Women were found with their hands folded which was a colonial marking that she was with child. New York became a very significant seaport and harbor for the Atlantic slave trade. As many as 20% of colonial New Yorkers were enslaved Africans. New York gained stature and commerce based on trafficking of human beings—those human being found below the surface New York's crowded streets.



Destruction of Tartaria's Structures



One of the Italian Towers collapsing during demolition of the PPIE in 1916.

The Garden palace in Sydney, Australia built in 1879 was destroyed in a fire in 1882



Opera House in Trabzon, Turkey built in 1905 demolished in 1958 for new roads



Ruins of Paris in 1871 (Fires deliberately set during the Paris Commune in May destroyed the Royal Palace of the Tuileries, the Louvre Library, the Palais de Justice, the Hôtel de Ville, the Gare de Lyon, and the Palais d'Orsay)



Assize Courts, Manchester, United Kingdom (1864). Heavily damaged in World War II, it was demolished in 1957, while other shattered buildings were restored and re-opened.



York House, Major Street, Manchester, United Kingdom (1911). A "Textile Warehouse," Demolished in 1974 to be replaced by a parking lot.



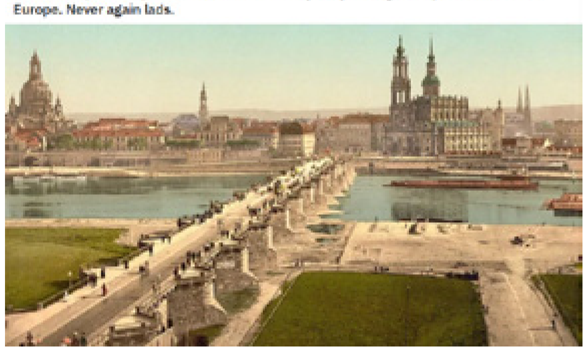
Old Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Canada (circa 1900), damaged in Great Parliament Fire



Viktoria-Luise-Platz, Berlin, 1920s

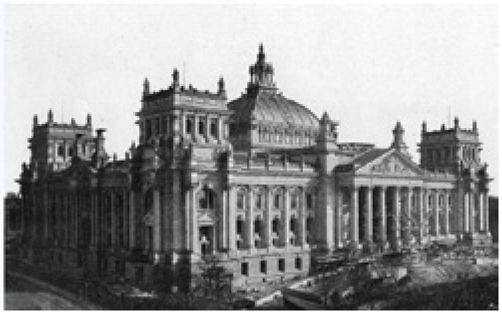


A coloured photo of pre-war Dresden, Germany. 75 years ago today WW2 ended in Europe. Never again lads.



Reichstag Fire 'put Hitler in Power'

Original Design of Reichstag Building, Berlin, Germany



Church of the Archangel Michael, Warsaw: Finished in 1894 as an Orthodox church for occupying Russian soldiers. It was torn down following Polish independence in 1923.



Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin in Moscow, Russia



Demolished in 1935 to "expand the sidewalk"



Destruction of Churches Continues To this Day

Only one year after a devastating fire engulfed Notre Dame cathedral in Paris, the fire that broke out in the Gothic St Peter and St Paul Cathedral, in Nantes, western France, on Saturday morning has raised alarm bells about the security of France's 150 cathedrals and 45,000 churches.





Winnipeg's Saint Boniface Cathedral, "the Mother Church of Western Canada". Built in 1906, reduced to ruin by a carelessly discarded cigarette amid renovation work in 1968. A new cathedral was built inside of its remains in 1972.





Tartarian Genocide On A Mass Scale ~ A Brief History



The **Great Fire of London** swept through the central parts of the city from Sunday, 2 September to Thursday, 6 September ***1666.*** The fire gutted the medieval City of London inside the old Roman city wall. It destroyed 13,200 houses, *87 parish churches,* St Paul's Cathedral, and most of the buildings of the City authorities. It is estimated to have destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the city's 80,000 inhabitant. By the 1660s, London was by far the largest city in Britain, estimated at *half a million inhabitants*. The relationship was often tense between the City and the Crown. The City of London had been a stronghold of republicanism during the Civil War (1642–1651), and the wealthy and economically dynamic capital still had the potential to be a threat to Charles II, as had been demonstrated by several republican uprisings in London in the early 1660. The 18-foot (5.5 m) high Roman wall enclosing the City put the fleeing homeless at risk of being shut into the inferno.

Garry Kasparov 's essay "Mathematics of the Past" Kasparov (the chess whiz) is a huge fan of Fomenko and New Chronology. I found his essay a few days after my simple population math. His essay uses inferences used by other historians to estimate the population of the "ancient" Roman empire using data (the size of Rome's army) from Edward Gibbon's monumental 18th-century work *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* The population of "ancient" Rome was likely somewhere between 20 and 50 million. Kasparov writes, "According to J.C. Russell, in the 4th century, the population of Western Roman Empire was 22 million (including 750 000 people in England and five million in France), while the population of the Eastern Roman Empire was 34 million.

Kasparov writes:

"It is not hard to determine that there is a serious problem with these numbers. In England, a population of four million in the 15th century grew to 62 million in the 20th century. Similarly, in France, a population of about 20 million in the 17th century (during the reign of Louis XIV), grew to 60 million in the 20th century ... and this growth occurred despite losses due to several atrocious wars. We know from historical records that during the Napoleonic wars alone, about three million people perished, most of them young men. But there was also the French Revolution, the wars of the 18th century in which France suffered heavy losses, and the slaughter of World War I. By assuming a constant population growth rate, it is easy to estimate that the population of England doubled every 120 years, while the population of France doubled every 190 years. Graphs showing the hypothetical growth of these two functions are provided in Figure 1. According to this model, in the 4th and 5th centuries, at the breakdown of the Roman Empire, the (hypothetical) population of England would have been 10,000 to 15,000, while the population of France would have been 170,000 to 250,000. However,

according to estimates based on historical documents, these numbers should be in the millions. It seems that starting with the 5th century, there were periods during which the population of Europe stagnated or decreased. Attempts at logical explanations, such as poor hygiene, epidemics, and short lifespan, can hardly withstand criticism. In fact, from the 5th century until the 18th century, there was no significant improvement in sanitary conditions in Western Europe, there were many epidemics, and hygiene was poor. Also, the introduction of .rearms in the 15th century resulted in more war casualties. According to UNESCO demographic resources, an increase of 0.2 per cent per annum is required to assure the sustainable growth of a human population, while an increase of 0.02 per cent per annum is described as a demographical disaster. There is no evidence that such a disaster has ever happened to the human race. Therefore, there is no reason to assume that the growth rate in ancient times differed significantly from the growth rate in later epochs."

Kasparov also doubts the ancientness of "ancient" Rome because of the difficulty of mathematical calculations using Roman numerals:"The Roman numeral system discouraged serious calculations. How could the ancient Romans build elaborate structures such as temples, bridges, and aqueducts without precise and elaborate calculations? The most important deficiency of Roman numerals is that they are completely unsuitable even for performing a simple operation like addition, not to mention multiplication, which presents substantial difficulties."

Webster's Oxford Dictionary, many important notions from history, religion and science were for the first time used in written English. One can clearly see that 'the whole antique cycle appears in the English language in the middle of the 16 century as well as the concept of antiquity. We can see some terms about science - 'almagest', 'astronomy', 'astrology', etc. begin in the 14th or 15th century. If we look for antiquity, 'Etruscan' was named in 1706 for the first time, 'Golden Age' in 1505, so think about what this means.:

Almagest 14th century * History 14th century *Antique 1530 century * Iberian 1601 * Arabic 14th century * Indian 14th century * Arithmetic 15th century * Iron Age 1879 * Astrology 14th century * Koran 1615 * Astronomy 13th century *Mogul 1588 * August 1664 *Mongol 1698 *Bible 14th century * Muslim 1615 *Byzantine 1794 * Orthodox 15th century * Caesar 1567 *Philosophy 14th century * Cathedra 14th century *Platonic 1533 * Catholic 14th century * Pyramid 1549 * Celtic 1590 * Renaissance 1845 * Chinese 1606 * Roman 14th century *Crusaders 1732 * Roman law 1660 *Dutch 14th century * Russian 1538 * Education 1531 * Spanish 15th century * Etruscan 1706 * Swedish 1605 * Gallic 1672 * Tartar 14th century * German 14th century * Trojan 14thcentury * Golden age 1505 * Turkish 1545 * Gothic 1591 * Zodiac 14th century

The third plague pandemic was a major bubonic plague pandemic that began in Yunnan, China, in 1855 during the fifth year of the Xianfeng Emperor of the Qing dynasty.[1] This episode of bubonic plague spread to all inhabited continents, and ultimately led to more than 12 million deaths in India and China, with about 10 million killed in India alone.

Technological Genocide?

Throughout this book I have shown the many instances of Tartary control and mastery of the water, air and Earth. The technology we have today was also available to them, and more. We have seen millions and millions of bones buried under cities, and beautiful Tartarian buildings destroyed without trace. Fire could not bring down stone and iron, unless the buildings were already electrified and advanced technologies "flipped" the highly focused laser directed energy frequencies to bring down the buildings, like what took down the World Trade Centers. We can see patents from 1904 using energy to create electromagnetic rail guns and, certainly Directed Energy Weapons (DEW) were likely used as well.

The Elimination of Tartarians ???

1095 to 1291	Roman Catholic Crusades	3 Million
1206–1368	Mongolian Conquest	30-40 Million
1315–1317	Geat Famine of Europe	1 Million
1347 to 1351	Black Plague	25–200 Million
1370–1405	Conquest of Timidur	8-20 Million
1337 to 1453	Hundred Years War	1 Million
1519 -1632	Spanish Takeover of South America	34.5 Million
1562–1598	French Wars of Religion	3 Million
1888	King Leopold Conganese	10 Million
1910 -1950	Stalin/Lenin RussianTartars's est.	40 Million
1914-1918	WW I	8.5 Million
1918	Spanish Flu Vaccine	30- 50 Million

Another question has to be asked, is what happened to the tons and tons of rubble that would have been accumulated, such as after the World Fairs. Again, fire is said to be the causal factors, yet like at the Chicago World Fair, the lands became a park as did the same after the San Francisco Pan-Pacific Exhibition of 1915, which is now the SF Marina and Chrissy Field, unless it was pulverized and then used as land fill and such?

So what happened to the possible billions of Tartaria people? Were star forts built to not only heal but energetically protect them from the NWO genocidal agendas while keeping the structures in place and still viable?


No. 754,637. Patented March 15, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KRISTIAN BIRKELAND, OF CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

ELECTROMAGNETIC GUN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,637, dated March 15, 1904.

[illegible]

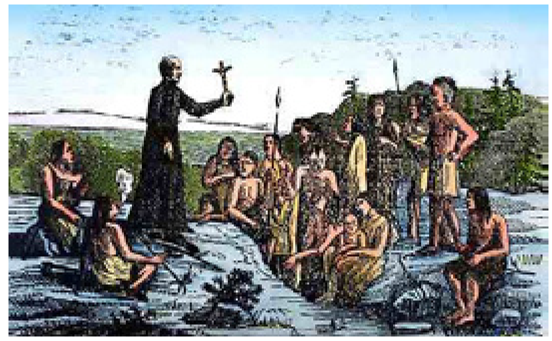
To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KRISTIAN BIRKELAND, a subject of the King of Sweden and Norway, residing at Christiania, Norway, (whose post-office address is the same,) have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electromagnetic Guns; and I do hereby declare the

weighing about twenty-four pounds and having an inner diameter of nearly two miles and an outer diameter of four and one-half inches was drawn into the solenoid with a force of about one hundred and seventy pounds, when a current of two hundred and thirty amperes was sent through the solenoid. The

There is also hard evidence of DEW weapons patented in 1904. The oldest electromagnetic gun came in the form of the coilgun, the first of which was invented by Norwegian scientist Kristian Birkeland at the University of Kristiania (today Oslo). The invention was officially patented in 1904, although its development reportedly started as early as 1845. According to his accounts, Birkeland accelerated a 500-gram projectile to 110 mph.

The Great American Holocaust and the Jesuit "Reduction" Movement



By the end of the 16th century the Jesuits had already started a worldwide missionary enterprise which spanned India, Japan, China, the Congo, Mozambique and Angola to Brazil, Peru, Paraguay and central Mexico. The presence of the Jesuits in Latin America dates back to **1549**, when the first missionaries arrived in Brazil along with the governor Tomé de Souza. Through the centuries Jesuits reached not only South and Central America but also Africa, Asia, North America and Canada, building churches, schools and hospitals, running farms and estates, but also, most importantly, proselytizing among native populations. Education and spiritual guidance have always been central to the Jesuit approach to evangelism.

David Edward Stannard (born 1941) is an American historian and Professor of American Studies at the University of Hawaii. He wrote "*American Holocaust; The Conquest of the New World*" in 1992. He chronicles that the genocide against the Native Black Moor population was the largest genocide in history. The extermination of the Black Moors went roaring across two continents non-stop **for four centuries** and consuming the lives of countless tens of millions of people. While acknowledging that the majority of the indigenous peoples fell victim to the ravages of European disease, he estimates **that almost 100 million** died in what he calls the *American Holocaust*.



"[The Spaniards] took babies from their mothers' breasts, grabbing them by the feet and smashing their heads against rocks. . . . They built a long gibbet, low enough for the toes to touch the ground and prevent strangling, and hanged thirteen [natives] at a time in honor of Christ Our Saviour and the twelve Apostles. . . . Then, straw was wrapped around their torn bodies and they were burned alive."

After initial contact with the Jesuits, the story goes that small pox and other diseases brought over from Europe caused the deaths of 90 to 95% of the native population of the in the following 150 years.

Introduced at Veracruz by Cortez's Spanish Army in 1520, smallpox ravaged Mexico in the 1520, possibly killing over 150,000 in Tenochtitlán (the heartland of the Aztec Empire) alone, and aiding in the victory of Hernán Cortés over the Aztec Empire at Tenochtitlan (present-day Mexico City) in **1521.**

In their newly acquired South American 'dominions', the Jesuits had adopted a strategy of gathering native populations into communities what is now called "Indian reductions". The objectives of the reductions were to subjugate the Natives to exploit slave labor of the native indigenous inhabitants while also imparting Christianity and European culture. Secular as well as religious authorities created "reductions" aka genocide, keeping only those necessary for Jesuit needs of service. Reductions generally were also construed as an instrument to make the Black Moors adopt European lifestyles and values and 'reduce' their influence in their native lands.



The **Great Fire of New York of 1776** was a devastating fire that burned through the night of September 20, 1776, and into the morning of September 21, on the West Side of what then constituted New York City at the southern end of the island of Manhattan.[1] It broke out in the early days of the military occupation of the city by British forces during the American Revolutionary War. *The fire destroyed about 10 to 25 percent of the buildings in the city.*

The **1835 Great Fire of New York** was one of three fires that rendered extensive damage to New York City in the 18th and 19th centuries. The fire occurred in the middle of an economic boom, covering 17 city blocks, killing two people, and destroying hundreds of buildings. At the time of the fire, major water sources including the East River and the Hudson River were frozen in temperatures as low as –17 °F (–27 °C). Firefighters were forced to *drill holes through ice to access water*, *which later re-froze around the hoses and pipes. A*ttempts were made to deprive the fire of fuel by demolishing surrounding buildings, but at first there was insufficient gunpowder in Manhattan. Later in the evening, U.S. Marines returned with gunpowder from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and began to blow up buildings in the fire's path. An investigation found that a burst gas pipe, ignited by a coal stove, was the initial source; no blame was assigned. The fire covered 13 acres (53,000 m^2) *in 17 city blocks and destroyed between 530 and 700 buildings.*



The Great New York City Fire 1835

The **Great New York City Fire of 1845** broke out on July 19, 1845, in Lower Manhattan, New York City. The fire started in a whale oil and candle manufacturing establishment and quickly spread to other wooden structures. It reached a warehouse on Broad Street where combustible saltpeter was stored and caused a massive explosion that spread the fire even farther. ***The fire destroyed 345 buildings*** in the southern part of what is now the Financial District.



The **Great Boston Fire of 1872** was Boston's largest fire, and still ranks as one of the most costly fire-related property losses in American history. ***The fire was finally contained 12 hours*** later, after it had *consumed about 65 acres* (26 ha) of Boston's downtown, ***776 buildings and much of the financial district***. In **1852,** Boston became the first city in the world to install telegraph-based fire alarm boxes. The boxes served as a fire warning system. If the lever inside of the alarm box was pulled, the fire department was notified, and the alarm could be traced back to the box via a coordinate system so that firefighters were dispatched to the correct location. All of the fire alarm boxes were kept locked from the system's installation in 1852 until after the Great Fire of 1872 to prevent false alarms. A few citizens in each area of Boston were given a key to the boxes, and all other citizens had to report fires to the key-holders who could then alert the fire department. Gas supply lines connected to streetlamps and used for lighting in buildings could not be shut off promptly. The gas still running through the lines served as fuel to the fire. Many of Boston's gas lines exploded due to the fire.

*****



According to the narrative above, the Great Fire of Boston **went only 12 hours**, took out 776 (get it 1776..Boston!) and much of the financial district and the fire



departments were notified by telegraph to the fire stations by those who had keys to the telegraph based fire alarm systems and responded with horse and buggy in just 20 minutes! And much of Boston was fed by gas lines connected to streetlamps… Oh Really?





San Francisco Earthquake 1906 & Fire…





Though Some Building and Poles Were Left Untouched

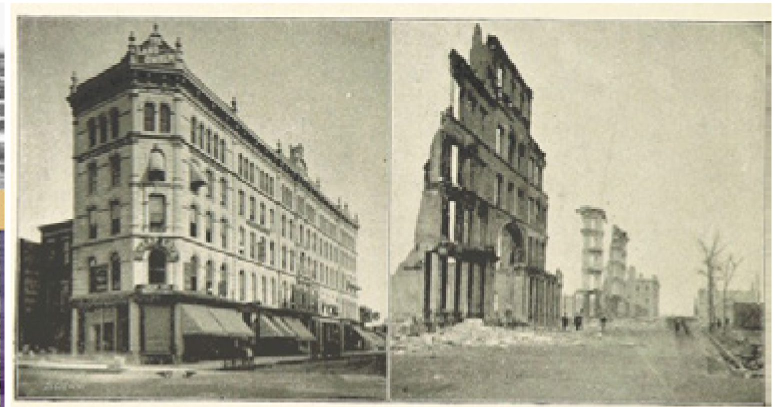












SHEPARD'S BUILDING, DEARBORN AND MONROE STS., BEFORE AND AFTER THE FIRE OF 1871.

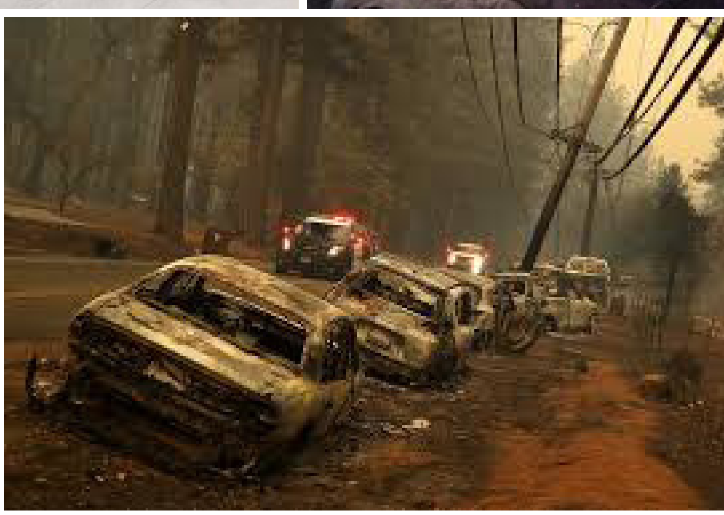
Everything flammable on these onetime cable cars at California and Hyde had been burned away, leaving the twisted metallic remains frozen on the tracks.

1906 torched rail cars



China 2015



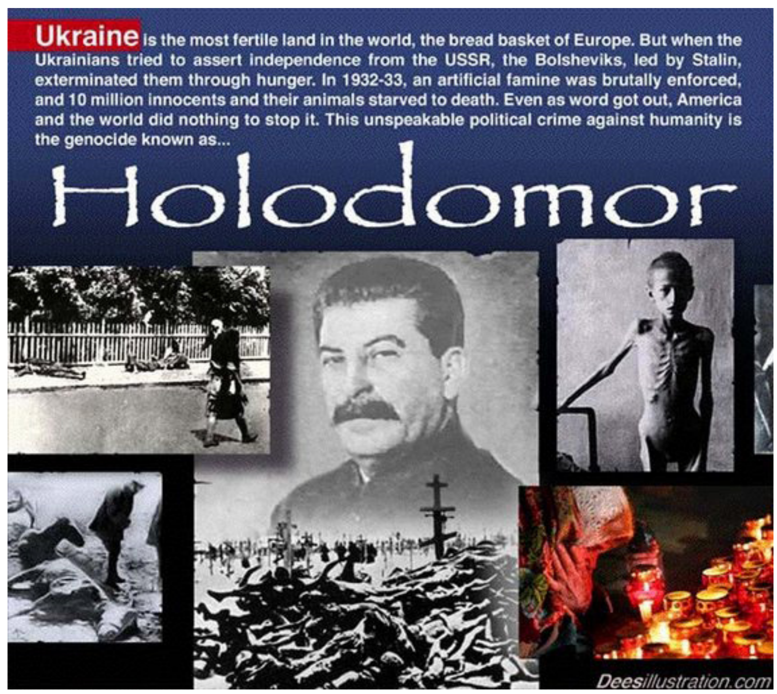


California Fires 2017

Tartary Genocide in Russia ~ 40-100 million Killed from 1920 - 1945

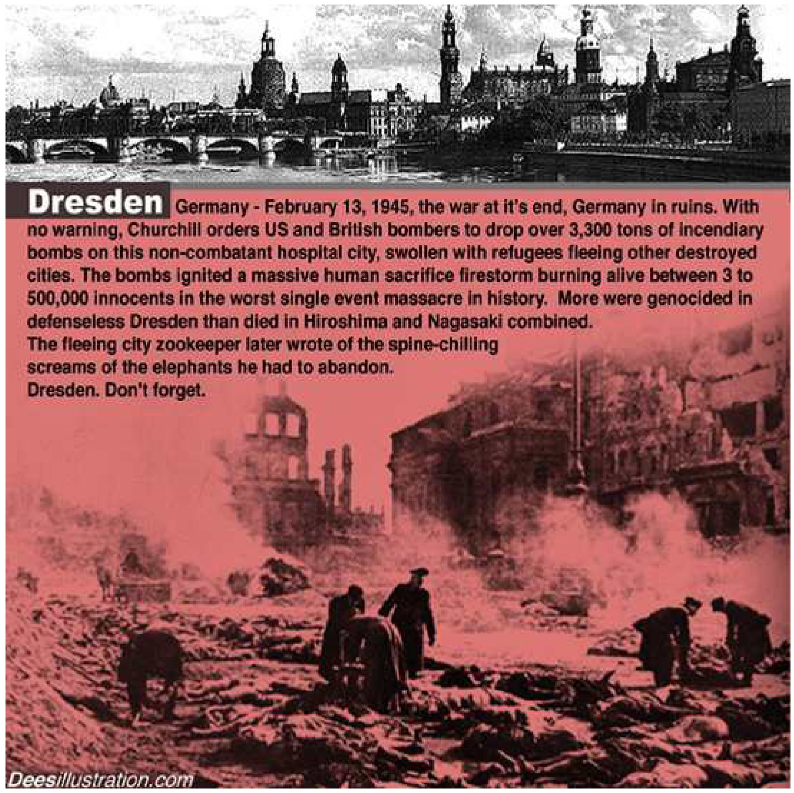
Soviet Famine 1921–1922

There was a famine in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1921 to 1922 as a result of war communist policy. The famine deaths of 2 million Tatars in Tatar ASSR and in Volga-Ural region in 1921–1922 was catastrophic as half of Volga Tatar population in USSR died. This famine is also known as "terror-famine" and "famine-genocide" in Tatarstan. The Soviets settled ethnic Russians after the famine in Tatar ASSR and in Volga-Ural region causing the Tatar share of the population to decline to less than 50%. All-Russian Tatar Social Center (VTOTs) has asked the United Nations to condemn the 1921 Tatarstan famine as Genocide of Muslim Tatars. The 1921–1922 famine in Tatarstan has been compared to Holodomor in Ukraine.



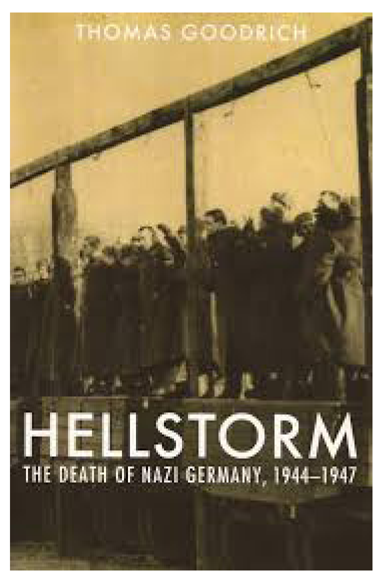
Soviet famine of 1932–33 was a major famine that killed millions of people in the major grain-producing areas of the Soviet Union, including Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, Volga Region and Kazakhstan, the South Urals, and West Siberia. The exact number of deaths is hard to determine due to a lack of records. Stalin and other party members had ordered that kulaks were "to be liquidated as a class" and so they became a target for the state. The richer, land-owning peasants were labeled "kulaks" and were portrayed by the Bolsheviks as class enemies, which culminated in a Soviet campaign of political repressions, including arrests, deportations, and executions of large numbers of the better-off peasants and their families in 1929–1932. The Holodomor *moryty holodom*, 'to kill by starvation', was a **man-made famine** in **Soviet Ukraine** from 1932 to 1933 that killed millions of **Ukrainians**. It is also known as the Terror-Famine and Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, and sometimes referred to as the Great Famine or the Ukrainian Genocide of 1932–33. It was part of the wider **Soviet famine of 1932–33**, which affected the major grain-producing areas of the country. During the Holodomor, millions of inhabitants of Ukraine, the majority of whom were ethnic Ukrainians, died of **starvation** in a **peacetime** catastrophe unprecedented in the **history of Ukraine**. Since 2006, the Holodomor has been recognized by **Ukraine** and 15 other countries as a **genocide** of the Ukrainian people carried out by the **Soviet government**. Early estimates of the death toll by scholars and government officials varied greatly. According to higher estimates, up to 12 million[15] ethnic Ukrainians were said to have perished as a result of the famine.

The Carpet Bombing over and over and over by US Allies in 1945



After the Tartarian defeat, all the ancient buildings "destroyed by wars" were miraculously "rebuilt" from the years "1870s" by nonexistent architects whose portraits are a pastiche. Fantasies like "was destroyed by fire in 1895 and rebuilt in 1901" are written to hide the advanced and superior technology present in the constructions of Tartary long before the 9th century. Some wars, bombings, or great fires of the past may be historical falsehoods, repeated in 3 different layers like 1776, 1812 and 1870s. In Dresden, for example, there would have been a battle in 1813, revolts that damaged the city in 1848 and 1863, and severe bombing in February 1945. According to Official History**, 90% of the city center was destroyed**. But this is not entirely true. The main buildings of the old citadel were spared.

There was a selective bombing that targeted residential dwellings as well as factories and military facilities. Dresden was a huge Star Fortress and capital of the Free State of Saxony, which did not obey to the "Pope" and to the new emperors. The region had been entirely colonized by Aryan and housed over 600,000 war refugees whom the Invaders had an interest in exterminating. Dresden was an important economic center, with 127 factories and military facilities that could house 20,000 people. The city's skyline continues exactly as it was in the 1800s and probably still draws energy from the ether. But the ancient inhabitants were gone to give place to the invaders. This building in Dresden, for example, is a huge Tartarian power station, transformed into a mosque by Grey Men acting on behalf of Invading NWO Parasites. Even so, it still retains the red and white colors of Tartary that designated the main function of these structures.



As an American prisoner of war, Kurt Vonnegut witnessed the firebombing of Dresden, Germany in 1945 from the cellar of a slaughterhouse, an experience he later recounted in his most celebrated novel, "Slaughterhouse-Five." described the event as "the greatest massacre in European history." A four-night aerial bombing attack by the Americans and British dropped more than 3,900 tons of explosives on the city. Mr.Vonnegut described the scene afterward as resembling "the surface of the moon." There were so many corpses, he wrote, that German soldiers gave up burying them and simply burned them on the spot with flame-throwers.

Post 1945 Dresden JUST DEW IT. **Had to be Directed Energy Weapons**









APPENDIX I

TARTARIAN ARCHITECTURE WORLDWIDE AKA GOTHIC/ RENAISSANCE



Argentina

Cathedral of Bariloche
Cathedral of La Plata
Cathedral of Luján
Cathedral of Mar del Plata

Australia

Government House, Sydney
Scots' Church, Melbourne
Vaucluse House Sydney Regency Gothic.
Sydney Conservatorium of Music, the old Government stable block.
Government House, Sydney
St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney
St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney
Sydney University, the main building, commenced 1850s, extended 20th century
St Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne
St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne
Melbourne University – Main Building, Newman College and Ormond College
The Collins Street group in Melbourne – Rialto buildings, Former Stock Exchange, Gothic Bank, Goode House and Olderfleet buildings and Safe Deposit Building
St David's Cathedral, Hobart
Government House, Hobart
Perth Town Hall
Newington College, founders block
Church of the Apostles, Launceston

Austria

Votivkirche, Vienna, 1856–79
Rathaus, Vienna, 1872–83
New Cathedral (Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception), Linz, 1862–1924
Vier-Evangelisten-Kirche, Arriach,

Johanneskirche, Klagenfurt
Evang. Kirche, Techendorf
Evangelische Kirche im Stadtpark, Villach
Nikolai-Kirche, Villach
Filialkirche hl. Stefan, Föderlach (Wernberg)
Marienkirche, Berndorf, Lower Austria
Bründlkapelle, Dietmanns
Sisi Chapel located in the Sievering area of the Viennese district of Döbling near the Vienna Woods
Saint John the Evangelist church Aigen, Upper Austria
Pfarrkirche, Bruckmühl, Upper Austria
Evang. Pfarrkirche A.B., Steyr, Upper Austria
Pfarrkirche Mariä Himmelfahrt, Mauerkirchen, Upper Austria
Filialkirche Heiliges Kreuz Friedhof, Münzbach, Upper Austria

Barbados

Parliament of Barbados, west-wing completed 1872, east-wing in 1873.



Belgium

Sint-Petrus-en-Pauluskerk, Ostend
Maredsous Abbey, 1872–1892
Loppem Castle, 1856–1869
Church of Hunnegem, paintings 1856–1869
Basilica of Our Lady, Dadizele, 1857–1867[citation needed]
Sint-Petrus-en-Pauluskerk, Ostend, 1899–1908
Church of Our Lady of Laeken, Brussels, 1854–1909
Mesen castle, Lede.
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Cathedral of Jesus' Heart, Sarajevo
Cathedral of Jesus' Heart, Sarajevo

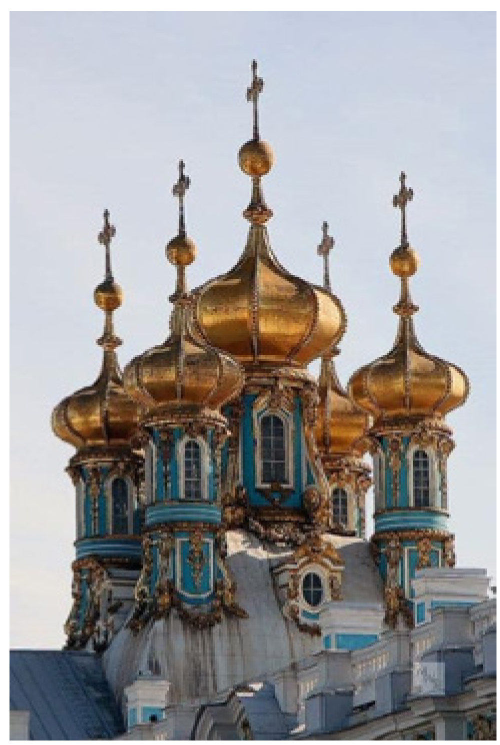
Brazil

Church of Our Lady of Purification, Bom Princípio, 1871
Sanctuary of Our Lady Mother of Humanity (Caraça), Minas Gerais, 1876
Basilica of the Immaculate Conception, Rio de Janeiro, 1886
Cathedral of Our Lady of Exile, Jundiaí, 1890
Cathedral of Santa Teresa, Caxias do Sul, 1899
Crypt of São Paulo Cathedral
St. Peter of Alcantara Cathedral, Petrópolis, 1884–1969
Church os Saint Peter, Porto Alegre, 1919
Catedral of Our Lady of Boa Viagem, Belo Horizonte, 1923
Church of Santa Rita, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro
Church of The Holy Sacrament and Santa Teresa, Porto Alegre, 1924

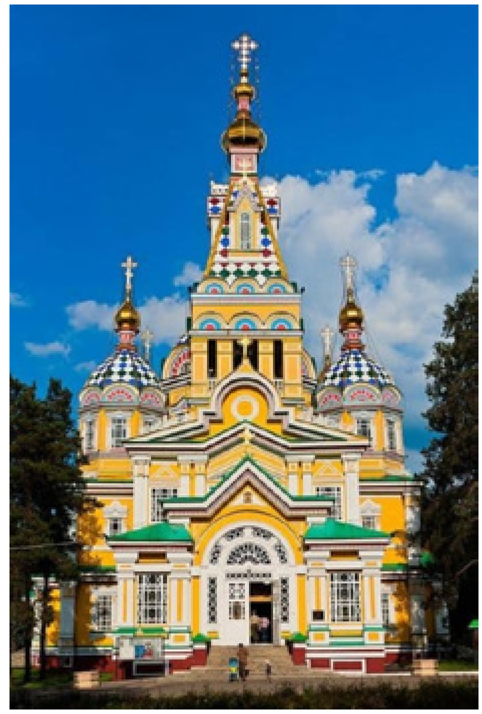
São Paulo Sé Cathedral (Catedral da Sé de São Paulo), São Paulo, 1912–1967
Premonstratensian Seminary Chapel, Pirapora do Bom Jesus, 1926
Sanctuary of Santa Teresinha, Taubaté, 1929
São João Batista Cathedral (Catedral São João Batista), Santa Cruz do Sul, 1928–1932
Church of Our Lady of the Glory, Sinimbu, 1927
Basilica of Santo Antonio, Santos, 1929
Basilica of Our Lady of the Rosary, Caieiras, 2006
Basilica of Our Lady of the Rosary of Fatima, Embu das Artes, São Paulo, 2004



Canada
Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Ontario
Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Ontario, 1878
Notre-Dame Basilica, Montreal, Quebec, 1829
St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, Ontario, 1853
Cathedral of St. John the Baptist St. John's, Newfoundland, 1847–85
Church of Our Lady Immaculate, Guelph, Ontario, 1888
Currie Hall, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, 1922
College Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (1913)
Little Trinity Anglican Church, 1843, Toronto, Ontario – Tudor Gothic revival
Church of the Holy Trinity (Toronto), 1847, Toronto, Ontario
St. Dunstan's Basilica 1916, Charlottetown, PEI
Hart House at the University of Toronto, 1911–1919, Toronto, Ontario
1 Spadina Crescent, at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, 1875
Burwash Hall at Victoria University in the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, St. John's
St. Patrick's Church, St. John's
St. Peter's Cathedral (London), London, Ontario, 1885
St. Patrick's Basilica, Montreal, Montreal, 1847
Ottawa Normal School, Ottawa, Ontario, 1874
St. Patrick's Basilica (Ottawa), Ottawa, Ontario, 1875
First Baptist Church (Ottawa), Ottawa, Ontario, 1878
Confederation Building (Ottawa), Ottawa, Ontario, 1931
Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal
St. Michael's Basilica, Chatham, New Brunswick



St. Mary's Basilica (Halifax), Halifax Regional Municipality, Nova Scotia, 1899
St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, 1845
Church of the Redeemer (Toronto), Toronto, Ontario, 1879
St. James Anglican Church, Vancouver, British Columbia
Bathurst Street Theatre, Toronto, Ontario, 1888
Bloor Street United Church, Toronto, Ontario, 1890
Casa Loma, Toronto, Ontario, 1914



Chile

Federico Santa María Technical University, Valparaíso 1931
Church of the Sacred Heart, Valparaíso
Church of the Twelve Apostles, Valparaíso, 1869
Vergara Hall (Venetian Gothic), Viña del Mar, 1910

China

Sacred Heart Cathedral, Canton, China, 1863–1888
Church of the Saviour, Beijing, China
St. Ignatius Cathedral, Shanghai, China
Cathedral of St Joseph, Chongqing, China
Sacred Heart Cathedral, Jinan, China
Saint Dominic's Cathedral, Fuzhou, China
Sacred Heart Cathedral, Shengyang, China
St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, China
St. Theresa's Cathedral, Changchun, China
National Shrine and Minor Basilica of Our Lady of Sheshan, Shanghai, China
Xizhimen Church, Beijing, China



Croatia

Castle Trakošćan, 1886
Hermann Bollé, Monumental cemetery Mirogoj, Zagreb, 1879–1929
Hermann Bollé, Zagreb cathedral, 1880-

Costa Rica

Iglesia de Coronado, San Jose
Saint Venceslav Cathedral in Olomouc, Czech Republic
Czech Republic
Basilica of St Peter and St Paul, Prague
Completion of St. Vitus Cathedral, Prague, 1870–1929
Completion of Saint Wenceslas cathedral, Olomouc, 1883–92
Hluboká Castle
Herholdt's Copenhagen University Library (1861)



Denmark

St. Ansgar's Cathedral, Copenhagen (1840–42)
University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, 1835
Copenhagen University Library, Copenhagen, 1857–61
St. John's Church, Copenhagen, Nørrebro, Copenhagen, 1861
St. James's Church, Østerbro, Copenhagen, 1876–78
Church of Our Lady, Aarhus, 1879–80
St. Alban's Church, Copenhagen, 1885–87
Equatorial Guinea
St. Elizabeth's Cathedral, Malabo, 1897–1916
Cathedral of Santa Isabel of Malabo

Finland

St. Henry's Cathedral, Helsinki, 1858–1860
Ritarihuone, Helsinki, 1862
Heinävesi Church, Heinävesi, 1890–1891
St. John's Church, Helsinki, 1888–1893
Mikkeli Cathedral, Mikkeli, 1896–1897
Joensuu church, Joensuu, 1903
Basilica of St. Clotilde in Paris, France



France

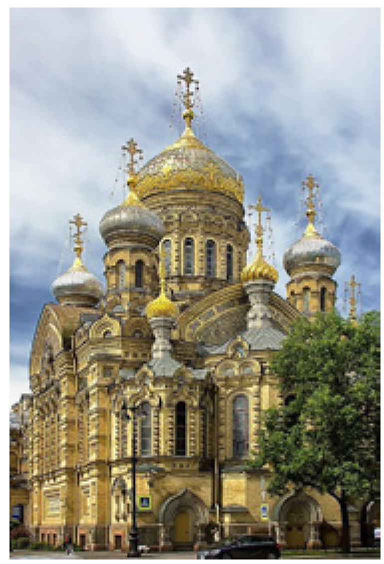
Temple Saint-Étienne, Mulhouse
Basilica of St. Clotilde, Paris
Église Saint-Ambroise (Paris)
Église Saint-Georges, Lyon
Jesuit Church, Molsheim
St. Paul's Church, Strasbourg
Basilica of the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Lourdes

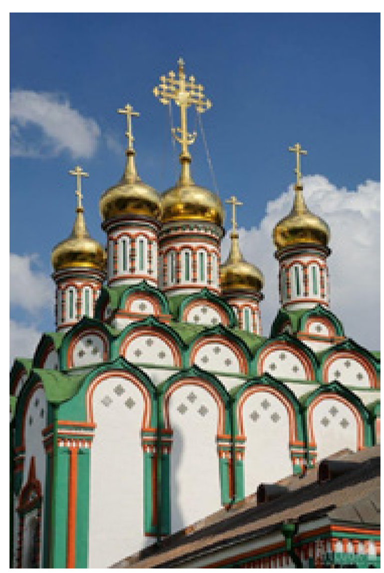


Germany

New Town Hall in Munich, Germany
Nauener Tor, Potsdam, 1755
Gothic House, Dessau-Wörlitz Garden Realm, 1774
Friedrichswerdersche Kirche, Berlin, 1824–30
Castle in Kamenz (now Kamieniec Ząbkowicki in Poland), 1838–65
Burg Hohenzollern, 1850–67
Completion of Cologne Cathedral, 1842–80
New Town Hall, Munich, 1867–1909
St. Agnes, Cologne, 1896–1901







Hungary
Sacred Heart Church, Kőszeg
Hungarian Parliament Building, Budapest
Matthias Church, Budapest

India
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai
San Thome Basilica, Chennai, India
St Paul Cathedral, Kolkata, India
Kolkata High Court, Kolkata, India
Mutiny Memorial, New Delhi, India
St. Stephen's Church, New Delhi, India
Our Lady of Ransom Church, Kanyakumari, India
Cathedral of the Holy Name, Mumbai, India
Mount Mary Church, Bandra, Mumbai, India
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai, India
University of Mumbai, Mumbai, India
Bombay High Court, Mumbai, India
Wilson College, Mumbai, India
David Sassoon Library, Mumbai, India
St. Philomena's Church, Mysore, India
Medak Cathedral. Medak. (Telangana). (India)

Indonesia
Church of our Lady Assumption, Jakarta
Church of our lady Assumption, Jakarta, Indonesia (Locally known as Gereja Katedral Jakarta)
Ursula Chapel, Jakarta, Indonesia
Church of the birth of our Lady Mary, Surabaya, Indonesia
St. Peter's Church, Bandung, Indonesia
St. Joseph's Church, Semarang, Indonesia
St. Fransiskus Chapel, Semarang, Indonesia (located at Ordo St. Fransiskus (OSF) Cloister)
St. Mary the Virgin Church, Bogor, Indonesia
Regina Pacis Chapel, Bogor, Indonesia
Sacred Heart of Jesus Church, Malang, Indonesia (Locally known as Gereja Kayutangan)
Sayidan Church, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Ireland
St John's Cathedral, County Limerick, 1861
St. Eunan's Cathedral, Letterkenny, County Donegal,
Saint Finbarre's Cathedral, Cork, 1870
Saints Peter and Paul's Church, Cork, 1866

St Mary's Cathedral, Killarney, County Kerry, 1842–55
St. Aidan's Cathedral, Enniscorthy, County Wexford, 1843
St Mary's Cathedral, Tuam, County Galway, 1878
St. Mary's Cathedral, Kilkenny, County, Kilkenny, 1857



Italy

Liguria
Castello d'Albertis, Genoa.
Chiesa di San Teodoro, Genoa, 1870
chiesa protestante di Genova, Genoa.
chiesa anglicana All Saints Church, Bordighera, in the Province of Imperia.
chiesa di Santo Spirito e Concezione, Zinola/Savona, 1873

Piedmont
Castello di Pollenzo, Brà (near Cuneo), Piedmont.
Chiesa di Santa Rita, Turin, early 20th century.
Borgo Medioevale, Turin.
Tempio Valdese, Turin, 1851–53



Veneto
Caffè Pedrocchi (or *Pedrocchino*), Padua, mixed parts of gothic and classical styles.
Molino Stucky, Venice.
chiesa di San Giovanni Battista, San Fior, in the Province of Treviso, 1906–1930
Palazzetto Stern, Venice.
Villa Herriot, Venice.
Casa dei Tre Oci, Venice.

Trieste
Chiesa Evangelico Luterana, Trieste, 1871–74
Notre Dame de Sion, Trieste, 1900

Tuscany
Florence Cathedral, the facade only.
Chiesa del Sacro Cuore (Livorno), Livorno (Leghorn), 1915
Palazzo Aldobrandeschi, Grosseto, 1903
chiesa Valdese, Florence.
chiesa Episcopale Americana di Saint James, Florence, early 20th century.
Tempio della Congregazione Olandese Alemanna, Livorno, 1862–1864

Lazio
Chiesa di Santa Maria del Rosario in Prati, Rome, 1912–16
Church of Sacro Cuore del Suffragio, Rome, 1917



chiesa del Sacro Cuore, Grottaferrata, in the Province of Rome, 1918–1928
Chiesa Anglicana Episcopale di San Paolo entro le Mura, Rome
Chiesa di Ognissanti (chiesa anglicana di Roma), Rome, 1882
Molise
Santuario dell'Addolorata, Castelpetroso, 1890–1975
Campania
Chiesa di Santa Maria stella del mare, Naples, early 20th century.
Castello Aselmeyer, Naples.
Anglican Church of Naples, Naples, 1861–1865
Chiesa Luterana, Naples, 1864
Sardinia
City Hall (Cagliari), Cagliari, 1899
Sicily
Chiesa di Santa Maria della Guardia, Catania, 1880
chiesa anglicana di Palermo, Palermo, 1875

Japan
Ōura Church, Nagasaki

Korea
Cathedral Church of the Virgin Mary of the Immaculate Conception, Myeongdong
Chunghyeon Church, Seoul[7]

Lithuania
Church in Švėkšna
Beržėnai Manor
Belltower of the Church of St. Anne in Vilnius
Chapel in Rasos Cemetery
Church of the Ascension of Christ in Kupiškis
Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Palanga
Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Salantai
Church of the Birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Nemunaitis
Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Scapular in Druskininkai
Church of St. Anne in Akmenė
Church of St. Anthony of Padua in Birštonas
Church of St. Casimir in Kamajai
Church of St. James the Apostle in Švėkšna
Church of St. John the Baptist in Ramygala
Church of St. Joseph in Karvis
Church of St. George in Vilkija
Church of the Name of Blessed Virgin Mary in Sasnava





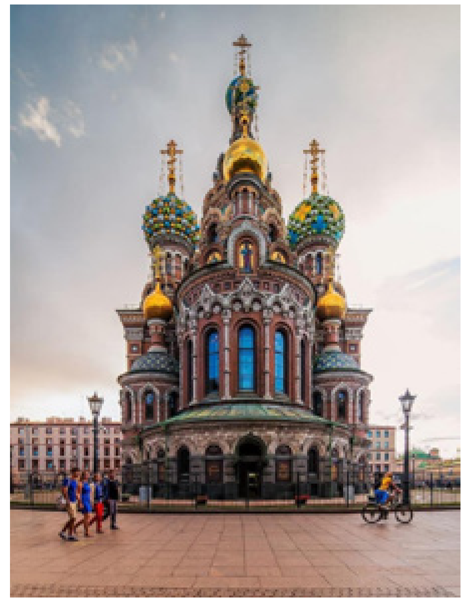
Church of the Holy Trinity in Gruzdžiai
Church of the Holy Trinity in Jurbarkas
Church of the Holy Trinity in Pabiržė
Church of the Holy Trinity in Tverečius
Church of St. Matthias in Rokiškis
Church of St. Matthew the Apostle in Anykščiai
Church of St. Stanislaus the Bishop in Kazitiškis
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Juodkrantė
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Nida
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Šilutė
Lentvaris Manor
Paliesiai Manor
Raduškevičius Palace
Raudone Castle
Tyszkiewicz family Mausoleum and Chapel in Kretinga

Malaysia
St Michael's Institution, Ipoh, Malaysia
St. Xavier Church, Malacca, Malaysia[8]
Holy Rosary Church, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia[9]

Mexico
Chapultepec Castle, Mexico City
Cathedral of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Zamora, Michoacán
Mexico City Metropolitan Cathedral
Palacio de Correos de Mexico
La Parroquia Church of St. Michael the Archangel, San Miguel de Allende
Templo Expiatorio del Santísimo Sacramento, Jalisco
Templo Expiatorio del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús, León, Guanajuato
Parroquia de San Jose Obrero, Arandas Jalisco

Myanmar
St. Mary Cathedral, Yangon, Myanmar
Holy Trinity Cathedral, Yangon, Myanmar
St. Joseph Church, Mandalay, Myanmar

New Zealand
Christchurch Cathedral
Canterbury Museum, Christchurch. (Benjamin Mountfort architect)
Christchurch Arts Centre, Christchurch (Mountfort)
Christchurch Cathedral, Christchurch (George Gilbert Scott and Mountfort)
Canterbury Provincial Council Buildings, Christchurch (Mountfort)
Christ's College, Christchurch, Christchurch
Victoria Clock Tower, Christchurch (Mountfort)



Dunedin Town Hall, Dunedin, 1878–1880. (Robert Lawson)
First Church, Dunedin 1867–1873. (Lawson)
Knox Church, Dunedin 1874-1876.(Lawson)
Larnach Castle, Dunedin, 1867–1887. (Lawson)
Old St. Paul's, Wellington (Frederick Thatcher)
St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, 1879-1886.(Francis Petre)
Otago Boys' High School, Dunedin 1883–1885. (Lawson)
Seacliff Lunatic Asylum, Dunedin, 1884–1887. (Lawson)
University of Otago Clocktower complex, Dunedin, 1878–1922. (Maxwell Bury)University of Otago Registry Building, Dunedin, 1879–1922. (Bury)
Lyttelton Timeball Station, Lyttelton. (Thomas Cane)

Norway

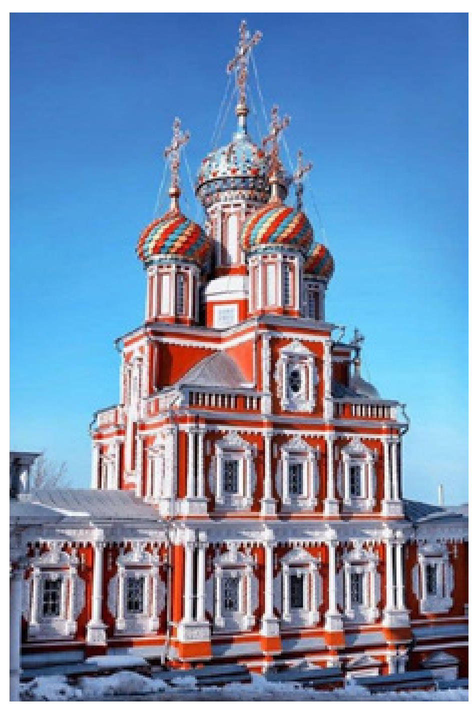
Oscarshall, Oslo, 1847–1852
Sagene Church, Oslo, 1891
Tromsø Cathedral, in wood, Tromsø, Norway, 1861

Pakistan

Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan
Cathedral Church of the Resurrection, Lahore, Pakistan
St. Patrick Cathedral, Karachi, Pakistan
St Andrew's Church, Karachi, Pakistan

Philippines

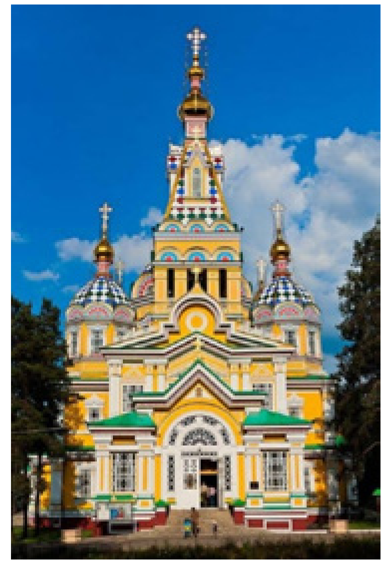
San Sebastian Church, Manila, 1891
St. Anne's Parish Church / Molo Church, Iloilo, 1795
Montserrat Abbey San Beda University, Manila, 1926
Archdiocesan Shrine of Espiritu Santo, Santa Cruz, Manila, 1932
Ellinwood Malate Church, Malate, Manila, 1936
Manila Central United Methodist Church, Ermita, Manila, 1937
Iglesia ni Cristo Lokal ng Washington, Sampaloc, Manila, 1948
Knox United Methodist Church, Santa Cruz, Manila, 1953



Poland

19th-century palace in Opinogóra houses the Museum of Romanticism.
Gothic House in Puławy, 1800–1809
Potocki mausoleum located at the Wilanów Palace, 1823–1826
Lublin Castle, 1824–1826
Krasiński Palace in Opinogóra Górna, 1828–1843
Kórnik Castle, 1843–1861
Blessed Bronisława Chapel in Kraków, 1856–1861

Collegium Novum of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, 1873–1887
Karl Scheibler's Chapel in Łódź, 1885–1888
Cathedral in Siedlce, 1906–1912
Temple of Mercy and Charity in Płock, 1911–1914



Russia
The Grand Palace in Tsaritsyno
Gothic Chapel, Peterhof
Chesme palace church (1780), St Petersburg
Tsaritsyno Palace, Moscow
Nikolskaya tower of Moscow Kremlin, Moscow
St. Mary Cathedral, Moscow
St. Andrew's Anglican Church, Moscow (1884)
TSUM, Moscow

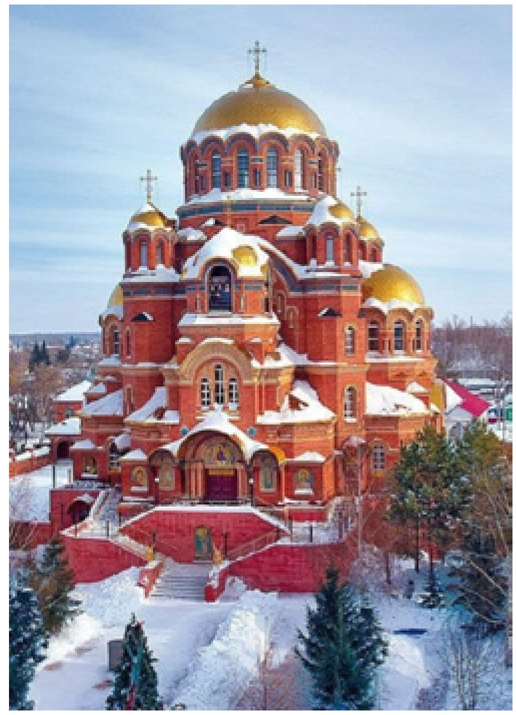


Singapore
St Andrew's Cathedral on North Bridge Road, Singapore
Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary on Serangoon, Singapore

Spain
Astorga Episcopal Palace, Astorga
Casa de los Botines, León
Cathedral of San Cristóbal de La Laguna, San Cristóbal de La Laguna
Facade and spire of Cathedral of Santa Eulalia, Barcelona
Temple Expiatori del Sagrat Cor, on Tibidabo hill, Barcelona
Gothic Quarter, Barcelona
Sobrellano Palace, Comillas
Cathedral of María Inmaculada of Vitoria
Butrón Castle
San Sebastián Cathedral



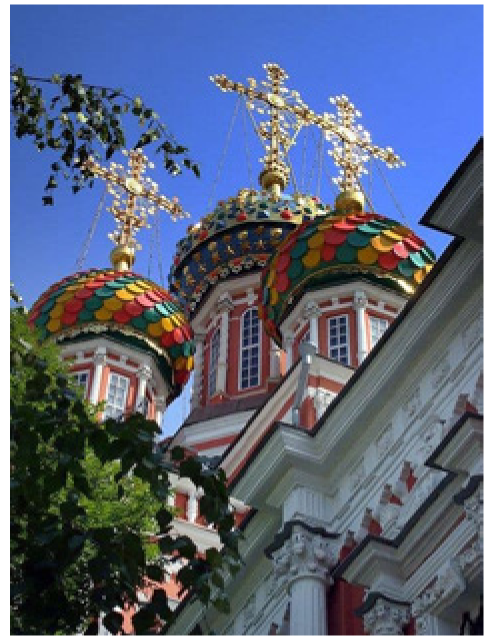
Sweden
Neo gothic buildings erected during 19th or 20th century
St. John's church, Stockholm
St. Peter and St. Sigfrids anglican church, Stockholm
Gustavus Adolphus church, Stockholm
Oscar church, Stockholm
St. George's greek orthodox cathedral, Stockholm
Nacka church, Nacka, Stockholm
Gustavsberg church, Gustavsberg, Stockholm
Taxinge church, Taxinge
Matthew's church, Norrköping
Oscar Fredrik's church, Gothenburg



Örgryte new church , Gothenburg
St. John church, Gothenburg
St. Andrew's anglican church, Gothenburg
Gustavus Adolphus's church, Borås
Trollhättan church, Trollhättan
Smögen church, Smögen
Lysekil church, Lysekil
Rudbeck school, Örebro
Olaus Petri church, Örebro
Åtvid new church, Åtvidaberg
Kristinehamn church, Kristinehamn
Luleå cathedral, Luleå
Umeå city church, Umeå
Gustavus Adolphus's church, Sundsvall
Oviken new church, Oviken
Church of all saints, Lund
the University Library, Lund
Cathedral School, Lund
Norra Nöbbelöv church, Lund
Eslöv church, Eslöv
Svedala church, Svedala
Billinge church, Billinge
Källstorp church, Källstorp
Asmundtorp church, Asmundtorp
Nosaby church, Nosaby
Österlöv Church, Österlöv
Östra Klagstorp church, Östra Klagstorp
Sofia church, Jönköping
Arlöv church, Arlöv, Malmö
Bunkeflo church, Bunkeflo, Malmö
Limhamn church, Limhamn, Malmö

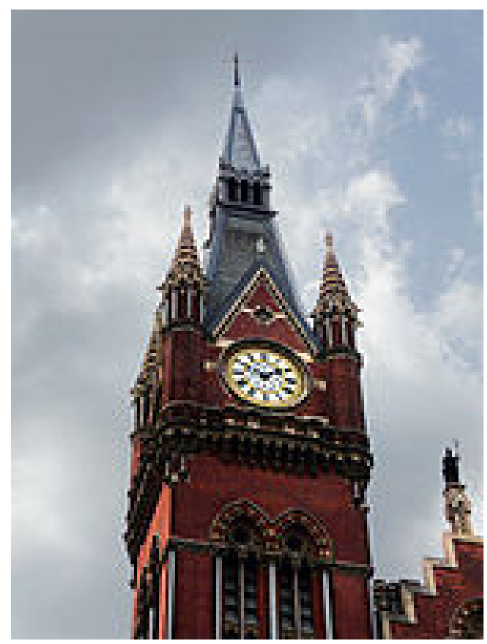


Gustavus Adolphus's church,
HelsingborgHelsingborg court house,
Helsingborg Gossläroverket (Grammar School for boys),
Helsingborg Medieval and other buildings influenced by neo gothic renovation
St. Nicolai church, Trelleborg Floda church, Flodafors
Uppsala cathedral, Uppsala Skara Cathedral, Skara
Linköping Cathedral, Linköping
St. Nicolai church, Örebro
Klara church, Stockholm
Riddarholmen church, Stockholm
Malmö court house, Malmö



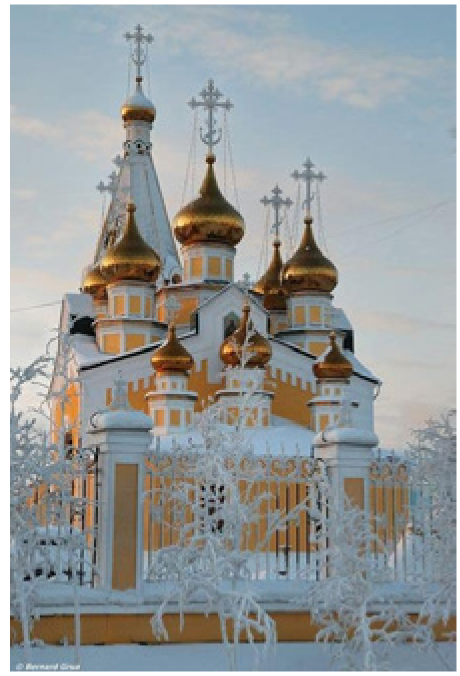
Ukraine
St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kiev
Roman Catholic Cathedral in Kharkiv
Church of St. Olha and Elizabeth in Lviv,

United Kingdom England



Clock tower of St. Pancras railway station in London, United Kingdom
Albert Memorial, London, 1872
All Saints' Church, Daresbury, Cheshire, 1870s, the tower is medieval
All Saints Church, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, 1843
All Saints Church, Margaret Street, London
Bristol Cathedral, Bristol, the nave and west front
Broadway Theatre, Catford, London, 1928–32
Charterhouse School, Godalming, Surrey
Church of St Mary the Virgin, Reculver, Kent, 1876–78
Downside Abbey, Somerset, c.1882–1925
33-35 Eastcheap, City of London, 1868
Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, 1795–1813 (no longer survives)
Guildford Cathedral, Guildford
John Rylands Library, Manchester, 1890–1900
Keble College, Oxford, 1870
Liverpool Cathedral, Liverpool
Manchester Town Hall, Manchester, 1877
The Maughan Library, City of London, 1851–1858
Northampton Guildhall
Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament), London, begun in 1840
Royal Chapel of All Saints, Windsor Great Park, Berkshire, remodelled in 1866
Royal Courts of Justice, London
St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham
St James the Less, Pimlico, London
St Oswald's Church, Backford, Cheshire, the nave 1870s, the tower and chancel are medieval
St Walburge's Church, Preston
St Pancras railway station, London, 1868
South London Theatre, London
Tower Bridge, London
Truro Cathedral, Cornwall
Tyntesfield, Somerset, 1863
Southwark Cathedral, Southwark, London, the nave
Strawberry Hill, London, begun in 1749

Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford
Woodchester Mansion, Gloucestershire, c.1858–1873
Wills Memorial Building at the University of Bristol, Bristol, 1915–1925
Northern Ireland



Scotland

Scott Monument, Edinburgh
Barclay Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1862–1864
St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh (Episcopal), from 1874
Scott Monument, Edinburgh, Scotland, begun in 1841
Gilbert Scott Building, University of Glasgow campus, Glasgow, Scotland, (the second largest example of Gothic Revival architecture in the British Isles), 1870
Kelvinside Hillhead Parish Church, Observatory Road/Huntly Gardens, West End, Glasgow. Opened 1876. Based on the famous Sainte Chapelle, Paris
Wallace Monument

Wales

Hawarden Castle (18th century), Hawarden
Gwrych Castle, Abergele, 1819
Penrhyn Castle, Gwynedd, 1820–45
Cyfarthfa Castle, Merthyr Tydfil, 1824
Treberfydd, near Brecon, 1847–50
Bodelwyddan Castle, Bodelwyddan, Denbighshire, 1850s, with further alterations in the 1880s
Hafodunos, near Llangernyw, 1861–6
Cardiff Castle, Glamorgan, 1866–9
Castell Coch, Glamorgan, 1871

United States

Alabama

Lanier High School Lanier High School (Montgomery, Alabama), Montgomery, Alabama

California

Hearst Castle, San Simeon, California
Cathedral Building, Oakland, California, 1914
Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, 1928–1964.
St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church, San Francisco, 1928
All Saints Episcopal Church (Pasadena, California), church 1926, rectory 1931.
First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90020, 1931

Connecticut

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
Harkness Tower, 1917–21
Hall of Graduate Studies, Yale Law School



Payne Whitney Gymnasium
Residential colleges
Sterling Memorial Library

Florida

Several buildings on the University of Florida campus, Gainesville, Florida

Georgia

Congregation Mickve Israel, Savannah, Georgia, 1876–78. A rare example of a Gothic revival synagogue.

Illinois

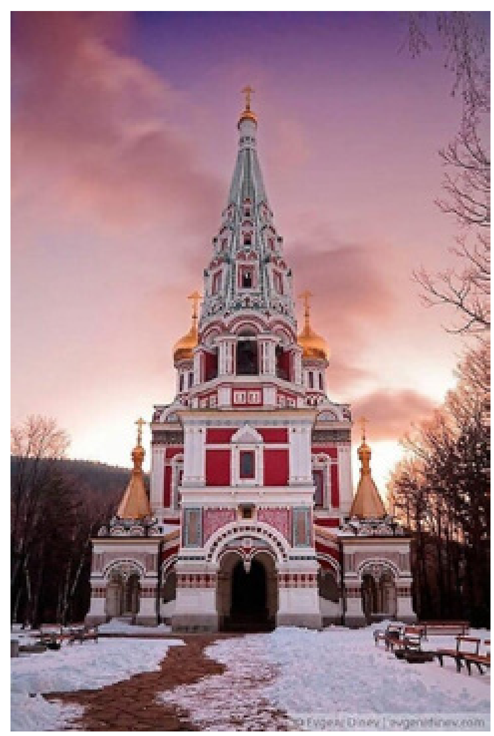
Tribune Tower, Chicago, Illinois, completed in 1925
University of Chicago
Rockefeller Chapel
other campus buildings

Indiana

Basilica of the Sacred Heart, Notre Dame, Indiana, 1882

Louisiana

Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1886.
Old Louisiana State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1849.
St. Patrick's Church (New Orleans, Louisiana), New Orleans, Louisiana, 1837.



Maryland

The Baltimore City College (public high school), Baltimore, Maryland, founded 1839, erected 1926–1928, third oldest public high school in America, nicknamed "The Castle on the Hill", at 33rd Street and The Alameda.

Massachusetts

Boston College, Boston, Massachusetts
Bapst Library, 1908

Michigan

Woodward Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Michigan, 1911

Mississippi

St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel in Adams County, Mississippi, 1837

Missouri

Brookings Hall and several buildings on the Washington University campus, St. Louis, Missouri
St. Francis de Sales Church (St. Louis, Missouri), the second largest church in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of St. Louis

New Jersey

Cathedral Basilica of the Sacred Heart (Newark, New Jersey) 1954
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

Princeton University Chapel, 1925–1928
Princeton University Graduate College
Whitman College House
Several buildings on the Seton Hall University campus, South Orange, New Jersey
New York
American Museum of Natural History, Manhattan, 1877
Saint Ignatius of Antioch Episcopal Church, Manhattan, 1902
St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 1858–78
Woolworth Building, New York City, 1910–13
Trinity and U.S. Realty Building, New York City, 1907
New York Life Insurance Building, New York City, 1928
Liberty Tower, New York City, 1909
Public School 166 in Manhattan, New York City, 1898
McGraw Tower, Uris Library, Willard Straight Hall, and other buildings on the Cornell University campus in Ithaca, New York.
Several buildings of the Fordham University campus in The Bronx including structures as recently constructed as 2000.
The Thompson Memorial Library at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, NY, 1905.
Several buildings on the City College of New York campus, New York City
Most of the buildings on the West Point campus, most famously the West Point Cadet Chapel
North Carolina
Duke Chapel and the main quadrangle of the West Campus of Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, 1930–35
High Point Central High School, (High Point, North Carolina)
Ohio
Several buildings on the University of Toledo campus, Toledo, Ohio
St. John's Episcopal Church (Cleveland, Ohio) 1836, the oldest consecrated building in Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland
Forest Lawn Memorial Park Youngstown, Ohio
Jones Hall at Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio
Saint John's Episcopal Church, Youngstown, Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rockefeller Hall, Bryn Mawr College
Heinz Memorial Chapel, University of Pittsburgh
Alumni Memorial Building, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, 1925
Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, 1913–19
Several buildings on the Bryn Mawr College campus, Bryn Mawr
Church of the Advocate, Philadelphia, 1892–97
East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, 1932–35





Several buildings on the Grove City College campus, Grove City, Pennsylvania
PPG Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1984
Saint Peter's Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Built 1851, moved and re-constructed 1901, destroyed (date needed)
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
College Hall, 1872
Houston Hall, 1894–96, 1936
Irvine Auditorium, 1926–29
Quadrangle Dormitories, 1895–1912, 1920s, 1950s
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh
Cathedral of Learning, 1926–37
Heinz Chapel, 1933–38
Stephen Foster Memorial, 1935–37
Clapp Hall, 1956

Tennessee

Several buildings on the Rhodes College campus, Memphis, Tennessee
St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral in Memphis, Tennessee, 1898–1926

Texas

St. Patrick Cathedral, Fort Worth, Texas, 1888

Utah

Salt Lake Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1896

Virginia



St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Alexandria, Virginia), 1818, designed by Benjamin Latrobe
Several buildings on the University of Richmond campus, Richmond, Virginia, 1937

Washington

Suzzallo Library and several buildings on the University of Washington campus, Seattle, Washington

Washington, D.C.

Oak Hill Cemetery Chapel, Washington, D.C., designed by James Renwick, Jr. in 1850
Washington National Cathedral, Washington, D.C., 1907–90

Wyoming

Natrona County High School, Casper, Wyoming, 1924
Notre Dame Basilica of Saigon

Vietnam

Saigon Notre-Dame Basilica, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
St. Joseph Cathedral, Hanoi, Vietnam
Nha Trang Cathedral, Nha Trang, Vietnam

APPENDIX II

LIST OF WORLD EXPOSITIONS AND EXHIBITIONS (1790-1930)

1790s

- 1791 – **Prague**, **Bohemia**, **Habsburg Monarchy** – first industrial exhibition on the occasion of the coronation of **Leopold II** as king of Bohemia, took place in **Clementinum**, considerable sophistication of manufacturing methods.[1]
- 1798 – **Paris**, **France** – L'**Exposition publique des produits de l'industrie française**, Paris, 1798.[2] This was the first public industrial exposition in France although earlier in 1798 the Marquis d'Avèze had held a private exposition of handicrafts and manufactured goods at the Maison d'Orsay in the Rue de Varenne and it was this that suggested the idea of a public exposition to François de Neufchâteau, Minister of the Interior for the French Republic.[3]

1800s

- 1801 – **Paris**, **France** – Second Exposition (1801). After the success of the exposition of 1798 a series of expositions for French manufacturing followed (1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1844 and 1849) until the first properly international (or universal) exposition in France in 1855.[4]
- 1802 – **Paris**, **France** – Third Exposition (1802)[4]
- 1806 – **Paris**, **France** – Fourth Exposition (1806)[4]

1810s

- 1819 – **Paris**, **France** – Fifth Exposition (1819)[4]

1820s

- 1823 – **Paris**, **France** – Sixth Exposition (1823)[4]
- 1827 – **Paris**, **France** – Seventh Exposition (1827)[4]
- 1829 – **New York City**, **United States** – **American Institute Fair**
- 1829 – **Turin**, **Piedmont-Sardinia** – Prima Triennale Pubblica Esposizione dell'anno 1829. In Turin, a second 'triennale' followed in 1832 before other national agricultural, industrial, commercial, and applied arts expositions there in 1838, 1844, 1850 and 1858.[5]

1830s

- 1832 – **Turin**, **Piedmont-Sardinia** – Seconda Triennale Pubblica Esposizione dell'anno 1832.[6]
- 1834 – **Paris**, **France** – **French Industrial Exposition of 1834**[4]
- 1838 – **Turin**, **Piedmont-Sardinia** – Pubblica esposizione dell'anno 1838.[7]

- 1839 – **Paris, France** – Ninth Exposition (1839)[8]

1840s

- 1844 – **Paris, France – French Industrial (Tenth) Exposition of 1844**[4]
- 1844 – **Turin, Piedmont-Sardinia** – Quarta Esposizione d'Industria et di Belle Arti.[9]
- 1846 – **Genoa, Piedmont-Sardinia** – Esposizione dei Prodotti e delle Manufatture nazionali[citation needed]
- 1849 – **Birmingham, United Kingdom** – Exhibition of Industrial Arts and Manufacturers[10]
- 1849 – **London, United Kingdom** – First Exhibition of British Manufacturers (1849)[11]
- 1849 – **Paris, France** – Eleventh Exposition (1849)[4]

1850s

- 1850 – **Turin, Piedmont-Sardinia** – Quinta Esposizione di Industria e di Belle Arti[12]
- 1851 – **London, United Kingdom – The Great Exhibition** of the Works of Industry of All Nations – **The Crystal Palace** (typically listed as the "first world's fair")[13]
- 1852 – **Cork, United Kingdom – Irish Industrial Exhibition**[14]
- 1853 – **Naples, Two Sicilies** – Solenne Pubblica Esposizione di Arti e Manifatture[15]
- 1853–1854 – **New York, United States – Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations**[13]
- 1853 – **Dublin, United Kingdom – Great Industrial Exhibition (1853)**[13]
- 1854 – **Genoa, Piedmont-Sardinia** – Esposizione Industriale[16]
- 1854 – **Munich, Bavaria** – Allgemeine deutsche Industrie-Ausstellung[17]
- 1854 – **Melbourne, Victoria** – Melbourne Exhibition (in conjunction with **Exposition Universelle (1855)**)[17]
- 1855 – **Paris, France – Exposition Universelle (1855)**[13][17]
- 1856 – **Brussels, Belgium** – International Exhibition[18]
- 1857 – **Manchester, United Kingdom – Art Treasures Exhibition** at the **Royal Botanical Gardens, Stretford**[14]
- 1857 – **Lausanne, Switzerland** – Lausanne Exhibition[18]
- 1858 – **Dijon, France – Dijon Exposition**[19]
- 1858 – **Philadelphia, United States** – Philadelphia Technological Exhibition[20]
- 1858 – **Turin, Piedmont-Sardinia** – Sesta Esposizione Nazionale di Prodotti d'Industria[14][21]

1860s

- 1861 – **Brisbane, Queensland - First Queensland Exhibition**
- 1861 – **Melbourne, Victoria - Second Victorian Exhibition**
- 1861 – **Metz, France** – Exposition Universelle (1861)[22]
- 1861 – **Amsterdam, Netherlands** – Fisheries Exposition[23]
- 1862 – **Geelong, Victoria - Exhibition of Art, Science and Industry**
- 1862 – **London, United Kingdom – 1862 International Exhibition**[13][17]

- 1863 – **Constantinople** (Istanbul), **Ottoman Empire** (Turkey) – **Ottoman General Exposition**[24]
- 1864 – **Bayonne, France – Franco-Spanish Exposition**[citation needed]
- 1865 – **Cologne, Germany – International Agricultural Exhibition**[25]
- 1865 – **Bergen, Norway** – International Fisheries Exhibition[23]
- 1865 – **Batavia (Jakarta), Dutch East Indies (Indonesia)** – Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition[citation needed]
- 1865 – **Dunedin, New Zealand – New Zealand Exhibition**[26]
- 1865 – **Dublin, United Kingdom – International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures**[13][27]
- 1865 – **Freetown, Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate – Sierra Leone Exhibition**[28]
- 1865 – **Porto, Portugal – Exposição Internacional do Porto**[29]
- 1866 – **Ballarat, Victoria - National Industrial Exhibition**
- 1866 – **Melbourne, Victoria - Intercolonial Exhibition of Australasia**
- 1866 – **Boulogne-sur-Mer, France** – International Fisheries Exposition[23]
- 1866 – **Arcachon, France** – International Exposition of Fish and Water Products[23]
- 1866 – **Stockholm, Sweden** – Scandinavian Industrial Exhibition[30]
- 1867 – **Paris, France – Exposition Universelle (1867)**[13][17]
- 1867 – **Den Haag, Netherlands** – International Maritime Exhibition[23]
- 1867 – **Aarhaus, Denmark** – International Maritime Exhibition[23]
- 1867 – **Vienna, Austria** – International Maritime Exhibition[23]
- 1867 – **Gothenburg, Sweden** – International Maritime Exhibition[23]
- 1868 – **Le Havre, France** – International Maritime Exposition[23]
- 1869 – **Amsterdam, Netherlands** – International Exhibition of Domestic Economy[18]

1870s

- 1870 – **Sydney, New South Wales – Intercolonial Exhibition (1870)**[31]
- 1871 – **Córdoba, Argentina** – Exposición Nacional[18]
- 1871 – **London, United Kingdom – First Annual International Exhibition (1871)**[13]
- 1871 – **Naples, Italy** – International Maritime Exposition[23]
- 1872 – **Hamilton, Bermuda - Industrial and Loan Exhibition**
- 1872 – **Copenhagen, Denmark** – Second Scandinavian Exhibition of Arts and Industry[citation needed]
- 1872 – **London, United Kingdom** – Second Annual International Exhibition (1872)[13]
- 1872 – **Christchurch, New Zealand - New Zealand Interprovincial Exhibition**
- 1872 – **Lima, Peru – Lima International Exhibition**[32]
- 1872 – **Lyon, France** – Exposition Universelle et Internationale (1872)[33]
- 1872 – **Kyoto, Japan** – Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures (1872)[31]
- 1873 – **London, United Kingdom** – Third Annual International Exhibition (1873)[13]
- 1873 – **Vienna, Austria-Hungary – Weltausstellung 1873 Wien**[13][17]

- 1873 – **Sydney, New South Wales – Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition (1873)**
- 1874 – **London, United Kingdom** – Fourth Annual International Exhibition (1874)[13]
- 1874 – **Dublin, United Kingdom**[34] – International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures (1874)
- 1874 – **Rome, Italy** – Esposizione internazionale (1874) (never held)[35]
- 1874 – **Jamestown, St. Helena – St. Helena Industrial Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1874 – **Marseille, France** – Exhibition of Modern Inventions and Discoveries[36]
- 1874 – **Philadelphia, United States** – Franklin Institute Exhibition[37]
- 1875 – **Melbourne, Victoria – Victorian Intercolonial Exhibition**[31]
- 1875 – **Nizhni Novgorod, Russia** – Nizhni Novgorod Fair (1875)[31]
- 1875 – **Sydney, New South Wales – Intercolonial Exhibition (1875)**
- 1875 – **Santiago, Chile – Chilean International Exhibition**[31]
- 1876 – **Brussels, Belgium** – International Exposition of Hygiene and Life-saving Apparatus[citation needed]
- 1876 – **Helsinki, Finland** – Finnish General Exhibition[38]
- 1876 – **Adelaide, South Australia - Adelaide Industrial Exhibition**
- 1876 – **Philadelphia, United States – Centennial Exposition**[13][17]
- 1876 – **Brisbane, Queensland – Intercolonial Exhibition (1876)**[39]
- 1876 – **London, United Kingdom** – London Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus[40][20]
- 1877 – **Cape Town, Cape Colony – South African International Exhibition**[41]
- 1877 – **Tokyo, Japan** – First National Industrial Exhibition (1877) (**Ueno Park**)[42]
- 1877 – **Sydney, New South Wales - Sydney Metropolitan and Intercolonial Exhibition**
- 1877 – **Adelaide, South Australia - Adelaide Industrial Exhibition**
- 1878 – **Paris, France – Exposition Universelle (1878)**[13][17]
- 1878 – **Ballarat, Victoria** – Australian Juvenile Industrial Exhibition (1878)[31]
- 1878 – **London, United Kingdom** – International Fisheries Exhibition[23]
- 1879 – **Bendigo, Victoria - Juvenile Industrial Exhibition**
- 1879 – **Geelong, Victoria - Geelong Juvenile and Industrial Exhibition**
- 1879 – **Sydney, New South Wales - Intercolonial Juvenile Industrial Exhibition**
- 1879 – **Sydney, New South Wales – Sydney International Exhibition**[13][17]
- 1879 – **Melbourne, Victoria** – Intercolonial Juvenile Industrial Exhibition (1879)[43]
- 1879 – **Kilburn, United Kingdom** – International Agricultural Exhibition[44]

1880s

- 1880 – **Berlin, Germany** – International Fisheries Exhibition[23]
- 1880 – **Christchurch, New Zealand - Christchurch Industrial Exhibition**
- 1880 – **Adelaide, South Australia - Industrial and Juvenile Exhibition**
- 1880 – **Glasgow, United Kingdom** – Glasgow Electrical Exhibition[45][20]
- 1880-1881 – **Melbourne, Victoria – Melbourne International Exhibition (1880)**[13]

- 1881 – **Adelaide, South Australia, Australia – Adelaide Exhibition.**[46]
- 1881 – **Matanzas, Cuba - Exhibition of Matanzas**
- 1881 – **Milwaukee, Wisconsin – Milwaukee Industrial Exposition**[citation needed]
- 1881 – **Paris, France – International Exposition of Electricity, Paris**[31]
- 1881 – **Dunedin, New Zealand - Dunedin Industrial Exhibition**
- 1881 – **Atlanta, United States – International Cotton Exposition**[13]
- 1881 – **Budapest, Austria-Hungary** – Országos Nőipari Kiállítás[citation needed]
- 1881 – **London, United Kingdom – International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1881 – **Tokyo, Japan** – Second National Industrial Exhibition[47]
- 1881-1882 – **Perth, Western Australia, Australia – Perth International Exhibition**[48]
- 1882 – **Lille, France – International Exposition of Industrial Art**[citation needed]
- 1882 – **Munich, Germany – International Electrical Exposition**[citation needed]
- 1882 – **Christchurch, New Zealand – New Zealand International Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1882 – **London, United Kingdom – Crystal Palace Electric Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1882 – **Edinburgh, United Kingdom** – International Fisheries Exhibition[49]
- 1882 – **Bordeaux, France** – Exposition internationale des vins[31]
- 1882 – **Buenos Aires, Argentina – South American Continental Exhibition** (Exposición Continental Sud-Americana)[50]
- 1883 – **London, United Kingdom – International Electric Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1883 – **Vienna, Austria-Hungary – International Electrical Exposition**[citation needed]
- 1883 – **Cork, United Kingdom – Cork Industrial Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1883 – **Amsterdam, Netherlands – International Colonial and Export Exhibition**[13]
- 1883 – **Calcutta, India – Calcutta International Exhibition**[13]
- 1883 – **Marseilles, France – International Maritime Exposition**[citation needed]
- 1883 – **Christchurch, New Zealand - All Colonial Exhibition**
- 1883 – **Madrid, Spain – Exposition of Mining and Metallurgy**[citation needed]
- 1883 – **South Kensington, United Kingdom – International Fisheries Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1883 – **Parramatta, New South Wales** – Intercolonial Juvenile Industrial Exhibition[citation needed]
- 1883 – **Hobart, Tasmania - Tasmanian Juvenile and Industrial Exhibition**
- 1883 – **Launceston, Tasmania - Art and Industrial Exhibition**
- 1883 – **Louisville, United States – Southern Exposition**[13]
- 1883 – **New York City, United States – World's Fair (1883)** (never held)[35]
- 1883 – **Caracas, Venezuela - National Exposition of Venezuela**
- 1883-1884 – **Boston, United States – The American Exhibition of the Products, Arts and Manufactures of Foreign Nations**[51]
- 1884 – **Nice, France – International Exposition of Nice**[citation needed]
- 1884 – **Amsterdam, Netherlands – International Agricultural Exhibition**[citation needed]

- 1884 – **London, United Kingdom – London International Universal Exhibition**[52]
- 1884 – **South Kensington, United Kingdom – International Health and Education Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1884 – **Cape Town, Cape Colony - South African Industrial Exhibition**
- 1884 – **Durban, South Africa – Natal Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial and Art Exhibition**[53]
- 1884 – **New Orleans, United States – World Cotton Centennial**[13]
- 1884 – **Melbourne, Victoria**[31] – Victorian International Exhibition 1884 of Wine, Fruit, Grain & other products of the soil of Australasia with machinery, plant and tools employed
- 1884 – **Edinburgh, United Kingdom – First International Forestry Exhibition**
- 1884 – **Turin, Italy** – Esposizione Generale Italiana[31]
- 1884 – **Adelaide, South Australia - Grand Industrial Exhibition**
- 1885 – **Melbourne, Victoria – Victorians' Jubilee Exhibition (1885)** (Jubilee of Victoria Exhibition)
- 1885 – **Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony** (now **South Africa**) – **South African Exhibition**
- 1885 – **Antwerp, Belgium – Exposition Universelle d'Anvers (1885)**[13]
- 1885 – **Nuremberg, Germany – International Exposition of Metals and Metallurgy**
- 1885 – **Budapest, Austria-Hungary – Hungarian National Exhibition**
- 1885 – **Wellington, New Zealand – New Zealand Industrial Exhibition**
- 1885 – **Zaragoza, Spain – Aragonese Exposition**
- 1885 – **London, United Kingdom – International Inventions Exhibition**[55]
- 1886 – **London, United Kingdom – Colonial and Indian Exhibition (1886)**[13]
- 1886 – **Edinburgh, United Kingdom – International Exhibition of Industry, Science and Art**[13]
- 1886 – **Liverpool, United Kingdom – International Exhibition of Navigation, Commerce and Industry (1886)**[54][56]
- 1886 – **Bendigo, Victoria - Juvenile and Industrial Exhibition**
- 1886 – **Launceston, Tasmania - Launceston Industrial Exhibition**
- 1886 – **Perth, Western Australia - West Australian Exhibition**
- 1887 – **Le Havre, France – International Maritime Exposition**[citation needed]
- 1887 – **Atlanta, Piedmont Exposition**[citation needed]
- 1887 – **Geelong, Victoria** – Geelong Jubilee Juvenile and Industrial Exhibition (1887)[citation needed]
- 1887 – **Manchester, United Kingdom – Royal Jubilee Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1887 – **London, United Kingdom – American Exhibition**[54]
- 1887 – **Newcastle, United Kingdom – Royal Mining, Engineering and Industrial Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1887 – **Rome, Italy – Esposizione mondiale (1887)**[citation needed]
- 1887-1888 – **Adelaide, South Australia – Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition** (1887)[13]

- 1888 – **Glasgow, United Kingdom – International Exhibition (1888)**[13]
- 1888 – **Brussels, Belgium – Grand Concours International des Sciences et de l'Industrie (1888)**[54]
- 1888 – **Barcelona, Spain – Exposición Universal de Barcelona (1888)**[13]
- 1888 - **Cincinnati, Ohio - Cincinnati Centennial Exposition (1888)**[57]
- 1888 – **Lisbon, Portugal – Exposição Industrial Portugueza (1888)**[58]
- 1888 – **Copenhagen, Denmark – The Nordic Exhibition of 1888** (Nordiske Industri-Land-brugs og Kunstudstilling)[54]
- 1888-1889 – **Melbourne, Australia – Melbourne Centennial Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1888-1889 – **Melbourne, Victoria – Victorian Juvenile Industrial Exhibition (1888)**
- 1889 – **Paris, France – Exposition Universelle (1889) – Eiffel Tower**
- 1889 – **Dunedin, New Zealand – New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition (1889)**
- 1889 – **Buffalo, United States – International Industrial Fair (1889)**

1890s

- 1890 - **Buenos Aires, Argentina - Agricultural Exhibition**
- 1890 – **Vienna, Austria-Hungary – Agricultural and Forestry Exposition**
- 1890 – **Bremen, Germany** – Nord-West-Deutsche Gewerbe und Industrie-Ausstellung[54]
- 1890 – **London, United Kingdom – International Exhibition of Mining and Metallurgy**
- 1890 – **Edinburgh, United Kingdom – International Exhibition of Science, Art & Industry**[49]
- 1890 - **Ballarat, Victoria - Australian Juvenile Industrial Exhibition**
- 1891 – **Moscow, Russia** – Exposition française[citation needed]
- 1891 – **Frankfurt, Germany – International Electro-Technical Exhibition – 1891**[citation needed]
- 1891 – **Kingston, Jamaica** – International Exhibition (1891)[13]
- 1891 – **Prague, Austria-Hungary – General Land Centennial Exhibition (1891)** at the Prague Exhibition Grounds **[1]**
- 1891 - **Adelaide, South Australia - Industrial Exhibition of South Australian Industries, Products and Manufactures**
- 1891 - **Port-of-Spain, Trinidad - Trinidad and Tobago Exhibition**
- 1891–1892 – **Launceston, Tasmania** – Tasmanian International Exhibition (1891)[54]
- 1892 – **Grenoble, France – International Alpine Exposition of Grenoble**
- 1892 – **Genoa, Italy** – Esposizione Italo-Americana (1892)
- 1892 – **Washington, DC, United States – Exposition of the Three Americas (1892)** (never held)[35]
- 1892 – **London, United Kingdom – Crystal Palace Electrical Exhibition**
- 1892–1893 – **Madrid, Spain – Historical American Exposition**[13]
- 1893 – **Chicago, United States – World's Columbian Exposition**[13] **– Palace of Fine Arts** and the **World's Congress Auxiliary Building**
- 1892 – **Kimberley, Cape Colony – South African and International Exhibition**[59]

- 1893 – **New York City, United States – World's Fair Prize Winners' Exposition (1893)**
- 1894 – **San Francisco, United States – California Midwinter International Exposition of 1894**[13]
- 1894 – **Antwerp, Belgium – Exposition Internationale d'Anvers (1894)**[13]
- 1894 - **Santiago, Chile - International Mining and Metallurgical Exposition**
- 1894 – **Lyons, France – Exposition internationale et coloniale**[54]
- 1894 – **Manchester, United Kingdom – British and Colonial Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1894 – **Oporto, Portugal – Exposição Insular e Colonial Portugueza (1894)**[citation needed]
- 1894 - **Fremantle, Western Australia - Fremantle Industrial Exhibition**
- 1895 - **Adelaide, South Australia - Exhibition of Art and Industry**
- 1895 – **Hobart, Tasmania – Tasmanian International Exhibition (1895)**[13]
- 1895 – **Ballarat, Victoria – Australian Industrial Exhibition (1895)**
- 1895 – **Bordeaux, France – Bordeaux Exposition [fr]**
- 1895 - **Kyoto, Japan - National Japanese Exhibition**
- 1895 - **Christchurch, New Zealand - Art and Industrial Exhibition**
- 1895 – **Atlanta, United States – Cotton States and International Exposition (1895)** (Atlanta Exposition)
- 1895 - **Montvideo, Uruguay - National Agricultural Exhibition**
- 1896 – **Rouen, France – National and Colonial Exposition**[citation needed]
- 1896 – **Kiel, Germany – International Shipping and Fishery Exposition**
- 1896 – **Budapest, Austria-Hungary – Hungarian Millenary Exhibition**
- 1896 - **Wellington, New Zealand - Wellington Industrial Exhibition**
- 1896 – **Nizhny Novgorod, Russia – Pan Russian Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1896 – **Malmö, Sweden – Nordic Industrial and Handicraft Exhibition**
- 1896 – **Berlin, Germany – Gewerbe-Ausstellung (1896)**[54]
- 1896 – **Mexico City, Mexico – International Exposition (1896)** (never held)[35]
- 1896 – **Cardiff, Wales, United Kingdom – Cardiff Fine Arts, Industrial, and Maritime Exhibition**[61]
- 1897 – **Brussels, Belgium – Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles (1897)**[60]
- 1897 – **Arcachon, France – Arcachon International Exposition**[citation needed]
- 1897 – **Guatemala City, Guatemala – Exposición Centroamericana**[60]
- 1897 – **London, United Kingdom – Imperial Victorian Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1897 – **Brisbane, Queensland – Queensland International Exhibition**[62]
- 1897 – **Chicago, United States – Irish Fair (1897)**[citation needed]
- 1897 – **Nashville, United States – Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition**[60]
- 1897 – **Stockholm, Sweden – General Art and Industrial Exposition of Stockholm**[60]
- 1897 – **Kiev, Ukraine – Agricultural Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1898 - **Buenos Aires, Argentina - National Exhibition**

- 1898 – **Jerusalem, Ottoman Empire – Universal Scientific and Philanthropic Exposition (1898)**[citation needed]
- 1898 – **Auckland, New Zealand – Auckland Industrial and Mining Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1898 – **Dunedin, New Zealand – Otago Jubilee Industrial Exhibition (1898)**[citation needed]
- 1898 – **Omaha, United States – Trans-Mississippi Exposition**[60]
- 1898 – **Bergen, Norway** – International Fisheries Exposition (1898)[citation needed]
- 1898 – **Munich, Germany** – Kraft – und Arbeitsmaschinen-Ausstellung (1898)
- 1898 – **San Francisco, United States** – California's Golden Jubilee (1898)[63]
- 1898 – **Turin, Italy** – Esposizione Generale Italiana[62]
- 1898 – **Vienna, Austria-Hungary** – Jubiläums-Ausstellung[62]
- 1898 - **Launceston, Tasmania - Tasmanian Juvenile Industrial Exhibition**
- 1898 – **Grahamstown, South Africa – Industrial and Arts Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1899 – **Coolgardie, Western Australia** – Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition[62]
- 1899 – **Como, Italy – Como Electrical Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1899 – **Omaha, Nebraska, United States – Greater America Exposition**
- 1899 – **Philadelphia, United States** – National Export Exposition[62]
- 1899 – **London, United Kingdom – Greater Britain Exhibition**[64]

1900s

- 1900 – **Paris, France – Exposition Universelle (1900)**[60] – Le Grand Palais
- 1900 – **Adelaide, South Australia – Century Exhibition of Arts and Industries (1900)**
- 1900 - **Christchurch, New Zealand - Canterbury Jubilee Industrial Exhibition**
- 1901 - **Bendigo, Australia - Victorian Gold Jubilee Exhibition**
- 1901 – **Buffalo, United States – Pan-American Exposition**[60]
- 1901 – **Glasgow, United Kingdom – Glasgow International Exhibition (1901)**[60]
- 1901 – **Vienna, Austria-Hungary – Bosnische Weihnachts-Ausstellung (1901)**
- 1901 – **Charleston, United States – South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition**[60]
- 1902 – **Vienna, Austria-Hungary – International Fishery Exposition**
- 1902 – **Turin, Italy – Esposizione Internazionale d'Arte Decorativa Moderna**[60]
- 1902 – **Hanoi, French Indochina – Hanoi exhibition** (Indo China Exposition Française et Internationale)[60]
- 1902 – **Lille, France – International Exposition of Lille**
- 1902 – **Cork, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland – Cork International Exhibition**[65]
- 1902 – **Wolverhampton, United Kingdom – Wolverhampton Art and Industrial Exhibition**
- 1902 – **St. Petersburg, Russia – International Fisheries Exhibition**
- 1902 – **New York City, United States – United States, Colonial and International Exposition (1902)** (never held)[35]

- 1902 – **Toledo, Ohio, United States – Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition (1902)** – (never held)[35]
- 1903 - **Melbourne, Australia - Australian Federal International Exhibition**
- 1903 – **Osaka, Japan – National Industrial Exposition (1903)**[62]
- 1904 – **St. Louis, United States – Louisiana Purchase Exposition**[60] (also called Louisiana Purchase International Exposition and **Olympic Games**): **1904 Summer Olympics**
- 1904 – **Cape Town, South Africa – Cape Town Industrial Exhibition**
- 1905 – **Portland, United States – Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition**[60]
- 1905 – **Liège, Belgium – Exposition universelle et internationale de Liège(1905)**[60]
- 1905 – **London, United Kingdom – Naval, Shipping and Fisheries Exhibition**[62]
- 1905 – **New York City, United States – Irish Industrial Exposition (1905)**[66]
- 1906 – **Vienna, Austria-Hungary – Hygiene Exhibition**
- 1906 – **Milan, Italy – Esposizione Internazionale del Sempione**[60]
- 1906 – **London, United Kingdom – Imperial Austrian Exhibition**[62]
- 1906 – **Marseille, France – Exposition coloniale (1906)**[67]
- 1906 – **Bucharest, Romania – Romanian General Exposition**
- 1906 – **Tourcoing, France – International Exposition of Textile Industries**
- 1906–1907 – **Christchurch, New Zealand – International Exhibition (1906)**[60]
- 1907 – **Bordeaux, France – International Maritime Exposition [fr]**
- 1907 – **Tokyo, Japan – Tokyo Industrial Exhibition**
- 1907 – **Bergen, Norway – Nordic Marine Motor Exhibition**
- 1907 – **Dublin, United Kingdom – Irish International Exhibition**[60]
- 1907 – **Hampton Roads, United States – Jamestown Exposition**
- 1907 – **Chicago, United States – World's Pure Food Exposition (1907)**
- 1907 – **Mannheim, Germany – Internationale Kunst-Ausstellung (1907)**
- 1908 – **Marseille, France – Exposition of Electricity**
- 1908 – **Trondheim, Norway – Scandinavian Fisheries Exhibition**
- 1908 – **Zaragoza, Spain – Hispano-French Exposition of 1908**[62]
- 1908 – **London, United Kingdom – Franco-British Exhibition (1908)**[60]
- 1908 – **Edinburgh, United Kingdom – Scottish National Exhibition**[68][69]
- 1908 – **New York City, United States – International Mining Exposition (1908)**
- 1908 – **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – Exhibition of the centenary of the opening of the Ports of Brazil**
- 1908 – **Marseille, France – Exposition International de l'Electricite**[70][71]
- 1909 – **London, United Kingdom – Imperial International Exhibition**[72]
- 1909 – **Nancy, France – Exposition Internationale de l'Est de la France**[citation needed]
- 1909 – **Seattle, United States – Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition**[60]
- 1909 – **New York City, United States – Hudson-Fulton Celebration**[73]

- 1909 – **San Francisco, United States – Portolá Festival (1909)**[citation needed]
- 1909 – **Quito, Ecuador – National Ecuadorian Exposition**[62]

1910s

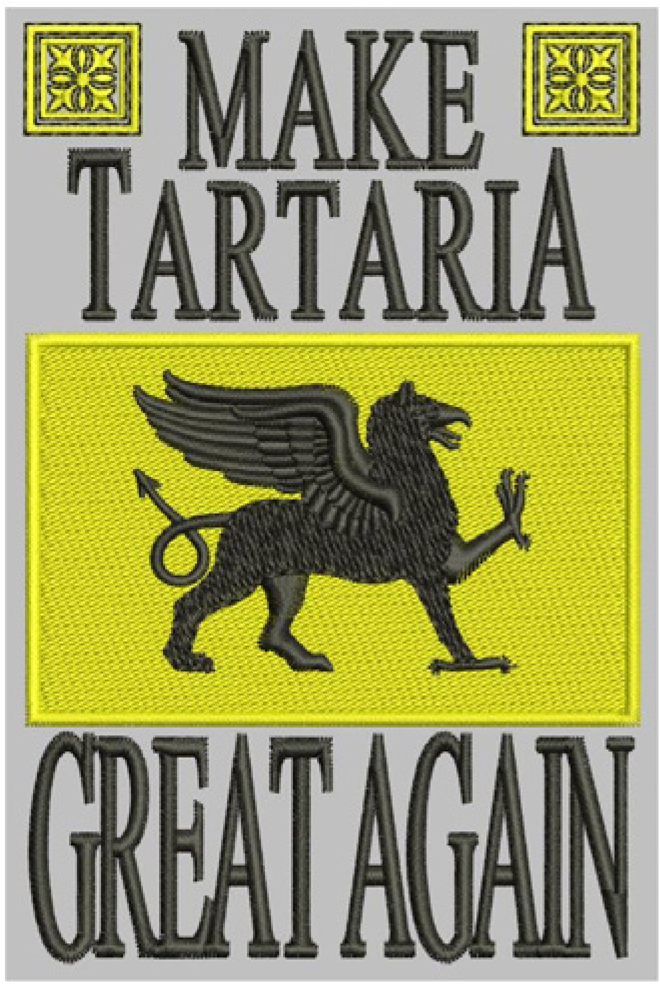
- 1910 – **Vienna, Austria-Hungary – International Hunting Exposition**
- 1910 - **Santiago, Chile - International Agricultural and Industrial Exposition**
- 1910 – **Bogotá, Colombia – Exposición del Centenario de la independencia (1910)**[citation needed]
- 1910 – **Nanking, China – Nanyang Industrial Exposition**[60]
- 1910 – **Brussels, Belgium – Brussels International 1910**[60]
- 1910 – **Buenos Aires, Argentina – Exposición Internacional del Centenario**[citation needed]
- 1910 - **Nagoya, Japan - Nagoya Industrial Exhibition**
- 1910 – **London, United Kingdom – Japan–British Exhibition**[62]
- 1910 – **San Francisco, United States – Admission Day Festival (1910)** September 8, 9, 10
- 1910 – **Vienna, Austria-Hungary – Internationale Jagd-Ausstellung (1910)**
- 1911 – **Charleroi, Belgium – Charleroi Exposition**
- 1911 – **Havana, Cuba – Cuban National Exposition**
- 1911 – **Roubaix, France – International Exposition of Northern France**
- 1911 – **Dresden, Germany – International Hygiene Exhibition**[62]
- 1911 – **London, United Kingdom – Coronation Exhibition (1911)**
- 1911 – **London, United Kingdom – Festival of Empire**[
- 1911 – **Rome, Italy – Esposizione internazionale d'arte (1911)**[62]
- 1911 - **Wellington, New Zealand - Coronation Industrial Exhibition**
- 1911 – **Turin, Italy – Turin International**[62]
- 1911 – **Omsk, Russia – Western Siberian Exhibition**
- 1911 – **Glasgow, United Kingdom – Scottish Exhibition of National History, Art and Industry**[62]
- 1911 – **New York City, United States – International Mercantile Exposition (1911)**
- 1912 – **Manila, Philippines – Philippine Exposition (1912)**[citation needed]
- 1912 – **London, United Kingdom – Latin-British Exhibition**[79]
- 1912, 1917 – **Tokyo, Japan – Grand Exhibition of Japan** (planned for 1912, postponed to 1917 and then never held)[80]
- 1913 - **Melbourne, Australia - Great All-Australian Exhibition**
- 1913 – **Leipzig, Germany – International Building Trades Exposition**
- 1913 – **Auckland, New Zealand – Auckland Exhibition**[79]
- 1913 – **Ghent, Belgium – Exposition universelle et internationale (1913)**[60]
- 1913 – **Amsterdam, Netherlands – Tentoonstelling De Vrouw 1813–1913**[citation needed]
- 1913 – **Kiev, Ukraine – All Russian Exhibition**
- 1913 – **Knoxville, United States – National Conservation Exposition**[citation needed]

- 1914 – **London – Anglo-American Exhibition**[79]
- 1914 – **Malmö, Sweden – Baltic Exhibition**[citation needed]
- 1914 – **Boulogne-sur-Mer, France – International Exposition of Sea Fishery Industries (1914)**
- 1914 – **Lyon, France – Exposition internationale urbaine de Lyon**
- 1914 – **Tokyo, Japan – Tokyo Taisho Exposition**
- 1914 – **Cologne, Germany – Werkbund Exhibition (1914)**[81]
- 1914 – **Bristol, United Kingdom** – International Exhibition (1914)[82]
- 1914 – **Nottingham, United Kingdom** – Universal Exhibition (1914) (work begun on site 1913 but never held)
- 1914 – **Semarang, Dutch East Indies – Colonial Exhibition of Semarang** (Colonial Exposition)
- 1914 – **Kristiania, Norway – 1914 Jubilee Exhibition** (*Norges Jubilæumsutstilling*)
- 1914 – **Baltimore, United States – National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Celebration**[85]
- 1914 – **Genoa, Italy – International exhibition of marine and maritime hygiene**
- 1915 – **Casablanca, Morocco – Casablanca Fair of 1915**
- 1915 – **San Francisco, United States – Panama–Pacific International Exposition**[60] **Palace of Fine Arts**
- 1915 – **Panama City, Panama – Exposición Nacional de Panama (1915)**[79]
- 1915 – **Richmond, United States – Negro Historical and Industrial Exposition (1915)**
- 1915 – **Chicago, United States – Lincoln Jubilee and Exposition (1915)**
- 1915–1916 – **San Diego, United States – Panama–California Exposition**[60]
- 1916 - **Wellington, New Zealand - British Commercial and Industrial Exhibition**
- 1918 – **New York City, United States – Bronx International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries**[79]
- 1918 – **Los Angeles, United States – California Liberty Fair (1918)**

1920s

- 1920 – **Adelaide, Australia - All-Australian Peace Exhibition**
- 1920 – **Shanghai, Republic of China** – American-Chinese Exposition[35]
- 1921 – **Riga, Latvia – International Exhibition of Agriculture and Industry**
- 1921 – **Wellington, New Zealand - Exhibition of New Zealand Industries**
- 1921 – **London, United Kingdom – International Exhibition of Rubber and Other Tropical Products (1921)**
- 1922 – **Marseille, France – Exposition nationale coloniale (1922)**[79]
- 1922 – **Tokyo, Japan – Peace Exhibition (1922)**[citation needed]
- 1922 – **Christchurch, New Zealand - Exhibition of New Zealand Industries**
- 1922-1923 – **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – Exposição do Centenario do Brasil (1922)**[60]
- 1923 – **Auckland, New Zealand - Dominion Industrial Exhibition**

- 1923 – **Los Angeles, United States – American Historical Review and Motion Picture Exposition (1923)**
- 1923 – **Calcutta, India – Calcutta Exhibition (1923)** preparatory to **British Empire Exhibition**
- 1923 – **Moscow, Soviet Union – All-Russian Agricultural and Domestic Industries Exhibition**
- 1923 – **Gothenburg, Sweden – Gothenburg Exhibition (1923)** (Jubileumsutställningens i Göteborg) (**Liseberg**)[79]
- 1923-1924 – **Hokitika, New Zealand – British and Intercolonial Exhibition**[86]
- 1924 – **Wembley, London, United Kingdom – British Empire Exhibition**
- 1924 – **New York City, United States – French Exposition (1924)**[citation needed]
- 1924-1925 **Buenos Aires, Argentina - Industrial Exposition**
- 1925 – **Adelaide, Australia - All-Australian Exhibition**
- 1925 – **Lyon, France – Foire (1925)**[citation needed]
- 1925 – **Wellington, New Zealand - Dominion Industrial Exhibition**
- 1925 – **San Francisco, United States – California's Diamond Jubilee (1925)**
- 1925 – **Paris, France – Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes**[60]
- 1925-1926 – **Dunedin, New Zealand – New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition**[60]
- 1926 – **Philadelphia, United States – Sesquicentennial Exposition**[60]
- 1926 – **Berlin, Germany – Internationale Polizeiausstellung (1926)**
- 1927 – **Lyon, France – Foire internationale (1925)**
- 1927 – **Stuttgart, Germany** – Werkbund Exhibition
- 1928 – **Cologne**, Germany – **International Press Exhibition**
- 1928 – **Long Beach, United States – Pacific Southwest Exposition (1928)**[60]
- 1929 – **Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom – North East Coast Exhibition**
- 1929 – **Hangzhou, Republic of China – Westlake Exposition**
- 1929-1930 – **Seville, Spain – Ibero-American Exposition**
- 1929-1930 – **Barcelona, Spain,**[60] **– 1929 Barcelona International Exposition**


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BIOGRAPHY



I, James (Jamie) Lee, reside in the country of the Mendocino Coast of Northern California; growing biodynamic and organic food at his 100-yr. old farm that he stewards for future generations.

Then I graduated from the school of business at San Diego State University as well as attended the Green MBA program at New College in Santa Rosa, California.

I have had over 25 years' experience working on Wall Street beginning working for the investment banking firms, Furman, Selz, Inc. in New York City as an Institutional Sales Trader before moving back to San Francisco, California to work for Robertson, Colman, Stephens Investment Bank. In 1991, he founded a small investment/research boutique, JWL Investments before retiring from Wall Street in 2007.

I have tried to use my knowledge and experiences on Wall Street for the past 15 years. 2005, and Loose Change and Press for Truth got me started. Analyzing, investigating and exploring the hidden occult world behind the power bases we see in our government institutions today that few are even aware of, but should be made known to all. I've read thousands of books in my collection. My work has been published on many alternative news websites including Waking Times, Activist Post, Philosophers-Stone, Reddit, Beforeitsnews.com, David Icke, StoptheCrime.net, ElanaFreeland.com, Rense.com, Natural News, Alex Jones, Sage of Quay and 2015 Most Censored Stories as well as appeared on the internationally syndicated evening news show, Breaking the Set with Abby Martin in November of 2014 about legislation passed in Mendocino County, California declaring local rights of self-governance and determination preempting state, federal and international law.

I have published top selling books on Amazon, "**Flat Earth: Investigations into a 500 yr. Massive Lie**" and "**Geoengineering aka Chemtrails; Investigations Into Humanities 6th Great Extinction Event**" and his 3rd book, **Paradise Lost: The Great California Fire Chronicles**.".

His social media sites are:

You Tube: Aplanetruth3 & Aplanetruth5, Aplanetruth6 and Biomaghealer.

Websites; Aplanetruth.info; Tabublog.com; Avvi.info; Wellhealed.life.

Facebook @ Jme Lee

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